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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1962-63

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EDITED BY

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Government Epigraphist for India,
Ootacamund, South India

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Printed at the Government of India Press, Calcutta, India

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 17-2-64.

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (Rest).

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National Book House, Jeoni Mandi (Reg.).
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Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (Rest).
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Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road (Reg.).
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Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (Rest).

AMRITSAR—
The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh (Reg.).
S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi (Reg.).
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Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road (Rest).

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building (Rest).

BANGALORE—
The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building (Reg.).
S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road (Reg.).
The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 (Reg.).
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road (Reg.).
Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet (Reg.).
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar (Reg.).
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (Rest).
International Book House P. Ltd., 4F, Mahatma Gandhi Rd. (Reg.).
Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle (Rest).

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar (Reg.).

BARODA—
Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura (Rest).
Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent (Rest).
New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road (Rest).

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Rest).

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1, Ambica Mukherjee Road (Reg.).

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road (Reg.).

BHOPAL—
Superintendent, State Government Press.
Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road (Reg.).
Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies (Rest).

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (Rest).

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest).

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. (Rest).

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar (Rest).

BOMBAY—
Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Queens Road.
Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.).
Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar (Reg.).
Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. (Reg.).
Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor (Reg.).
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road (Reg.).
Lakkami Book Depot, Girgaum (Reg.).
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi (Reg.).
P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road (Reg.).
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Reg.).
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road (Reg.).

BOMBAY—*contd.*
Sunder Das Gain Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street (Reg.).
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Thacker and Co., Rampart Row (Reg.).
N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street (Reg.).
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P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 (Rest).
C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. (Reg.).
Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli (Reg.).
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road (Reg.).
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road (Rest).
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Bldg., Sir P. M. Road (Rest).
Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Rd. (Rest).
Dowamadeo and Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (Rest).
Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 (Rest).

CALCUTTA—
Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane (Reg.).
Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street (Reg.).
Hindu Library, 69A, Baloram De Street (Reg.).
S. K. Lahiri and Co., P. Ltd., College Street (Reg.).
M. C. Sarkar and Sons P. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee St. (Reg.).
W. Newman and Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street, (Reg.).
Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street (Reg.).
R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension (Reg.).
S. C. Sarkar and Sons P. Ltd., 1C, College Square (Reg.).
Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East (Reg.).
Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrur Lane (Reg.)
K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 (Rest).
Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street (Rest).
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street (Rest).
Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre (Rest).
Soor and Co., 125, Canning St. (Rest).
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street (Rest).
Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road (Reg.).
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.).
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st floor) (Rest).
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road (Rest).
Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah (Rest).
Indian Book Dist. Co., 65/12, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Rest).

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall (Rest).

CHANDIGARH—
Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab.
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 (Reg.).
Rama News Agency Booksellers, Sector No. 22 (Reg.).
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D (Reg.).
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D (Rest).
Mehta Bros. 15-Z, Sector 22B (Rest).
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 (Rest).
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B (Rest).

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot (Rest).

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road (Reg.).

CUTTACK—
Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
Cuttack Law Times (Reg.).
Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P. B. 35 (Reg.).
D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag (Rest).
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar (Rest).

DEHRADUN—
Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road (Reg.).
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.).
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala (Reg.).
Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (Rest).

DELHI—
J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate (Reg.).
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Reg.).
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.).
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.).
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies), P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road (Reg.).
Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 (Reg.).
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj (Reg.).
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar (Reg.).
Publication Centre, Subzimandi (Reg.).
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.).
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj (Reg.).
All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Bldgs., Jawahar Nagar (Rest).
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market (Rest).
University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar (Rest).
Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (Rest).
Summer Bros., P. O. Birla Lines (Rest).
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg (Reg.).
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charakhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (Rest).
Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar (Reg.).
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (Rest).
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market (Reg.).
Tech. & Commercial Book, Coy., 75, Gokhle Market (Rest).
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate (Rest).
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar (Rest).
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate (Reg.).
Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar (Reg.).
Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (Rest).
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest).
K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial, Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (Rest).
Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road (Rest).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Office of the Government Epigraphist for India, Archaeological Survey of India, has been shifted from Ootacamund to Mysore. The new address is **Government Epigraphist for India, Old University Office Building, Mysore-5.**

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No. 2 (a) Nagarjunikonda Inscription of Vijaya Satakarni (B No. 147)

(b) Mandar Hill Inscription of the later Gupta Adityasena (B No. 257)

No. 3 (a) Akhnoor Boulder Ornamental characters (B Nos. 314 and 319)

(b) Anaiyur Vattelettu Inscription of Rajarajachola I (B No. 499)

No. 4 (a) Gangaikondacholapuram Sanskrit Prasasti of Kulottunga I (B No. 709)

(b) Kanheri Cave Brahmi Inscription (B No. 753)

No. 5 Atnur Inscription of Chalukya Trailokyamalla (B No. 812)

Topographical Index

District.	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Appendix No.
		ANDHRA	
Anantapur	Tadpatri	Kallūru	B 1-9
Do.	Do.	Śiṅgavaram	B 10
Do.	Do.	Tāḍpatri	B 11-136
Cuddapah	Rayachoti	Eguva Baṇḍapalle	B 137-41
Do.	Do.	Hasanāpuram	B 142-44
Do.	Do.	Zellavāṇḍlapalle	B 145-46
East Godavari	Kakinada	Chellūr	A 24-25
Do.		Kōrumelli	A 23
Guntur		Gunapadēya (Kondakūr)	A 8
Do.	Guntur	Gōraṇṭla	A 12
Do.	Palnad	Nāgārjunikoṇḍa	B 147
Krishna	Masulipatnam	Masulipaṭṇam	A 19-20
Do.	Vijayavada	Tāḍēpalle	B 148-49
Kurnool	Adoni	Adōni	D 1-13
Do.	Kurnool	Uḷchāla	B 150
Do.	Nandyal	Gaḍigarēvula	B 151-59
Mahabubnagar	Alampur	Alampur	B 160-79
Do.	Do.	Bhīmavaram	B 180-81
Do.	Do.	Chennipāḍu	B 182-85
Do.	Do.	Gundimalla	B 186-87
Do.	Do.	Langhanavāy	B 188
Do.	Do.	Maddūru	B 189-92
Do.	Do.	Mārāmunagāla	B 193-96
Do.	Do.	Pāpanāśanam	B 197-98
Do.	Do.	Prāgṭūru	B 199-206
Do.	Do.	Rājōḷi	B 207
Do.	Do.	Saṅgamēśvaram	B 208-14
Do.	Gadwal	Chinna-Tāṇḍrapāḍu	B 215
Do.	Do.	Tāṇḍrapāḍu	B 216
Medak	Zaheerabad	Chintalaghāṭ	B 217
Nalgonda	Suryapet	Pillalamarṛi	B 218-24
Nellore	Sulurpet	Mannār-Pōḷūr	B 225-26
Do.	Do.	Sūlūrpēṭ	B 227-32
Nizamabad	Banswada	Dūḍki	B 233-37
Do.	Bodhan	Bōdhan	D 14-15
Do.	Do.	Poṇṭa (Khurd)	B 238
		Ahadanakaram	A 17
		Maṭṭevāḍa	A 16
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		BENGAL, WEST	
Calcutta		Calcutta	B 239-56 E 147-241

Topographical Index—*contd.*

District.	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Appendix No.
		BIHAR	
Bhagalpur	Banka	Banhara	D 16
Do.	Do.	Mandār Hill	B 257-60
Do.	Bhagalpur (Sadar)	Bhagalpur	D 17-22
Do.	Do.	Colgong	D 23
Gaya	Gaya	Bōdh-Gayā	B 242-43
Do.	Do.	Gayā	B 261-70A
Monghyr	Monghyr	Bichhwe	B 271-75
Do.	Do.	Chāmgharā	B 276
Do.	Do.	Garhi Bishanpur	B 277
Do.	Do.	Gārsaṇḍā	B 278
Do.	Do.	Pāngharā	B 279
Do.	Do.	Sismā	B 280
Patna	Bihar	Bihar Sharif	D 24
Do.		Rājgir	E 184-93
Do.		Ghōshrāvā	B 240
Saran	Chapra	Tajpur-Basahi	D 25
		DELHI	
Delhi		Mehrauli	D 26
Do.		New Delhi	B 281-90
		GOA	
Goa		Old Goa	B 291-93
Do.		Pañjim	A 1
		GUJARAT	
Ahmedabad	Ahmadabad	Ahmadabad	D 27-28
Do.	Daskroi	Vatwa	D 29-32
Baroda	Baroda	Baroda	A 2-3 B 294-304
Do.	Karjan	Walan	B 305 D 33
Do.	Sankheda	Saṅkhēḍā	B 306-08 D 34
Junagadh	Patan-Veraval	Sōmnāth	D 35
Khaira	Cambay	Cambay	D 36
Kutch	Bhuj	Bhuj	B 309 D 37-38
Surat	Chorasi	Rander	D 39-43
Do.	Do.	Surat	D 44-45
Do.	Do.	Variāv	D 46
Do.	Mangrol	Vasrāwi	B 310-11 D 47
		Bōt	A 2-3

Topographical Index—*contd.*

District.	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Appendix No.
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Jammu	Akhnoor	Akhnoor	B 312-22, 324-25
			D 48
Do.	Jammu	Jammu	B 314-22
Srinagar	Srinagar	Mārttaṇḍa	B 323
Do.	Do.	Śrīnagar	B 324-25
		KERALA	
Quilon	Kottarakkara	Puṇalūr	B 326
Do.	Quilon	Meenad	B 327
		MADHYA PRADESH	
Bastar	Jagdalpur	Jagdalpur	A 4
Bilaspur		Mallār (or Malhār)	C 1928
Do.	Bilaspur	Pāli	C 1730-33
Do.	Do.	Ratanpur	C 1734-35,1930-32
Do.	Janjgir	Akaltarā	C 1736
Do.	Do.	Kōṭgaḍh	C 1777
Do.	Do.	Kugdā	C 1737
Do.	Do.	Śeōrinārāyaṇ	C 1738-39
Do.	Katghora	Kōsgain	C 1924-25
Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	Khajurāhō	C 1740-42
Damoh	Damoh	Damoh	D 49
Datia	Datia	Datiā	B 328-55
Do.	Do.	Murērā	B 356
Do.	Do.	Richharā	B 357
Do.	Do.	Sināval	B 358
Do.	Do.	Sōnāgir Hill	B 359-413
Do.	Do.	Sirōl	B 414
Dhar	Dhar	Dhār	C 1743
			D 50
Do.	Do.	Māṇḍu	B 415-27
			D 51-58
Drug		Dēorbijā	C 1744
Do.		Gurur	C 1745
Do.		Kanwar	B 428-29
Do.	Balod	Kōtērā	A 5
Do.	Kawardha	Bōriā	C 1752-53
Do.	Do.	Chaurā	C 1746
Do.	Do.	Chhaprī	C 1747-50
Do.	Do.	Kawardhā	C 1751-53
Do.	Do.	Sāhaspur	C 1754

Topographical Index—*contd.*

District.	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Appendix No.
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*		
Goona	Mungaoli	Chandēri	D 59-64
Do.	Do.	Fathabād near Chandēri	D 65-67
Do.	Raghogarh	Raghōgarh (?)	C 1755
Gwalior		Gwalior Fort	B 247
Gwalior (Gird)	Gwalior	Gwalior	D 68-75
Hoshangabad	Malwa	Seoni	E 1-123
Jabalpur		Bēsāni	C 1756
Do.		Gurjī	B 430-31
Do.		Ladōi	B 432
Do.		Tēwar	C 1929
Do.	Jabalpur	Bhērāghāṭ	C 1757, 1933
Do.	Do.	Jabalpur	C 1758
Do.	Murwara	Bilhāri	C 1759, 1926
Do.	Do.	Chhōṭī Dēōri	C 1760
Mandsaur	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	C 1761
Morena	Joura	Joura Alapur	D 76-81
Nimar, East	Burhanpur	Burhanpur	D 82-83
Do.		Māndhātā	C 1762-63
Panna	Ajayagarh	Ajayagaṛh	B 245
Raipur	Mahasamund	Khalāri	C 1778
Do.	Do.	Rājim	C 1764-75
Do.	Raipur	Āraṅg	C 1776
Do.	Do.	Raipur	A 4-6 C 1777-78, 1927
Raisen	Raisen	Kānākhēḍā	C 1875
Do.	Do.	Sāñchī	C 1779-1875
Rewa		Chandrēhē	C 1876
Do.	Rewa	Gurgi	C 1879, 1882
Do.	Do.	Mukundpur	C 1877
Do.	Do.	Rēwā	C 1878-82
Do.	Sirmour	Alha-Ghāṭ	C 1883-84
Sagar	Banda	Dulchipur	B 433-41 D 84-87
Do.	Do.	Kānikhēri	B 442
Do.	Do.	Siṅghpur	B 443
Do.	Do.	Ēraṇ	B 244, 444 E 137A
Do.	Rehli	Ranipur	D 88
Santna	Nagod	Barhut	B 253-54
Sehore		Bhopal	E 1-137
Shahdol		Amarakaṇṭak	C 1885-90
Do.		Nimūhā	C 1891-92
Do.	Bandhogarh	Bāndhōgaṛh	C 1893-95

Topographical Index—*contd.*

District.	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Appendix No.
		MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*	
Shivpuri .	Karera	Narvar	D 89-97
Do.	Do.	Sikandarpur	D 98-99
Do.	Kolaras	Kolaras	D 100-101
Do.	Do.	Rānod	B 445-47 D 102
Do.	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	B 448
Tikamagarh	Jatara	Jatārā	C 1896-97
Do.	Niwari	Guṁdarai .	C 1898-1900
Do.	Do.	Harsaman	C 1901
Do.	Do.	Lāḍapurā .	C 1902
Do.	Do.	Ōrchhā	C 1903-12
Do.	Do.	Pṛithvīpur .	C 1913
Do.	Tikamgarh	Hīrānagar .	C 1914
Do.	Do.	Māḍūmar	C 1915-17
Do.	Do.	Māmōṁna .	C 1918
Do.	Do.	Shivpuri	C 1919
Do.	Do.	Tikamgaṛh	C 1920-22
Ujjain	Ujjain	Ujjain	C 1923
		MADRAS	
Madras	Madras	Mylapore	B 449-64
Madurai	Madurai	Madurai	B 465-69
Do.	Melur	Tiruvādavūr	B 470-97
Do.	Tirumangalam	Āṇaiyūr (hamlet of Kāṭṭukkaruppaṇpaṭṭi)	B 498-509
North Arcot	Gudiyattam	Udayēndiram	A 10
Ramanathapuram	Aruppukkottai	Aruppukkōṭṭai	B 510
Do.	Paramakudi	Vallam	B 511
Do.	Sivaganga .	Tiruppūvaṇam	A 28-29
Do.	Srivilliputtur	Śōḷapuram	B 512-519
Do.	Do.	Veṅgānallūr	B 520-22
Do.	Tiruppattur	Kōvilūr *alias* Kaḷaṇivāśal .	B 523-30
Do.	Do.	Tiruppattūr	B 531-36
Salem	Krishnagiri	Rāyakōṭa .	A 11
South Arcot	Chidambaram	Ādivarāhanattam	B 537-46
Do.	Do.	Chidambaram	B 547-72
Do.	Do.	Vaḷayamādēvi	B 573-74
Do.	Vriddhachalam	Dharmanallūr	B 575
Tanjavur .	Mayavaram	Nallāḍai	B 576-78
Do.	Nagapattinam	Nāgapaṭṭiṇam	B 239
Do.	Do.	Tiruvāymūr	B 579-620
Do.	Papanasam	Valaṅgaimāṇ	B 621-24
Do.	Tanjavur	Rājēndram	B 625-26

Topographical Index—*contd.*

District.	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Appendix No.
		MADRAS—*contd.*	
Tanjavur	Tanjavur	Tanjāvūr	A 14
Do.	Tirutturaippundi	Tirukkoḷḷikkāḍu	B 627-30
Tiruchchirappalli	Karur	Tāndōṇimalai	B 631-32
Do.	Lalgudi	Iḍaiyāttumaṅgalam	B 633-34
Do.	Do.	Kāṭṭūr	B 635
Do.	Lalgudi	Kottamaṅgalam	B 636-59
Do.	Do.	Lālguḍi	B 660-79
Do.	Do.	Maḷavaṉūr	B 680-81
Do.	Do.	Maṇakkāl	B 682
Do.	Do.	Māndurai	B 683-84
Do.	Do.	Nagar	B 685-98
Do.	Do.	Piṉṉavāśal	B 699
Do.	Do.	Pūvāḷūr	B 700-03
Do.	Do.	Śāttamaṅgalam	B 704
Do.	Do.	Śeṉṉivāykkāl	B 705
Do.	Do.	Śiṟudaiyūr	B 706
Do.	Do.	Śiṟumayaṅguḍi	B 707
Do.	Do.	Tāḷakkuḍi	B 708
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ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1962-63

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under report, 52 copper-plate grants, 1482 stone inscriptions and 242 coins and seals were examined by the Epigraphical Branch. Of the copper-plate charters included in Appendix A, Nos.8-42 belong to Sir Walter Elliot's collection, impressions of which were obtained from the Price of Wales Museum, Bombay. Appendix B contains 964 inscriptions, the majority of which were collected by the members of this office. In Appendix C, continued from the previous year, are noticed 204 inscriptions half on which come from Sāñchī. 314 Arabic and Persian records examined by Dr. Z. A. Desai, Superintendent for Arabic and Persian inscriptions, are included in Appendix D. Of the 242 coins and seals listed in Appendix E, Nos. 1-137 relate to Muslim coins examined by Dr. Desai while Appendix F includes the list of the negatives of the photographs taken during the year.

In the course of my tour, I visited a few places in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Goa. Amongst the epigraphs of my collection there is an Aśokan edict in Kharōshṭhī (B 738) engraved on a stone-bowl preserved in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. Of the copper-plate grants secured by me, Nos. A 45-49 throw welcome light on the history of the Western Gaṅgas, Chālukyas of Bādāmi and Gujarat and the Śilāhāras of Koṅkaṇ. Shri H. K. Narasimhaswami, Superintendent for Epigraphy, secured some interesting early records (Nos. B 314-21) in ornamental characters from Akhnoor in Jammu and Kashmir. Shri K. G. Krishnan, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, conducted the epigraphical survey of the Lalgudi Taluk in Tiruchirappalli District of Madras State. His collection includes some early Chōḷa records of which Nos. B 651 and 653-54 are noteworthy. Shri S. Sankaranarayanan, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, who continued the survey of the Chidambaram Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras State, besides visiting some stray places in the same State, secured some interesting Pāṇḍya and Vijayanagara records (Nos. B 605 and 526). Dr. A. N. Lahiri, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, continued his survey of the Luckeesarai circle in Bihar, besides visiting a few other places in that State. He copied an inscription (No. B 259) of the Gupta period from Mandār Hill in Bhagalpur District. Shri J. Sundaram, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the survey of Tadpatri Taluk in Andhra Pradesh. His collection includes a Chōḷa record (No. B 709 from Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōḷapuram) mentioning Pārasīka and 112 label-inscriptions (Nos. B 25-136) on the panels depicting scenes from the Rāmāyaṇa in the Chintalarāya temple at Tāḍpatri. Shri S. H. Ritti, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the survey of the Manvi Taluk in the Raichur District, Mysore State. He has secured some interesting records of the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa while No. B 744 in his collection throws some light on the latest members of the Yādava (Sēuṇa) family. Dr. B. R. Gopal, Epigraphical Assistant, copied a number of inscriptions from Andhra Pradesh and Mysore belonging to the Kākatīyas and Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa. Shri K. V. Ramesh, Epigraphical Assistant, completed the survey of the Chitapur Taluk in Gulbarga District of Mysore State and took up for his survey Gulbarga Taluk in the same District. His collection includes a few interesting epigraphs of the Kalachuris of Kalyāṇa. Shri V. S. Subramanian, Epigraphical Assistant, commenced the epigraphical survey of the Alampur Taluk in Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh and his collection includes inscriptions (Nos. B 199-203) pertaining to the Lakulīśa cult. Shri Charanjit Lal Suri, Epigraphical Assistant, continued his survey of the Sirohi Taluk in the District of that name in Rajasthan and his collection includes a few records (Nos. B 931 and 945) which throw welcome light on the Chāhamāna families. Shri Ram Sharma, Epigrapchial Assistant, commenced the survey of the Datia Taluk in Madhya Pradesh where he copied a number of records belonging to the Bundēlā chiefs.

The epigraphs examined in this office also include those received from the various Circles of the Archaeological Survey of India ; the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay ; Bhārat Itihāsa Saṁśōdhak Maṇḍaḷ, Poona ; British Museum, London ; Director of Archives, Panjim, Goa ; Deputy Director of Archaeology in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra ; and from Dr. K. Kanapathi Pillai of the University of Ceylon and Prof. K. D. Bajpai of Sagar University. My thanks are due to all these institutions, authorities and scholars for their help and co-operation in making available the epigraphical materials in their custody for study and examination.

Necessary facilities for training in epigraphy were provided for the following. Shri Hem Raj Sakya of the Department of Archaeology and Culture of His Majesty's Government of Nepal completed his six months' training. The trainees deputed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Madras, and the Department of Archaeology, Kerala State, also completed their one year's training. Facilities for conducting research were given to Dr. L. B. Alaev of the Institute of the People's Academy, Moscow, who visited India as a UNESCO Research Scholar ; to Dr. Burton Stein of the University of Minnesota, U. S. A. ; to Mr. N. Karashima of the University of Tokyo, Japan ; to Shri S. V. Shanmugam of Annamalai University ; to Dr. Mrs. Shobana Gokhale of Poona University ; to Shri Ram Swarup Mishra of Banaras University ; to Shri K. Sundaram and Shri A. V. Narasimhamurti of Andhra University ; to Shri Nagabhushanam of Osmania University ; and to Shri Gururaja Bhat of the M. G. M. College, Udipi.

Some of the important inscriptions of the year's collection are reviewed below.

COPPER PLATES

No. 45 from Divē Āgar, Kolaba District, Maharashtra, refers itself to the reign of the Western Gaṅga king Durvinīta. The palaeography of this record generally resembles that of the Penukoṇḍa plates of the Western Gaṅga Mādhava II (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 334 ff. and Plate) which have been assigned to *circa* 475 A.D. It is dated in the king's regnal year 24, Vaiśākha śukla *Puṇyā-tithi* and Rōhiṇī *nakshatra* and in the description of the genealogy of the family it closely follows the Mallohaḷḷi plates (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. X, Db. 68, said to be spurious) of the same king. The charter under review records a royal grant including one fourth of a village called Chūṟūra begining with Parlakuṇṭe and of a tank named Toḷavakkuṇṭe both in the Kovaḷāḷa-vishaya to the Brāhmaṇa Sēna-śarman of the Kautsa *gōtra*. It was written by Koṅgaṇi-Perntaṭṭāra of the Kūnāchārya family. The expression *Perntaṭṭāra* reminds us of the Tamil expression *peruntaṭṭār* meaning 'a chief goldsmith'.

No. 49 from Kasar Sirasi, Osmanabad District, belongs to the time of Vijayāditya of the Western Chālukya dynasty of Bādāmi. It is dated Śaka 619 and in the 1st regnal year of the king, Vaiśākha śu. 15. On the basis of the details of the date of the Aihoḷe inscription of the king, Fleet has shown that Vijayāditya's reign commenced in the month of Śrāvaṇa of Śaka 618, (*Bomb. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Pt. II, p. 370, note 5). This conclusion is supported by the present charter which is the earliest of the records of the king known so far. It is issued, like the Nerur plates of the same king dated Śaka 622, regnal year 4 (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IX, pp. 126 ff.), when the royal camp was at Rāsēnapura, which is identified with modern Rasin in Ahmadnagar District, Maharashtra State. It registers a grant, made by the king on the given date, at the request of a certain Narēndrāditya, to three Brāhmaṇas. The gift consisted of a village named Jamaḷagāma which was situated in the [Cha]lluṁkidēśa. The name of the person at whose request Vijayāditya issued the Nerur plates was doubtfully read by Fleet as Nandē ...... ya. It may have been Narēndrāditya as in the present record. The record under review was written by the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* Rāmapuṇyavallabha who was also the writer of the Māyalūr plates of the same king dated Śaka 622 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 311 ff. and plate.).

No. 46 from Divē Āgar, Kolaba District, refers itself to the reign of Vinayāditya Jayāśraya Maṅgalarasa of the Gujarat branch of the Chālukya family. It is very indifferently engraved and is dated the 10th day (fortnight not mentioned) of the month Vaiśākha in the Śaka year 649. This is the third charter of this king discovered so far, the two other grants being the Manor plates

of Śaka 613 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 20 ff.) and the Balsar plates (noticed in *JBBRAS*, Vol. XVI, p. 5 ; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, p. 75) of Śaka 653. In the description of the genealogy of the royal house, some of the epithets like *manōjarika-chitrakaṇṭhākhya-pravara-turaṅga mēnōpārjita-svarāyyō*, etc., usually found among the epithets of Vikramā-ditya I in the other plates, are associated with Pulakēsin II in the present record. The donor of the present grant is Dharāśraya Jayasiṁhavarmarāja who is described as the son of the ruling king. It is also said in a subsequent passage that on the death of his father, Jayasiṁha was anointed as ruler over his late father's kingdom by Maṅgalarasa. This would suggest that Dharāśraya Jayasiṁha was actually a nephew of the ruling king Maṅgalarasa and was probably the son of the latter's elder brother Śryāśraya-Śīlāditya and that he became a subordinate of Maṅgalarasa. Thus the present plates reveal the existence of a hitherto unknown ruler of the family in the person of Dharāśraya Jayasiṁhavarman II. The charter records the tax-free gift, made by Jayasiṁha, of the village Talāvallikā situated in the Pathikā *vishaya* to the goddess Kātyā- yanī whose image is said to have been set up on the bank of the temple tank (*dēva-drōṇī*) located within the boundary of the village Kāḍadrahō-Vōṭinēra in the same *vishaya*. The record was written by Nārāyaṇa, son of *Mahāsāndhivigrahi* Rudranāgabhaṭṭa, who also figures as the son of Kumārasvāmi and as the drafter in the Manor plates.

No. 42, of which a set of impressions was received from the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, is an incomplete record which is said to belong to the reign of the Bāṇa ruler Vṛiddharāja and is dated in the 3rd regnal year. This ruler is not known from any other source. The charter registers a gift, made by the king, of the village Beḷkere as *brahmadēya* to the Brāhmaṇa Peṇṇa of Kauśika-gōtra. The inscription is in characters of about the 9th century A. D.

The copper plate grant No. 44 from Andūrā, Akola District, Maharashtra, belongs to the time of Gōvinda IV of the Rāshṭrakūṭa dynasty of Malkhed. The details of the date of the record, viz. Śaka 851, Vikṛita, Pushya ba. 5, Wednesday, Uttaraphalgunī and *Uttarāyaṇa-parvan* regularly correspond to the 23rd December, 929 A.D. This is the earliest date known so far for this king. The record registers the tax-free gift, made by the king, of the village Elaūrī in the Vaḍanēra 300, to eight Brāhmaṇas. It is stated that the king made the grant for the merit of his queen, Bhāgiyavvā, on the occasion of her *paṭṭabandha* ceremony along with other *dānas* like *Hiraṇya-garbha*, *Tulāpurusha*, etc. This would show that the king must have ascended the throne earlier than the date of the record. The record gives the genealogy of the queen also. It is stated that in the Chālukya family was born a king named Bhīma ; his son was Tailappa ; his son was Guṇagaka ; and to him and to his wife Rēvakavvā was born Bhāgiyavvā. The names of these Chālukya princes like Bhīma and Taila are reminiscent of those found in the so-called traditional genealogy given in the Kauṭhēm plates of Vikramāditya V, dated Śaka 930, connecting the early and the later Chālukyas (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 15 ff.). The present record is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp.257 ff. with plates.

No. 47 from Divē Āgar, Kolaba District, Maharashtra State, belongs to the time of Chhittaparāja of the Śilāhāra dynasty of the Northern Koṅkaṇ. The details of the date of the record, viz. Śaka 949, Prabhava, Pushya ba. 11, Monday and *Udagayana-parvan* correspond to the 25th December 1027 A.D. However, the *Udagayana-parvan*, *i.e.* the Sun's transit towards the north occurred on the previous day. In the description of the genealogy of the royal house, Aparājita is referred to only by his epithet *dīpti-mārttaṇḍa-dēva* (cf. Bhāṇḍūp plates of Chhittarāja, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, pp. 277 ff.). The charter records the gift, made by the ruler, of 20 *drammas* as *namasyavṛitti* to a certain Brāhmaṇa named Gōvinda, son of Saudayaiyya of Kāśyapa-gōtra and Bahvṛicha-śākhā and a resident of Dīpak-Āgara, evidently identical with Divē Āgar, the findspot of the record. It is said that this gift was made for the garden called Ārāma-Gumma—apparently for its maintenance—situated in the village Vēlāsivāgara in the Mandaraja *vishaya*, which was granted by the *daṇḍanāyaka* Nāgavarman. The record was written by Jōüpaiya, who was evidently the same as Jōgapaiya, the writer of the Bhāṇḍūp plates.

Another copper plate charter, No. 48, also from Divē Āgar, belongs to the time of the Śilāhāra king *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvarādhipati* Mummuṇirāja of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, who was the younger brother of Chhittaparāja of the record

mentioned above. The details of the date given in the record, *viz.*, Śaka 975, Āshāḍha ba. 5, are insufficient for verification. The ruling monarch bears a long chain of epithets like *niśśaṅkalaṅkēśvara*, *śaraṇāgata-vajrapañjara*, etc. The charter is in the form of a *vyavasthāpatra* addressed by the king conforming to the *vyavasthāpatra* issued earlier by Padmaladēvī to the Brāhmaṇas of the village Dīpak-Āgara (also called Āgara Dīpaka) *i.e.* Divē Āgar. It is stated that the above village was clubbed together with three other villages named Vōrivalī, Kavilā and Kālaija so as to form a single *kōshṭhēya* which was for the enjoyment of the queens and the princes. Of these four villages of the *kōshṭhēya*, only Āgara Dīpaka was exempted from certain specified taxes. This record also was written by the *Bhāṇḍāgāra* Jōüpaiya.

No. 50 is a set of copper plates belonging to the reign of Iṛivabeḍaṅga Satyāśraya of the Western Chālukya family of Kalyāṇa. This set is important in that it is the only copper plate grant of the time of this king in Kannaḍa discovered so far. The record is dated Śaka 931, Śārvari, without further details. This date is also irregular. Śaka 931 corresponded with the cyclic year Saumya (1009-10 A. D.), while the given cyclic year Śārvari coincided with Śaka 922 (1000-01 A. D.). Since the last date of the king was 1008 A. D., the latter is the intended date. It may be observed that the characters of the grant appear to be somewhat late for the period. The record states that a certain *bēḍa*, (huter) Saṁṇanāka by name, killed one Maḷanāga-seṭṭi whereupon Rēvaṇa took an oath, in the presence of the twelve *bīḍus* and several others including the representatives of Ayyāvoḷe, to avenge Maḷanāga-seṭṭi's death. Rēvaṇa fulfilled his vow by putting an end to thirteen lives including that of Saṁṇanāka, besides two babies in the cradle and by drinking the blood of Saṁṇanāka. This heroic deed of Rēvaṇa was appreciated by the Five Hundred *svāmis* of Ayyāvoḷe who, in the presence of the merchants from various places such as Rūḍhi, Veḷuvola, Beḷgoḍe and others, conferred on him the title *pageya beṁkoḷva* (i.e. the vanquisher of the enemy) and exempted him from the payment of certain levies. The record thus throws some interesting light on the social conditions of the day. It is published in *Karnatak Inscriptions*, Vol. IV, pp. 118 ff.

The charter No. 51 originally from the Mahōbā fort in Mahōbā in the Hamirpur District of Uttar Pradesh but now deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, refers itself to the regin of Samasadīna *i.e.* Shams-ud-dīn Iltutmish, the Sulṭān of Delhi (1211-1236 A. D.). It is dated Vikrama 1283, Chaitra śu. 11, Tuesday probably corresponding to 30th March 1227 A. D. and records the gift of money to some *bhaṭṭas* by *Rāüla* Dharaṇika of Kavaḍā-grāma in the Kasaraka *pratigaṇa* (*i.e.* pargānā). The charter is stated to have been written by *Paṁḍita* Dēddhaka.

No. 31, in Sanskrit and Tamil in Grantha characters, of which a set of impressions was received from the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, records the grant of the village Chintakāmanta *alias* Rāyarpuram to a Brāhmaṇa by *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Allugaṅga-Chōḷa-Mahārāja of the Telugu-Chōḷa family during the reign of a chief named Sōmēśa, son of Rāyidēva, grandson of Gaṅga, great-grandson of Sōmidēva and great-great-grandson of Gaṁga who was the son of Āhavamalla of the lunar race. This Sōmēśa is stated to be one of the four sons of Rāyidēva, the others being Gaṅga, Kēśava and [Siddhi] while Rāyidēva is described as the maternal uncle (*ammāman*) of Allugaṅga. That the chiefs of this family were possibly connected with the later Chālukya family is indicated by the names Āhavamalla, Sōmidēva and Sōmēśa borne by some of them. The Tripurāntakam (Markapur Taluk, Kurnool District) record of Ambadēva, dated Śaka 1212, Vikṛiti, Bhādrapada ba. 15, Tuesday, solar eclipse, corresponding to 5th September 1290 A. D., states that he conquered Kēśava, Sōmidēva and Allugaṅga (*SII*, Vol. X, No. 465). It is likely that these chiefs are identical with their namesakes mentioned in the present record. It is interesting to note that Ambadēva bore the title *Sōmavaṁśa-rāya-vidrāvaṇa* (*i.e.* the vanquisher of the kings of the Sōma race). The present record bears only such details of the date as Virōdhi, Makara-saṁkramaṇa, Friday and Ēkādaśī, without the mention of the Śaka year. Since the record is assignable to the 13th century on palaeographical grounds, the details may be equated to 23rd December 1289 A. D., f.d.t. ·46, although the *saṁkramaṇa* seems to have occurred three days later. This would be in accord with that of the Tripurāntakam record of Ambadēva referred to above. The donor of the charter Allugaṅga-Chōḷa-Mahārāja who bears such birudas as *Nanda-giri-Sūryavaṁśēśvara*, *Pāmaḍipuravarādhīśvara* and *Bhōganāthadēva-divya-śrī-pāda-padm-ārādhaka*, seems to be identical with the chief Allugaṁgarāja referred to in the Tāḷḷa-Proddaṭūru inscription (*A.R. Ep.*, 1935-36,

No. B 308 ; *Bhārati*, Vol. XV, Pt. I, pp. 143 ff.). The date of the latter record which belongs to the time of Jagatāpi-gaṅga, the son of Alluganga, is Śaka 1244, Dundubhi, Māgha śu. 1, Saturday, corresponding to 8th January 1323 A. D. and this is in consonance with the date of the present record which belongs to the time of Alluganga himself. This is the only copper-plate charter of this chief Allugaṅga known so far.

This charter also makes mention of a Vaidumba chief called Kaṇḍadēva-(Gaṇḍadēva)-Mahārājan who is introduced with the *praśasti* of the family containing such birudas as *Kalukkaḍa(ya)puravarādhīśvara*, *anēkasamara-saṁghaṭṭana*, *Bhuvanatrinētra*, *Śrī Siddhavaṭadēva-divya-pāda-padm-ārādhaka* etc., and who is stated to have been ruling from Āṇḍappūrppaṭṭaṇam. Among the later Vaidumba chiefs who bore, in addition to others, the characteristic title, *viz.* the lord of Kalukaḍa (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1940-41, No. B. 443), the name Kaṇḍadēva occurs for the first time in this charter. Apparently this chief was a subordinate of Sōmēśa and the reason for introducing him here seems to be due to the fact that the gift village was situated in his territory.

No. 1, from Pañjim in Goa, refers itself to the reign of the Vijayanagara king Harihara II and records the grant of an *agrahāra* by Mādhava-mantrīśvara from the throne of Gōvā (*i.e.*, modern Goa). It is dated Śaka 1313, Prajāpati, Chaitra ba. 15, Tuesday, solar eclipse, corresponding to 14th April 1391 A. D. but the eclipse occurred on the next day. Mādhava-mantrin is stated to have been the son of Chauṇḍibhaṭṭa and Māchāṁbikā. The gift village was formed by combining the two villages, *viz.* Gōvālī and Mauli and was named Māṁchalāpura after Mādhava's mother. The donees were twelve Ṛigvēdi Brāhmaṇas of different *gōtras* hailing from different villages. One copper plate grant of this minister Mādhava dated Śaka 1309 is already known (*A. R. Ep.*, 1928-29, App. A, No. 2 and p. 82, para. 56) and the present one is the second charter which is 4 years later.

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

MAURYAS.—The earliest inscription included in this year's report is No. 738. It is in Kharōshṭhī characters and is engraved on the outer side of a bowl made of grey schist, running all round just below the rim. The bowl, now deposited in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, is reported to have originally come from the Gāndhāra region. The inscription is an exact copy of the version of the Seventh rock edict of Aśoka from Shāhbāzgaṛhī but the first eighteen letters, *viz. Devanaṁpriyo Priyaśi raja savatra ichhati savra*, are missing. The missing portion was apparently engraved on the lid of the bowl which is not found. The palaeography of the present inscription also agrees with that of the Shāhbāzgaṛhī edict. For the view that this record is a spurious one, see D. C. Sircar, *Indian Epigraphy*, pp. 438-39.

GUPTAS.—No. 259 copied from the ceiling of a small cave on the Mandār hill in the Banka sub-division of the Bhagalpur District, Bihar, is an interesting record belonging to the Gupta period. It is somewhat damaged and contains the date which can be read as 30 and palaeographically referred to the Gupta era. The other details of date that can be gleaned are Bhādrapada 12. Though the record does not mention the name of the ruling king, it may be taken to have been engraved, on the basis of the above mentioned date, during the reign of the Gupta emperor Samudragupta. The well known inscriptions (Nos. 257-58) of Ādityasēna, of the later Gupta period, were also discovered at the same place (see *CII.*, Vol. III, Nos. 44 and 45). The present inscription states that the temple of the deity Virajōguhasvāmin and a *sattra* attached to it were entrusted to *Ārya* Vishṇudatta, son of Vishṇuśarman, belonging to Bhāradvāja-gōtra. The name of the deity is interesting as it possibly refers to Viraja (*i. e.* Vishṇu) of the cave (*guha*). (Published in *Ep Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 303 ff.).

CHĀHAMĀNAS.—No. 884 from Bassi, Parbatsar Tahsil, Nagaur District, dated Vikrama 1189, Kārttika śu. 5, Sunday, corresponding to 16th October, 1132 A.D., records the death of *Mahā[rājādhirāja]* Ajayapāladēva and the performance of *satī* by his three queens, including the chief queen (*paṭṭa-mahādēvī*) Sōmaladēvī. This king Ajayapāla is evidently identical with the imperial Chāhamāna king Ajayarāja who is known to have married Sōmalladēvī or Sōmalēkhā (Bhandar-

kar's List, p. 381). The inscription is important as it shows that Arṇōrāja, the son and successor of Ajayarāja, must have ascended the throne sometime after the date of this record. The date of the first known record of Arṇōrāja is Vikrama 1196 (*ibid.*, No. 243).

No. 842 from a *maṭha* at Mēnal in the Mandalgarh Tahsil, Chittorgarh District, Rajasthan, is dated Vikrama 1226 and belongs to the reign of Pṛithvīrāja II of this dynasty. This inscription has been wrongly attributed to the famous Pṛithvīrāja III of Delhi (*JASB*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 46). It records the construction of a *maṭha*, probably the one in which the record is found, by Bhāvabrahmamuni.

No. 845 from the same place is a small inscription engraved on the pedestal of a figure and is dated in Vikrama 1235. It contains a description of the exploits of king *Bhāva* Sōmēśvara of the same dynasty and mentions that the image is his own representation.

No. 844 from the pedestal of another broken figure is a slightly damaged inscription and contains the date which is most probably Vikarama 1[3]12 (*contra*, *JIH*, Vol. XI, pp. 9-14). It belongs to the time of *rājakumāra* Dinakara Mēghanāda of the same family. His name is not found in the known genealogies of the various branches of this family. It is, therefore, likely that this prince belonged to a hitherto unknown branch. The inscription gives the pedigree of the prince and records the perpetual obeisance of him in the form of his image set up in front of the temple of Śiva at Mahānāla. These two epigraphs (Nos. 844-45) testify to the existence of the practice of erecting portrait sculptures in the temples by the donors in Rajasthan as in other places, especially in Tamilnad and Kerala.

Of the 61 inscriptions copied from Sirohi Tahsil, No. 945 from Tawri, dated Vikrama 1330, Kārttika śu. 11, Monday, corresponding to 23rd October 1273 A.D. mentions one *Rā°* (*Rāüta* or *Rājā*) Vījaḍa who appears to be identical with Vījaḍa or Daśasyandana described as 'lord of Marusthalī-maṇḍala' in an inscription from Mount Ābu (Bhandarkar's List, No. 677) and regarded as the founder of the Dēvaḍā kingdom. (*Early Chauhana Dynasties*, p. 174, para. 3 ; *The Struggle for Empire*, pp. 88-89). If the identification is accepted, this would be the earliest inscription of the Dēvaḍā Chāhamānas and of Vījaḍa who, as his title shows, was only a feudatory chief.

An inscription from Nūn (No. 931), dated Vikarma 1335 (1279 A.D.), records the donation of a sum of 120 *drammas* by *Mahārājakula-śrī-Rāüta* Sāḍhadēva for the construction of a *chaki* (*i.e.*, chaüki) for the god Saṁgamēśvara. Sāḍhadēva mentioned in this epigraph is not known from any other source. The title *Rāüta* indicates that he was a feudatory chief. But the title *Mahārājakula* prefixed to the title *Rāuta* appears to indicate that Sāḍhadēva enjoyed a higher status than that of a chief. If this is so, then he might have been related to Chāchigadēva of the Sōngīra branch of the Chāhamānas whose latest known record is dated Vikrama 1334, and who is known to have been succeeded by one of his sons named Sāmantasiṁha whose earliest epigraph is dated Vikrama 1339 (Bhandarkar's List, p. 383). In the absence of further evidence, it is difficult to say if Sāḍhadēva was the immediate successor of Chāchigadēva.

SULṬĀNS OF BIHĀR.—Of the inscriptions copied from Gayā, No. 261 is dated in Vikrama 1277, Jyēshṭha ba. 15, Thursday, corresponding to 1219 A.D., June 13. It refers itself to the rule of a certain Sulṭān Mōjadīna (*i.e.*, Mu'izz-ud-dīn). He does not appear to have been known from other sources. It is already known that though Bihar was conquered by the general Ikhtiyār-ud-dīn Muhammad as early as 1193 A. D., and was brought under the control of the Delhi Sultanate (*Camb. Hist. of Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 42), it became independent like many other provinces on the death of Aibak in 1210 A.D. (*ibid.*, p. 52) and that Iltutmish wrested and placed it under his own governor only sometime in 1255 A. D. (*Found. of Mus. Rule in India*, p. 99). Therefore, the ruler referred to in the inscription under review was an independent Sulṭān of Bihar ruling some time between Aibak's death and Iltutmish's reconquest. It records the performance of the *śrāddha* ceremony at Gayā by a certain *Mantrēśvara* Kāmadēva along with his wife and brothers.

TUGHLUQ RULERS.—No. 744 was discovered in a dilapidated temple, in a locality known as *Dhābā-bāwḍī* after the well nearby, inside the forest about six miles

away from Boraḍi, Shirpur Taluk, Dhulia District, Maharashtra. This interesting inscription in Sanskrit and Marāṭhī refers to *Suratāṇa* Mahamanda and states that a certain Mēlugidēva, son of Siṅghaṇadēva, constructed a temple and a well in the year Śrīmukha. The Śaka year mentioned in the record is lost. However, judging from the palaeography of the inscription, it can be placed in the first half of the 14th century, in which case, the cyclic year Śrīmukha can be equated to 1333-34 A. D. The Sulṭān who held sway over the West Khandesh area during the period was Muhammad bin Tughluq and *Suratāṇa* Mahamanda of our record may, therefore, be identified with him. The family to which Mēlugidēva and his father Siṅghaṇadēva belonged is not mentioned in the record nor does it ascribe any title to them indicative of their position. But these names bear a very close resemblance to the names of the members of the Yādava family of Dēvagiri who ruled over this same area two decades before the period of the record. Therefore it is not unlikely that Mēlugidēva and his father Siṅghaṇadēva belonged to the Yādava family. The last prince of this family, so far known, who is generally referred to as Śaṅkara (or Saṅgama)—his correct name, however, was Siṅghaṇa (cf. *The Delhi Sultanate*, pp. 48-49)—was alive till at least 1313 A.D. when Malik Kafur invaded Dēvagiri. It is not improbable that this Siṅghaṇa is identical with Siṅghaṇa of the present record. If this identification is accepted it follows from the record that Siṅghaṇa had a son, called Mēlugidēva (or Mallugidēva). The genealogy of the Yādava family is thus continued for another generation.

DĒVAḌĀ CHAUHANS OF SIRŌHĪ.—No. 894 from Bāldā Sirohi Tahsil and District is dated Vikrama 1563 and mentions Jagamāla and his son Akharāja. Although no royal titles are given to them, they may be identical with Jagamāla, the Dēvaḍā ruler of Sirōhī, and his son and successor Akharāja I. No. 898 from Fāsariyā, a village about 8 miles to the north-west of Bāldā, is of the reign of Akharāja I and is dated Vikrama 1570 (1513 A. D.).

Five inscriptions (Nos. 915, 935, 942, 947 and 953) from various places in the same Sirohi Tahsil belong to the reign of Suratāṇa (1572-1610 A. D.), the Dēvaḍā ruler of Sirōhī. The dates of these inscriptions range between Vikrama 1637 and 1651.

No. 943 from Sindrath from the same Tahsil is dated Vikrama 1736, Āshāḍhādi, Māgha śu. 13, Monday, corresponding to 12th February 1680 A. D. and belongs to the reign of Vairisāla I (1676-97 A. D.). It gives the genealogy of the Dēvaḍā rulers of Sirōhī from Suratāṇa to Vairisāla I and records the construction of a step-well by Sadā-kuṁvarī Bāī, a queen of Akharāja II. It is interesting to note that the year is stated to be *Āshāḍhādi* which is distinguished from *Kārttikādi* or *Chaitrādi* and it is another instance of the Vikrama year commencing with Āshāḍha śu. 1, a practice which was in vogue in Kathiawar, Gujarat and parts of Rajputana in the medieval period (*Bhāratīya Prāchīnalipimālā*, by G. H. Ojha, pp. 169 and 170, note 1).

BUNDĒLĀ CHIEFS.—Of the inscriptions copied from Datia Taluk, Datia District, Madhya Pradesh, Nos. 390 and 393 are from the Sōnāgir hill, a Jaina *Siddhakshētra*, near Sināval. Dated in Vikrama 1680, they belong to the reign of Vīrasiṅghadēva, and his son Jugarāja who were members of the Ōrchhā branch of the Bundēlā chiefs. Vīrasiṅghadēva is said to have had twelve sons but none of them bore the name Jugarāja (*Ōrchhā State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 23). From the expression *ētayōr=rājyē*, occurring in the records, it is clear that Jugarāja was also ruling over a territory which was possibly Datiā. It is not certain if this Jugarāja is the same as Jhujhārasiṁgha who is known to have succeeded Vīrasiṁghadēva. Nos. 406 and 408 copied from Temple No. 9 in the valley of Sōnāgir are dated Vikrama 1747, and mention the names of *Mahārājakumāra Dīvāna Chhatrasāla*, *Mahārāja śrī Kuvaranaṁda* and *Mahārājakumāra śrī Rājā* Udītasiṁha. This Udītasiṁha seems to be identical with the ruler of that name of Ōrchhā, who helped Indrajita of the Datiā branch referred to below in securing the throne of Datiā. It is stated that during the reign-period of Udītasiṁha, the temple was built by *Bhaṭṭāraka* Viśva-Bhūshaṇa.

No. 357 copied from the wall of a step-well called *Rāṇī kī Bāvaḍī* at the village Richharā records that the *Bāvaḍī* was constructed by Chhatra-kuṁvarī,

the chief queen of *Mahārājādhirāja śrī-Rāva* Indrajita in Vikrama 1810 (1753 A.D.).

Nos. 367, 375 and 413 mention the reign of the king Śatrujita, son and successor of Indrajita. The name of the king has been recorded in different forms. In No. 367 he is called Chhatrajita and in No. 375 Śatrajita and again in No. 413 he is called Śatrujita. No. 367 makes it clear that he was a subordinate chief under the Mughal Emperor Aligauhara, i.e. Shāh Ālam II. This inscription, copied from Temple No. 50 on the Sōnāgir hill, records the construction of an image of Jina in Vikrama 1836 (1779 A. D.). No. 375 copied from Temple No. 58, records the construction of the temple in Vikrama 1855 (1799 A. D.), during the reign-period of *Mahārājādhirāja Rāva Rājā* Śatrajita. No. 413 copied from Temple No. 15, is interesting as it records that by the order of *Mahārājādhirāja Rāva Rājā* Śatrujita, the construction of the temple was started in Vikrama 1819 by *Bhaṭṭāraka* Jinēndra-Bhūshaṇa and that it was completed and consecrated in Vikrama 1825. The same temple was renovated in Vikrama 1887 by *Bhaṭṭāraka* Mahēndra Bhūshaṇa and *Achārya* Dēvēndra Kīrtti, but the name of the king who was ruling at the time of the renovation is not mentioned. He must have been Parīchhata, the son and successor of Śatrujita.

Nos. 350, 364, 365 and 371 belong to the reign of *Mahārāja* Parīchhata. No. 350 copied from the wall of Bhāṇḍēri-gate in Datiā, states that the fort around the city of Datiā was constructed by the chief minister Amānasiṁgha for the protection and safety of the town against the enemies. Nos. 364 and 365, copied from the temples numbered 34 and 43 respectively on the Sōnāgir hill, record the construction and consecration of the temples during the reign of *Mahārājādhirāja Rāu rājā* Pārīchhata Bahādur of Dalīpanagara (*i.e.* Datiā).

The next ruler of the family, named Vijai Bahādur, is known from only one inscription (No. 412) dated Vikrama 1899 (1842 A. D.) which records the construction and consecration of Temple No. 13 on the hill.

Vijai Bahādur was succeeded by *Lōkēndra* Bhavānīsiṁgha, who is known from Nos. 354 and 410. No. 354, copied from the wall of a well at Datiā, records the pedigree of the king.

Among the inscriptions copied in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Kerala States, the following are noteworthy.

BĀṆAS AND VAIDUMBAS.—Nos. 137-41 from Eguva-Baṇḍapalle, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, are inscribed hero-stones commemorating the death of some heroes who took part in the battles fought on behalf of the Vaidumbas and the Bāṇas. Of them, No. 138 is in Kannaḍa while the other four are in Telugu. The Kannaḍa record is interesting as it refers to a hitherto unknown chief, Kāma-vaidumba, obviously of the Vaidumba family. Nos. 137 and 139 refer to the death of Danumēṭi and Kocchelḷuvāṇṛu respectively. The former refers to the battle fought between Vaidumba Gaṇḍa-Trinētra and *Mahārāja* Bāṇarāja on one side and Rāchamalla, Maindaḍi and Daḍiga on the other, probably at Sōramaṭi referred to in the record. No. 139 states that the hero fell in the battle fought at Mudumaḍuvu. These records are similar to the ones from various places in the same area published in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 183 ff., wherein a detailed account of the battle of Sōremaḍi is given.

CHĀLUKYAS OF KALĀYṆA.—Two inscriptions, one from Suṅkanūr (No. 828) and the other from Taḍkal (No. 831), both in the Manvi Taluk, Raichur District, introduce a hitherto unknown queen of Jagadēkamalla Jayasiṁha II, called Bijjaladēvi. The Suṅkanūr inscription represents her as camping at Poṭṭaḷakeṛe which was one of the capitals of the Chālukyas before Kalyāṇa. The Taḍkal inscription states that she made a grant of land at *agrahāra* Taḍkal in Śaka 955 (1023 A. D.).

No. 779 from Nippāṇi, Chitapur Taluk, Gulbarga District, dated in Śaka 960, Bahudhānya, belongs to the same ruler and records the installation of the image of goddess Sarasvatī and a grant of land by his queen Sōmaladēvi who is stated therein to be ruling over Alande-1000. This grant of land provided for maintaining some students and their teachers besides the worship of the goddess. The inscription further contains an eulogy of Durggasiṁha who was the *mane-verggaḍe* of the queen and who built a Sarasvatī *maṇḍapa*. This *maṇḍapa* was apparently intended for the use of the preceptor and his students

Queen Sōmaladēvī was, for the first time, brought to light by two inscriptions dated in 1029 A. D. and 1031 A.D. (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, Nos. B. 542 and 545) from Ballatgi, Manvi Taluk, Raichur District. While these two inscriptions merely refer to her as camping at Pandrikke and Ētagiri on the respective dates the Nippāṇi record gives the interesting information that she was governing the division of Alande-1000. She also figures in another record (No. 825) of 1036 A. D. from Nugḍōṇi, Manvi Taluk, Raichur District, wherein she is stated to have made certain grants at the capital Poṭṭaḷakere.

No. 812 from Atnūr and No. 815 from Daddala, both in Manvi Taluk, refer to two chiefs *mahāsāmanta manneya* Nayyaparasa and *mahāsāmanta* Maḷeyamarasa of Mānuve respectively. Both the chiefs bear the epithets *Māhishmatī-puravarādhīśvara* and *Madhyadēśādhīśvara.* Nayyaparasa was a subordinate of Chālukya Trailōkyamalla Sōmēśvara I while Maḷeyamarasa was the subordinate of Jaṭāchōḍa Bhīma who was himself a feudatory of Bhuvanaikamalla Sōmēśvara II. It may be recalled that some members of the Haihaya family governing the same area bore similar epithets (cf. *A.R.Ep.*, 1960-61, p. 30 and Nos. B. 554, 555 and 557). The two chiefs of the records under review seem to have belonged to the same Haihaya family, though it is not expressly stated so in the record.

The Daddala inscription belonging to the reign of Bhuvanaikamalla Sōmēśvara II and dated in Śaka 991 (1069-70 A.D.) mentions a Jaṭāchōḍa Bhīma of Peḍekau, evidently as a subordinate of the king. This chief apparently belonged to the Telugu-Chōḍa family. We know of a Jaṭāchōḍa Bhīma of that family who lived earlier and who is believed to have died in 1002-03 A.D. in a fight with the Eastern Chālukya prince Śaktivarman. Therefore, Jaṭāchōḍa Bhīma of the present record would be a later member of this family and was probably the grandson of the earlier Bhīma. This inscription is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 113 ff.

No. 785, from Harsūr, dated in the 21st year (1097 A.D.) of Chālukya Vikramāditya VI says that Bammaṇayya, the king's general, had a son named Hemmāḍidēvarasa by his wife Lakkhādēvī. No. 783, now in the Municipal garden at Gulbarga, belonging to the 42nd year (1117 A.D.) of the same king's reign refers to one *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Hemmāḍiyarasa as ruling over Kaḍagañchi. If the identity of these two is admitted we may conclude that after Bammaṇayya, his son continued to occupy positions of importance under Vikramāditya VI in the Western Chālukya kingdom.

No. 153 from Gaḍigarēvula, Kurnool District, is a damaged record of Vikramāditya VI which refers to his feudatory [Gōva]ṇa-chōḷa-mahārāja, also of the Telugu-Chōḍa family, the members of which were ruling over Peḍekal and three other divisions round about Kurnool District. The name of this chief was hitherto not known and his place in the genealogy also cannot be fixed as the date of the record is lost.

No. 759 from Gorṭa, Bhalki Taluk, Bidar District, is a damaged record of Vikramāditya VI and refers to his feudatory Rudrachamūpa whose genealogy is given. Nāgadēva-prabhu, Udayāditya and Śrīdhara are some of the members of his family referred to in the record. It may be noted that the Karaḍkhēl inscription dated in the regnal year 7 (*i.e.* 1133 A.D.) of Bhūlōkamalla Sōmēśvara III (*A.R. Ep.*, 1958-59, No. B 186) also refers to a Rudra-daṇḍādhipa, a subordinate of Vikramāditya VI, and his son Śrīdhara. This Rudra-daṇḍādhipa is identical with Rudra-chamūpa of our record which registers several gifts of land, house-sites and money-incomes to a temple in *agrahāra* Gōraṇṭe for maintaining the students and teachers of the educational institutions attached to this temple and for some expenses towards other specified purposes. An institution referred to therein, it is interesting to note, is a primary school where Kannaḍa letters were taught (*Kannaḍ-āksharada khaṇḍike*). The record was composed by Mallapayya.

No. 766, from the same place, refers to Rudramiśra as the preceptor of Vikramāditya VI. He obtained the village Hulicheṟu as *dakshiṇā* from the king who performed several *kratus.* Rudramiśra, in his turn, made over the same to the temple of Rudrēśvara at Gōraṇṭe which was his *agrahāra.* This preceptor is said to have been born to Gōvardhana-bhaṭṭōpādhyāya and Arasikabbe by the favour of god Kuṁbēśvara (Kuṁbhēśvara) of Bāgevāḍi in Tarddavāḍi division. His grandfather was Rudra-bhaṭṭa of Bāgevāḍi and he belonged to the Vasishṭha-vaṁśa.

No. 772 from Rañjōle-Khēṇi, Bidar Taluk, Bidar District, is another damaged and broken record of Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI). It introduces a chief *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bhairavadēva of the Sinda family, the members of which were ruling from Reñjēṟu in Aṭṭaḷe-nāḍu. The record contains a genealogical account of the family. Niḍudōḷ-Sinda who married the daughter of a Kadamba Mayūravarmman figures as the progenitor of the Sindas of Beḷagutti (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. XI, Dg. 37) and of Bhairanmaṭṭi (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 230-36). This Sinda is said to have had four sons called Satyasēvya, Prabhusēvya, Budhasēvya and Jagatsēvya who were ruling over Paḷyaṁḍa-maṇḍala, Bāgaḍage-nāḍu, Baḷḷare-nāḍu and Aṭṭaḷe-nāḍu respectively. No. 774, of the Kalachuri king Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva, from the same place, supplements the information contained in the other records so that we get the following genealogy of this Sinda family of Reñjēṟu :—

Hajja
|
Vīra Permāḍi
|
Bhairava
|
Hemma
|
Bāchidēva

A greater part of the Rañjōle-Khēṇi record is written in Kannaḍa verse in metres such as *Taraḷa, Maṇivibhūshaṇa* and *Upēndravajrā*. The composer of this record appears to be a certain Bhāskara and it is not unlikely that he is the same as the poet Bhāskara who composed a record of Sōmēśvara III dated 1127 A.D. and found at Paṭancheru (*Memoirs of Arch. Surv. of India*, No. 13, p. 12).

No. 769 from Aṇadūr, Bidar District, belongs to *Pratāpa-chakravarti* Jagadēkamalla. It is dated Śaka 1059, Kāḷayukta, and the first regnal year of the king. This date is not regular as the cyclic year quoted corresponded to Śaka 1060 (1138-39 A.D.). This is the earliest record of the king known so far and it suggests that he came to the throne sometime before December, 1138 A.D. (See, Fleet, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Pt. II, p. 457).

KALACHURIS OF KALYĀṆA.—No. 786 from Harsūr is an incomplete record, in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters, of the reign of the Kalachuri king Sōma (i.e. Rāyamurāri Sōyidēva c.1167-75 A.D.). While editing this record in *Epigraphia Indica*, (Vol. XXVIII, pp. 23 ff. and plate,) it has been wrongly stated that it records the construction of a temple of Vishṇu by Mādhavadaṇḍanātha, a general of the king. The inscription, however, records the installation of a *suvarṇa-kalaśa* by Mādhava on the top of the temple of Lakshmīpati (*i.e.* Vishṇu) built by Paramarddi-dēva, (probably Permāḍi), an earlier ruler in the Kalachuri family.

KĀKATĪYAS.—Nos. 218-23 from Pillalamaṟṟi are records of the chiefs of Rēcherla who were subordinates of the Kākatīya kings. No. 219 dated Śaka 1124 gives the genealogy of this family which is said to have originated from the feet of Brahmā. Bamma who, by carrying away the gate of the city of of Kāñchī, uprooted the dignity of the Chōḷa king, was the first member of the family. Then the genealogy of the family is continued as follows :

Muchcha
|
Kaṭa
|
Kāma - *m* - Kāchā (Kāchāṁbikā)
|
Nāma - *m* - Aitamā

Nāma had a son called Viśvanātha. He had a sister called Vallāsāni whose son was Prōla.

This genealogy upto Kāma is identical with that in the other record (No. 221) from the same place dated Śaka 1130. But in the latter Kāma is said to have had a son named Bēta from Kāchā. Obviously, this Bēta was another son of Kāma, besides Nāma who was elder. He was a subordinate of Kākatīya Gaṇapati while Nāma (or Nāmi-reḍḍi) was a feudatory of Rudradēva also.

No. 224 dated Śaka 1279 from the same place is a record of Kāpaya-nāyaka who was the Musunūru chief under the Kākatīyas brother of Prōlaya-nāyaka, the Musunūr chief, whose servant Eṟa-pōtu, son of Māchi-nāyaka of Anumakoṇḍa and Rudrasāni, had the image of the deity of Eṟakēśvara re-installed on the above date since it was damaged by Alāuddīn-Khalji, the Sulṭān of Delhi. These records are published in the *Hyd. Arch. Ser.*, Vol. 13.

No. 2 from Kallūru, Anantapur District, dated Śaka 1322 mentions Gōparasu-daṇḍanāyaka as the son of *Mahāpradhāna* Baicha-daṇḍanāyaka. The latter is no doubt the same as the well-known minister of Bukka I (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 16) and his son mentioned in our record must be taken to be a fourth son so far unknown (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, p. 23).

CHŌḶAS—Among the Tamil epigraphs collected this year, Nos. 651 to 657 were copied from the dilapidated Perumāḷ temple at Kottamaṅgalam, Lalgudi Taluk, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras State. Āchchiyaṉ Bhaṭṭaṉ Chakrapāṇi Śrī-Vāsudēvaṉ, a Brahmādhirāja of Peruveṅgūr, figures prominently in Nos. 651, 653-54 and 656. Of these, No. 651 is dated in the 7th year of the reign of a Rājakēsarivarmaṉ and Nos. 653 and 654 are both dated in the 11th year of the reign of a Parakēsarivarmaṉ, while No. 656 is an undated fragmentary inscription. All these records may be assigned to the 10th century on grounds of palaeography. Four inscriptions in the Raṅganāthasvāmin temple at Śrīraṅgam dated in the reign of Parāntaka I (*A. R. Ep.*, 1936-37, B. No. 95 ; *ibid.*, 1961-62, B Nos. 415, 418 and 419) also record gifts made by Āchchiyaṉ Bhaṭṭaṉ Śrī-Vāsudēvaṉ Chakrapāṇi, a Brahmādhirāja of Peruveṅgūr. It may be noted that the two individuals hailed from the same place and bear the same title *viz.* Brahmādhirāja. It is, therefore, obvious that Chakrapāṇi Śrī-Vāsudēvaṉ of the Kottamaṅgalam records was the son of Śrī-Vāsudēvaṉ Chakrapāṇi of the Śrīraṅgam inscriptions. Since the inscriptions from Śrīraṅgam are dated between the 39th and 41st years of Parāntaka I, the Rājakēsarivarmaṉ and Parakēsarivarmaṉ of the Kottamaṅgalam records can only be the successors of Parāntaka. No. 651 calls the deity as Śrī-Vāsudēva-viṉṉagar-emberumāṉ while Nos. 653 and 654 call apparently the same deity as Śrī-Rājakēsari-viṉṉagar-emberumāṉ. The former name appears to suggest that the deity was first named after the donor Chakrapāṇi Śrī-Vāsudēvaṉ and that later on the name was changed to Rājakēsari-viṉṉagar-emberumāṉ. No. 650, on a stone set up on the way to the Perumāḷ temple, is dated in the 34th regnal year of Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III) and states that the temple called Rājakēsariviṉṉagar was renamed as Eḻupattoṉbadunāṭṭu-*a*adineṉbhūmi-Aiññūṟṟuva-viṉṉagaram. The expression *Eḻupattoṉbadunāṭṭu-padineṉbhūmi-Aiññūṟṟuvar* suggests that it was a mercantile body. The reason for the renaming of the temple after this mercantile body is not, however, given.

The temple is a circular brick structure on a square stone foundation. It has a domical *śikhara* with *kūḍus* at the four cardinal points. As is usual with Vishṇu temples, the entrance into this temple is only through the steps at the sides of the *maṇḍapa*. The temple can be dated structurally as well as on the basis of the inscriptions found therein to the 10th century A.D. and may be compared to the one at Nāṅgūr (*The Cōḷas*, revised ed., p. 697).

Nos. 579-620 were copied from the Tyāgarājasvāmin temple, Tiruvāymūr, Thanjavur District. While the majority of them belong to the Chōḷas, the earliest of the records (Nos. 605 and 608) belong to the reign of the Pāṇḍya kings Varaguṇa and Māṟañjaḍaiyaṉ respectively, the latter being dated in the 4+11th year. The mode of reckoning the date leads us to identify this king with Varaguṇa figuring in the Āḍuturai, Kumbhakōṇam and Tiruchchiṟṟambalam records (*SII*, Vol. XIV, Nos. 7, 8 and 14) from this District. Next in point of time come the records (Nos. 609 and 611) of Rājakēsarivarmaṉ and Parakēsarivarmaṉ who can be identified as the Chōḷa rulers of the 10th century both on the

evidence of their contents and the manner in which they have been engraved in continuation of the records of Varaguṇa. All these records of the Pāṇḍya kings and the early Chōḷas are evidently later copies as their palaeography would indicate. Probably the stones containing the original records were not used in the reconstruction of the temple and so the records were re-engraved. No. 595, dated in the reign of Vikrama-chōḷa, palaeographically the earliest Chōḷa record in the temple, points to the fact that the reconstruction should have taken place somewhere about that period. That the temple should have existed long before the 10th century is borne out by the hymns sung in praise of this deity by Appar and Sambandar.

No. 655 from Kottamangalam, Tiruchchirappalli District is an interesting record referring to the checking of the temple accounts in the course of the inspection of the *nāḍu* by a *paṇi-magaṉ* of Rājarāja I who is called an *āvaṇam-uḍaiyaṉ* indicating his connection with the Registry (*āvaṇam*) office. The appointment of officials for this purpose seems to have been an annual feature as the wording of the inscription indicates. In the course of his checking the temple accounts, this official is said to have found out that a piece of *dēvadāna* land remained unutilised and directed the temple authorities that the same may be put to use in conducting festivals in honour of the king, on the days of Śadayam, his natal star.

No. 709 from Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōḷapuram, Tiruchchirappalli District, though fragmentary, is interesting as it contains parts of two Sanskrit verses in the *Śārdūlavikrīḍita* metre, written in Grantha characters, describing the exploits of Kulōttuṅga-chōḷa I. After mentioning his victory over the Pāṇḍyas and the setting up of a *vijaya-stambha*, the record seems to refer to the Pārasīkas in the context of singing the praises of the monarch.

No. 577 from Agnīśvara temple, Nallāḍai, Thanjavur District, dated in some year (lost) of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja II, describes a certain *āṇḍār* (devotee) Śēramāṉ Tōḻar as the person who renovated the temple. This person is represented by a labelled sculpture (No. 578) of a half-clad figure with beard and moustache and folded hands in a *maṇḍapa* in front of the temple. He may be identified with his namesake who is described as a *tapasya* (ascetic) and at whose instance a *guhā* is said to have been built in the precincts of the temple at Tiruppugalūr (Nannilam Taluk, Thanjavur District) in the 3rd year of the reign of Rājarāja II (*A. R. Ep.*, 1928, No. 87). Persons bearing the same name *viz.* Śēramāṉ Tōḻar, figure also in inscriptions of Sundarapāṇḍya (*A. R. Ep.*, 1908, No. 306) and Māravarmaṉ Parākramapāṇḍya (*A. R. Ep.*, 1910, No. 113).

No. 597 from Tiruvāymūr in the same District, dated in the 26th year of Kulōttuṅga III, refers to a certain Vaippūrudaiyāṉ Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiyāṉ, a merchant residing at Pāśai. This Pāśai is probably identical with the modern Pāśippaṭṭiṉam, Ramanathapuram District, where the Chōḷa army sustained a defeat at the hands of the Ceylonese invaders (*SII*, Vol. VI, No. 456) in the reign of Rājādhirāja II.

No 537 engraved on a pillar in the *maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine in the Veṅkaṭēśaperumāḷ temple in Ādivarāhanattam, Chidambaram Taluk, South Arcot District, belongs to the reign of Kulōttuṅga III. It is dated in the 11th year of his reign (1188-89 A.D.) and records a gift of land by purchase by Āḻuḍaiyāḷ-Ammai, a Brāhmaṇa lady who was the wife of Vasishṭhaṉ Tiruvaraṅ-ganārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭaṉ to the temple of Aparājitaviṉṉagar-āḻvār of Śrīparadūr. Śrīparadūr is evidently identical with Paradūr in the same Taluk, situated about three miles from the findspot of the inscription. The names Aparājitaviṉṉagar and Uttamaśōḷa-vāykkāl among the boundaries of the land endowed to the temple, indicate the antiquity of the place although it is not clear whether the temple had any association with Pallava Aparājita (c. 879-897). Many of the numerous other fragments of inscriptions ranging from the 10th to the 14th century built into the walls of this Vishṇu temple refer to gifts made to a Śiva temple.

No. 548 from Chidambaram, dated in the 16th+1st year of the reign of Rājarāja (III), records a grant of 100 *vēli* of land to god Āḻuḍaiya-nāyaṉār for worship and offerings by Sōmaladēviyār on whose behalf the land was purchased in an auction named as *Rājarājapperuvilai* for 1,000,000 *kāśu*. The inscription seems to record also that the land was exempted from tax. Sōmaladēviyār is no doubt the Hoysaḷa queen who is also known to have endowed 1,00,000 *kāśu* for a lamp and a flower garden to the Raṅganāthasvāmi temple

at Śrīraṅgam (*A. R. Ep.*, 1936-37, No. 62). The high figure quoted in the present record as the price for the land reflects the steeply progressive debasement of the *kāśu* and the disturbed political conditions during the period when the Chōḷa monarchy was overshadowed by the presence of the Hoysaḷas and the Pāṇḍyas in the Chōḷa country.

A number of inscribed fragments, Nos. 449-64, copied from the *prākāra* walls of the well-known temple of Kapālīśvara in the heart of Madras city have yielded some interesting information about the temple. One of them (No. 452), in characters assignable to the 13th century and belonging to the time of Sundarapāṇḍya, refers to the deity as Kapālīśvara while two others (Nos. 456 and 460), also of the same period, one of which quotes the reign of the same king, refer to Tiruchchuramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār. Another fragment (No. 450) of Dēvarāya period mentions Ulagāḷuḍaiya-nāyaṉār. These two letter names probably refer to the same deity as in No. 452. Yet another fragment (No. 459) belonging to the reign of Chōḷa Rājarāja (III) refers to Pallāpuram, evidently the modern Pallāvaram associated with the Pallavas, and god Āḷuḍaiyār Dattāṇḍār. No. 456 referred to above mentions the coin *pudu-māḍai,* twelve of which formed the price of a piece of land.

Nos. 726-35 were copied from the Chērachōḷapāṇḍyēśvara temple at Tirukkōḷūr, Tirunelveli District. In all these records the name of the deity occurs as Chōḷapāṇḍyēśvara, probably suggesting that one of the Chōḷa-Pāṇḍya viceroys was responsible for the construction of the temple though no inscription belonging to that period is found in the temple itself. Ulōkachintāmaṇipuram is given as a secondary name of Tirukkōḷūr in these epigraphs while those (Nos. 715 to 725) from the Vishṇu temple in the same place simply refer to the place as Tirukkōḷur although the Vaṭṭeḻuttu inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1960-61, B No. 350) from the same temple contains the *alias* name in the Tamilised form Olōkachintāmaṇipuram. The reference to *Nyāyaparipālanapperunderu* in No. 731 is noteworthy.

PĀṆḌYAS.—Of the inscriptions copied from Āṇaiyūr, a hamlet of Kāṭṭukkaruppaṇpaṭṭi, Tirumangalam Taluk, Madurai District, No. 498 from the *vāhana-maṇḍapa* of the Airāvatēśvarasvāmi temple contains the *praśasti* beginning with *Pūmādu puṇara,* etc. and is dated in the 2nd year of Jaṭāvarmaṉ Tribhuvanachakravarti Śrīvallabha, a Pāṇḍya king who claims to have had his coronation at Vaṇḍamiḻkkūḍal (i.e. Kūḍal of the rich Tamiḻ). This *praśasti* occurs also in an inscription from Kaḍayanallūr, Tirunelveli District (*A. R. Ep.*, 1917, No. 625). The interesting fact is that the *praśasti* of the king recorded in these two inscriptions commences with the phrase *Pūmādu puṇara* just as it does in those of Vikramachōḷa and is interspersed with phrases from the *praśasti* of Kulōttuṅga I like *Pugaḻmādu vilaṅga, Vikrama-ttoḻilāl chakkara naḍātti,* etc. The names of the queen Ulagamuḻuduḍaiyār and the signatory Kāva[ṉūr-kiḻa]-vaṉ Tiruvoṟṟiyūr Tērpoliyaniṉṟāṉ figuring in this record occur also in an Ambāsamudram inscription of Jaṭāvarman Śrīvallabha who had the *praśasti, Tirumaḍandaiyum Jayamaḍandaiyum,* etc., (*SII*, Vol. XIV, No. 245). It is, therefore, tempting to suggest that the kings of these epigraphs are identical. This identity is further strengthened by the peculiarity of the *praśasti* as the king is known to have been a contemporary of Kulōttuṅga I.

No. 591 from Tiruvāymūr, Thanjavur District, is a record of Jaṭāvarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya I, dated in his 11th regnal year, the details given corresponding to 5th August, 1260 A.D. It records an endowment of land to provide for an *upasandhi* to be called *Āṭkoṇḍanāyakaṉ-sandhi* after the donor and to be conducted closely following the *śiṟukālai-sandhi* to god Tiruāymūruḍaiyār by Teṉkuḍaiyāṉ Alagiyamaṇavāḷapperumāḷ Āṭkoṇḍanāyakaṉ who bought the land for 150 *paṇam* from the temple. The temple authorities are said to have made use of this amount for reconstructing the temple of Perumāḷ with stone up to the *kapōtap-paḍai* and for some other minor repairs in the same temple.

Nos. 625-26 from Rājēndram, Thanjavur Taluk and District, in characters of the 13th century, present a problem. No. 625 dated in the 31st year of Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara, records a grant of some additional land to god Pōdu-muttīśvaramuḍaiyār of Rājēndraśōḻanallūr, a hamlet of Virudarājabhayaṅkara-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, as *pūjai-iṟaiyili* since the land formerly granted was found insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended, viz. worship in the temple. No. 626 also records a similar gift that was to take effect from the month *Kuṁbha* of the 12th year of reign of an unspecified king. Both the gifts are said to have

been made for the well-being of the king by the *kūttapperumakkal* looking after the affairs of the village, and in both the transactions Pulivalamuḍaiyāṉ Śīrāmapriyaṉ figures as the village accountant. We know that it is usual to find more than one Pāṇḍya king ruling in different parts at the same time and in the light of this it is not certain which king's 12th year of reign was close to the 31st regnal year of Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara.

Of the twenty-eight inscriptions (Nos. 470-97) copied from Tiruvādavūr, Madurai District, No. 481 which is fragmentary, records a benefaction by some king for services and offerings in the temple during the *Chēraṉaiveṉṟāṉ-sandhi* named after *Aṉṉālvi*. An *agaram* named after the same title is also mentioned in the inscription. This record can be assigned to a junior contemporary of Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara I, inasmuch as the title *Chēraṉaiveṉṟāṉ* is known to have been borne by Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara I (*A. R. Ep.*, 1907, No. 126; *ibid.*, 1926, No. 533) whs must be the one described as *Aṉṉālvi* in the record.

No. 492 which can alse be assigned to the same period seems to record a similar royal order to the temple authorities granting the income from levies on a particular piece of land amounting to 1-3/4 *achchu* to the temple. The equivalent, in *paṇam*, of the amount is said to be 102 *paṇam*, 3 *mā* and 3 *kāṇi*.

No. 471, in characters of the 13th century, is in the form of an order issued by the deity. It records the honours conferred, to be enjoyed hereditarily, on Kuḻaiñjāḷ Achchaṉ *alias* Ālālasundaranaṅgai referred to as one of his *dāsigaḷ* (devotee ?) in recognition of her services to the temple. She is stated to have arranged (1) for the restoration of several villages of which one had been an *aḍukkaḷaippuṟam i.e.*, an endowment for the running of the kitchen, of the deity, through Tiruniṟṟuttoṇḍaṉ Jayaṅgoṇḍāṉ *alias* Śrīvallavaṉ Kaḷavaḻināḍāḷvāṉ ; (2) for the making of the images of god Chandraśēkhara and his consort and Piḷḷai Kshētrapāla in conformity with the rules through Paṭṭaṉ Tēvaṉ *alias* Teṉṉagaṅgadēvaṉ who is described as her husband (*agamuḍaiyāṉ*) ; and (3) for the making of jewels for the god, the goddess, etc. Teṉṉagaṅgadēveṉ vaṉ figures again in No. 473 dated in the year 5+1 of Kōnērinmaikoṇḍāṉ as the person at whose instance the king is stated to have exempted the temple lands from taxes and granted some levies on these lands to the temple.

No. 472 dated in the year 30 of Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara I refers to a gift of two perpetual lamps, one by a certain Maṟaitandāṉ Rāhuttaṉ and the ether by Bhikshāṇḍār, a *Kaikkōḷamudali* of the place. The name Rāhuttaṉ of the former is noteworthy.

Nos. 476-80 present a clear picture of the procedure followed in transactions wherein the king made a grant of the taxes on particular villages to temples. Nos. 476-78 record one such transaction and Nos. 479-80 another. No. 476 is in the form of a royal order addressed to the *tāṉattār* of the temple of Tirumaṟaināyaṉār informing them of the assignment of taxes like *kaḍamai* due from the village Śiṟukuḷam to the god. The counterpart of such an order in the case of the latter transaction seems to be missing. Nos. 477 and 479 are addressed by the king to the *Paḍaikkāraṇavar* in whose *paṟṟu* the villages Śiṟukuḷam and Paḷḷikkuṟichchi (also called Śōṇāḍukoṇḍaperumāḷnallūr in No. 480) respectively are stated to have lain. The rest of the contents of the former are the same as those of No. 476 and the latter record (No. 479) informs the *Paḍaikkāraṇavar* of the assignment of the income from *poṉvari* amounting to 10 *achchu* from the village Paḷḷikkuṟichchi to the deity. Nos. 478 and 480 are in the form of an agreement between the *Ūrār* of the respective villages (Kalātēri in the case of the former as Śiṟukuḷam seems to have been a hamlet of that village) and the authorities of the temple in respect of the same transaction. All these records probably belong to the reign of Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara I who is mentioned in No. 480 with the epithet *emmaṇḍalamum koṇḍaruḷiya*. The *Paḍaikkāraṇavar* figuring in these two transactions were probably the executive authority of the military regiments stationed in the neighbourhood of Śiṟukuḷam and Paḷḷikkuṟichchi and these villages must have formed part of their fief (*paḍaippaṟṟu* ?). They must have been made responsible for the payment of taxes due from the village included in their fiefs. No. 490 of *A. R. Ep.*, 1909, from Chōḷapuram, Śrīvilliputtur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, provides an instance where the body called *Kāraṇavar* are associated with the *Ūrār* in the village administration.

No. 497 also from Tiruvādavūr, Madurai District, is an inscription in Tamil characters of about the 13th century and is dated in the 13th year of the reign of Kulaśēkhara. It recods that the *Śrī-rudra-Śrī-māhēśvarus* met under the

viluva, i.e. *bilva* tree of the temple of Tirumarai-nāyanār and granted the rights of irrigation from the Prīvāṇai tank to Dhanmarājadēvan Mummuḍiśōḷi *alias* Maṅgaiyarkkaraśiyār as a reward for the benefactions done by her. The lady is stated to have set up the images of Śrī-Rudra and the consort, evidenty Chandraśēkhara and Pārvatī, built a stone embankment to the tank, etc. The name Śrīvallavan Kamaladēvaāḻvār also occurs in the inscription. His identity, however, is uncertain. No. 529 from Kōvilūr, Ramanathapuram District, discussed below provides another instance of the *Śrī-rudra-Śrī-māhēśvaras* of a temple meeting under the *magiḻa* (*Mimusaps elangi*) tree to record an order of the deity. Perhaps, these trees in the premises of the temples were the *sthalavṛikshas* associated with them.

Of the inscriptions (Nos. 715-25) copied from the Vaittamānidhipperumāḷ temple at Tirukkōḷūr, Tirunelveli District, No. 725 is dated in the 30th regnal year of Tirunelvēlipperumāḷ who instituted *Vīrapāṇḍyan-sandhi* and Nos. 720 and 721 belong to the reign of Udayamārttāṇḍavarman, the ruler of Travancore. The inscriptions are interesting in that they refer to the deity as seated on the *Rōmīśankaṭṭil* under the *Madhurakavippandal* in Tirukkōḷūr. Madhurakavi Āḻvār, the Vaishṇava saint after whom this pandal was named, is said to have been born in Tirukkōḷūr and his image is even now worshipped along with the deity in the temple. These are the only references to the saint from this place where he is said to have been born and brought up. Two inscriptions from Śrīraṅgam of 1500 and 1515 A.D. respectively (*A. R. Ep.*, 1936-37, Nos. 92-93) also refer to a shrine built there for Madhurakavi and Viṭṭhalēśvara and to the provision made for their worship by Kandāḍai Mādhavayyaṅgār, a disciple of Kandāḍai Rāmānujayyaṅgār.

The *Vīrapāṇḍyan-sandhi* referred to in No. 725 was evidently named after the king who is referred to by the deity as *nam kumāran* and *Tirunelvēlipperumāḷ* in whose reign this inscription is dated must have been only a title of this king. He may be identified with *Tirunelvēlipperumāḷ* Vīrapāṇḍya whose record from Śrīvaikuṇṭham is dated Śaka 1361 corresponding to his 2 + 17th year (*SII*, Vol. V, No. 742). He is also known to have borne the title *Kaliyuga-Rāman* (*A. R. Ep.*, 1908, No. 88). But the *Nenmēni Kaliyuga-Rāman-paṇam* referred to in No. 723 dated in Kollam 589 must have been issued by an earlier king who bore the same title. The place name Nenmēni (Ramanathapuram District) prefixed to the name of the coin probably indicates that it was minted at that place.

GAṆḌAGŌPĀLAS.—No. 231 from Sūlūrpēṭ, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh, is dated in the 2nd year of Tribhuvanachakravarttigaḷ Śrī-Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāladēva and mentions Rājēndraśōḷa-Mummuḍi-Vaidumba-mahārājan Permmāḍi-dēvan whose consort Tanikkūttukkaṇḍāḷ made a grant of land to the temple of Tirunāgīśvaram-uḍaiyār. The name of the Vaidumba chief suggests that he was at first a feudatory of Rājēndra III and had shifted his allegiance to the Gaṇḍagōpāla, whose first attempt at getting out of the Chōḷa tutelage is evidenced by the present inscription.

VIJAYANAGARA KINGS.—Nos. 523-30 were copied from Kōvilūr, Ramanathapuram District, Madras State. Of these, No. 526 is interesting as it throws some light on an attempt at some social reform of those times. It is dated Śaka 1303, Durmati, in the reign of Sāvaṇa-uḍaiyar (II). The details of date *viz.* Tai 6, ba. 1, Wednesday, Pūśam correspond to 1st January, 1382 A.D. The inscription states that Nāyanār Gāṅgēyarāyar, probably an officer of the king, arranged for an assembly of the inhabitants of the *agaras*, i.e. *agrahāras*, the *Bhaṭṭas* of distant territories and the other people of the villages for the purpose of deciding upon certain regulations about *kanyādāna* among the Brāhmaṇas. The new regulations limited the payment for the jewels of the bride at 8 *kaḻañju* of gold and 8 *kaḻañju* of silver. Whether this regulation was intended for the benefit of the Brāhmaṇas coming from distant places as indicated by the expression *taṅgaḷir tāṅgaḷ kanyādānam-āga udakam-paṇṇikkuḍukkiṟadu oḻiya*, is not clear from the record, parts of which are damaged. Ex-communication was laid down as the sanction for the breach of this rule. An inscription from Viriñchipuram dated Śaka 1347 (1426 A.D.) in the reign of Pratāpadēvarāya also records a similar regulation for *kanyādāna* among Brāhmaṇas prohibiting receipt of payment of any money for the bride (*SII*, Vol. I, No. 56).

Nos. 4 and 9, copied from Kallūru, Anantapur District, seem to describe the relation between the Sambēṭa chiefs and the Vijayanagara rulers. No. 4 dated Śaka 1430 states that Chirabaḍi-sīma was given as *umbaḷi* to

mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Sirigirāju Timmayyadēva-mahārāju by Narasā-nāyaka. According to No. 9 *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Saṁbēṭa Erapadēvamahārāju figures was the ruler of the region in Śaka 1459. The Kaifiyats of Paṭṭūripālem, Peranipāḍu and Siddhavaṭam (*Further Sources of Vijayanagar History*, pp. 64-66, and 96) speak of revolts by Saṁbēṭa chiefs during this period. It is not unlikely that Sirigirāju Timmayadēvamahārāju got Chirabaḍi-sīma as *umbaḷi* from Narasā-nāyaka as after suppression of this revolt and the same was restored to Saṁbēṭa Erapadēvamahārāju subsequently. But his relation with Vīra-Narāsiṁha, Śivarāja and Guravarāja, the Saṁbēṭa chiefs who had to be put down by Sāḷuva-Narasiṁha and Krishṇadēvarāya, is not known. Krishṇadēvarāya is known to have restored the Siddhavaṭam District to Nalakampa and Chinasaṅgama, the sons of Guravarāja. Whether Erapa was related to them or was a member of a different branch unconnected with the rebels is not known.

No. 151 from Gaḍigarēvula, Kurnool District, dated Śaka 1464 in the reign of Sadāśivadēva states that the authorities of the Kandanavōlu-durga having failed, for some unknown reason, to give effect to a grant originally made by Vijaya-Bukkadēva through a copper-plate grant, the king renewed the grant of the village Gaḍigarēla situated in Peḍakaṁṭi-sīma of Kandanavōlu-durga to the five Śiva temples of the place at the instance of Aḷiya Rāmappadēva.

Of the inscriptions copied at Tāḍpatri, Anantapur District, Nos. 19 and 21 from the Chintalarāya temple dated Śaka 1509 and Śaka 1516 respectively mention Nārasiṁha-nāyuḍu of the Peṁmasāni family. We do not know if he was related to Timmaya-nāyuḍu of the same family who is mentioned in an inscription from Bondakalakuṇṭa, Jammalamadugu Taluk, Cuddapah District, which is dated in Śaka 1503 (Rangacharya : *Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency*, p. 588, No. 138). It does not seem likely that he was the same as his namesake described in *Chāṭupadyamaṇi-mañjari*, Part II (*Further Sources of Vijayanagar History*, Vol. III, p. 187), as the latter is taken to be a contemporary of Krishṇadēva-mahārāya.

No. 11 dated saka 1463 records a gift by Salakarāju Achchyutarāju for the merit of Peda-Tirumalarāju. The latter may be identified with Periya-Tirumalai-rāja, son of Salakayyadēva-mahārāja referred to in the inscriptions from Śrīrangam in the Tiruchirappalli District (*vide, A. R. Ep.*, 1938-39, Nos. 3, 40 and 70 ; ibid, 1950-51, Nos. 318, and 340).

Several inscriptions (Nos. 1-9) were copied from Kallūru to the south of the Tadpatri Taluk. The village is stated to be situated in Chirabaḍi-sīma in No. 4, and this *sīma* was probably a division of Ghaṇḍikōṭa-rājya mentioned in No. 8. Ghaṇḍikōṭa-rājya is known to be the territory of the Saṁbēṭa chiefs (*ibid.*, p. 142).

Nos. 525, 527 and 528 from Kōvilūr, Ramanathapuram District, dated respectively Śaka 1477, 1481 and 1472 mention Peddappa Vijayālayadēva, son of *Tīrāviṇaitīrtta* Vijayālayadēva and the chief of Śūraikkuḍi (cf. *A.R. Ep.*, 1908, Nos. 119 and 120.). Nos. 525 and 528 quote the reign of Sadāśivarāya, the latter attributing the epithet Gajabalarāya to the king whose name is strangely enough associated with that of Mallikārjuna whose father had the well-known title *Gajabēṇṭekāra*. No. 525 records a gift to Nayiṉār Tiruppuṉavāśal-mudaḷiyār of the Bikshāmaṭha-santāna of the Tiruvellaikkāvalaṉ-tirumaḍam in the western street in Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr. This *maṭha* figures again in two other records, Nos. 523 and 524, from the same place, dated Śaka 1709 and 1785 respectively. No. 529 is in the form of an *ādēśa* of the deity Tiruppuṉavāśal-uḍaiya-nāyaṉār conveyed through the *Śrī-rudra-Śrī-māhēśvaras* assembled under the *magiḻa* tree (vide, *ante* p. 33). The *ādēśa* was addressed to Vijayālayadēva referred to as *nam piḷḷai* by the deity, directing the renovation of the Tirukkoṟṟavāśaluḍaiya-nāyaṉār. It must be noted that these inscriptions are in characters assignable to a late period. Tiruppuṉavāśal is evidently the village of the same name in Arantangi Taluk, Thanjavur District, which is one of the fourteen Śaiva centres of Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam eulogised in the *Tēvāram*.

MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS. —The pilgrims' records Nos. 314-21 from Akhnoor, Jammu and Kashmir, in ornamental southern characters of the 6th or 7th century, mention the names like Bhaṭṭēśvara, Śrīdēvī and Vā(Bā)lāśrayavīryya.

No. 381 engraved in Siddhamātrikā characters of about the 7th century on the image of Pārvatī, locally called *Sāt pūt kī Māṁ*, kept in the *Parikramā* of Temple No. 76 at Sōnāgir in Sināval, Datia District, Madhya Pradesh, is of palaeographical interest. It records the fashioning (of the image) by a person named Vaḍāka, son of Śrī-Siṁghadēva.

Nos. 270 and 270-A are on the pedestals of two Chāmuṇḍā images found in the precincts of the Muṇḍaprishṭhādēvī temple at Gayā in Bihar. On palaeographical grounds they may be assigned to about the 10th century A.D. Of these, the latter refers to the donation of the image by Hēma, while the meaning of the former, which seems to be in corrupt Sanskrit, cannot be made out satisfactorily. It reads 1. [*Ōṁ*] *Nam*[*ustē*] | *Mū sāptasvaragu*-2. *rava āka-pratimē* : || It is likely that this refers to the donation of the image of *Sāptasvaraguru*. But it is not certain if the term *Sāptasvara* is to be taken as the derivative of *Sapta-svara* meaning the seven primary notes of classical Indian music and as meaning "pertaining to these notes." Then this expression together with the other one *gurava* may mean the teachers of the *Sapta-svara*. It may be mentioned here that, in the same place, there is a rectangular stone slab containing seven or eight figures in relief each representing a two-armed sage-like person, holding a *kamaṇḍalu* in one the hand (see Appendix F. No. 4572). The style of these figures is, however, later than the style of the Chāmuṇḍā sculpture on the pedestal of which the above mentioned inscription is engraved. Among the stray sculptures found at Gayā, quite a few are of Chāmuṇḍā, including the two under review. According to Śilpa texts, Chāmuṇḍā figures are generally to be placed underneath banyan trees, and it is of interest to note that the pilgrims to Gayā, the banyan tree of which place is famous for its sacred character, had thought it an act of piety to make Chāmuṇḍā figures and place them there.

No. 158 from Gaḍigarēvula, Nandyal Taluk, Kurnool District, is engraved in the Siddhamātṛikā characters of about the 9th century and mentions Vyāḷasiṁha as the disciple of Sakalasiṁha-bhaṭṭāraka. It is interesting to note that two short records of about the same period found at Alampur, Mahbubnagar District (*A.R. Ep.*, 1960-61, B Nos. 42 and 51), refer to a religious preceptor by name Vyāḷasiṁha who may be identical with the one mentioned in the present record. No. 157 also from Gaḍigarēvula is of Vibhūti Gauraya who was a disciple of Paṇḍitārādhya and whose records are found in several places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore States.

Nos. 199-203 are copied from a pillar in the old Śiva temple situated in the dilapidated fort at Prāgṭūru, Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh. Of these No. 199 in Telugu is dated Śaka 841 (919 A.D.) and records gifts of land and garden by Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭāra to the god Lakulīśvara-dēva. No. 200, in two Sanskrit verses written in Nāgarī characters of about the 10th century A.D., also mentions Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭāra and refers to the deity as residing in the Brahmēśvara-jagatī (i.e. the temple called Brahmēśvara). The other inscriptions in Telugu of about the same period record the grant of lands by some devotees to Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭāra obviously for the worship of the same deity. The importance of these records lies in the fact that they reveal the prevalence of the Lakulīśa cult in that area during the 10th century A.D.

Nos. 762-63 engraved respectively on the right and left niches in the *maṇḍapa* of the Mahādēva temple, Gorṭa, Bidar District, Mysore, refer to the images of Jaina deities which were dedicated by the disciples of Tribhuvanasēna-siddhāntadēva and *Muni* Suvratasiddhāntadēva. It is obvious that the present Mahādēva temple was formerly a Jaina *basadi* and the Jaina images on the door-jamb support this. Of the two preceptors noted above, it is probably to the former's death that No. 767, also from the same place, refers. The date of the latter record is 1130 A.D.

No. 868, engraved on a pillar in the Mahādēva temple at Jhālrāpāṭan, in Nāgarī characters of about the 12th century and in local dialect, is of interest as it contains the obeisance of Kulha and Bhōjā-rānī on the occasion of their *gōṇā* i.e. the first meeting after their marriage. This throws light on the antiquity of the custom which prevails even today in some parts of North India where the married couple are not allowed to see and speak to each other immediately after the marriage.

The Rāmāyaṇa panels around the walls of the main shrine in the Chintalarāya temple at Tāḍpatri in Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh, bear a hundred and twelve inscribed labels (Nos. 25-136) describing the scenes depicted.

The panels themselves are very well executed and the sculptures and the labels are coeval with the construction of the temple which on the basis of the inscriptions therein can be assigned to the latter half of the 16th century.

No. 631 from Tāndōṇi near Karūr, Tiruchirappalli District, incised on a commemorative obelisk, records the seige and evacuation of Caroor (karūr) on the 2nd April 1783, obviously by the British. This was part of the operations during the course of the first Mysore war. It indicates the importance enjoyed by Karūr at that time. (See also Cotton : *List of Inscriptions on Tombs and Monuments in Madras,* p. 204, No. 1108.)

INSCRIPTIONS IN ARABIC AND PERSIAN

The Superintendent for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur, examined 314 inscriptions listed in Appendix D of which the following may be noticed here.

Of the five new inscriptions of the Mamlūk dynasty, No. 262, from Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh, is a fragmentary record containing parts of the titles of Iltutmish. No. 201, from Khāṭū Kalān in Nagaur District of Rajasthan, is likewise fragmentary. It connot be assigned to any king, as nothing but parts of title-phrases have survived. But the most outstanding, but again unfortunately fragmentary, Mamlūk record is No. 250, from Bulandshahr. Referring itself to the rule of queen Raḍiyya, daughter of Iltutmish, the extant portion of this unique epigraph only contains part of the titles of the queen. Also remarkable for elegant and beautiful calligraphy, it is really unfortunate that the record has not survived in full. No. 287, from Meerut in Uttar Pradesh, dated A.H. 647 (1249-50 A.D.), refers to the reign of Nāṣiru'd-Dīn Maḥmūd, son of Iltutmish. Kaiqubād's record, No. 294, from Amroha in Moradabad District of Uttar Pradesh, was wrongly deciphered in *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1913-14, p. 33, to indicate the name of the builder of a mosque as Bal'ambar instead of 'Ambar.

One of the four records of 'Alāu'd-Dīn Khaljī, No. 257, from Bulandshahr, is fragmentary, while No. 202, from Khāṭū Kalān, refers to the construction of a mosque by Muhammad in A.H. 702 (1302-03 A.D.); its style of writing is remarkable for its Kūfī flourishes. No. 256, from Bulandshahr, assigns the construction of a mosque in A.H. 710 (1311 A.D.) to Muḥammad, son of Muḥammad, entitled Jalāl, who was secretary (*muḥarrir*) to Maḥmūd Sulṭānī, the *kōtwāl* of the place. No. 59, from Chanderi in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh, was published by Mr. R. S. Saksena in the *Ind. Hist. Qua.*, Vol. I, pp. 653-56. Dated A.H. 711 (1312 A.D.), it mentions Ismā'īl entitled Wajīh-i-Najīb, secretary (*muḥarrir*) of the district (*khiṭṭa*) of Kol (Aligarh) as the builder of a mosque and Ikhtiyāru'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Timar (or Timur) Sulṭānī as the governor of the region. Mr. Saksena having wrongly read Kol as Kok identified the name with Koka, the king of Malwa and made a few unnecessary observations. Translating Timar (or Timur) as 'sword', he could not determine the name of the governor which according to him 'seems to have slipped from the pen of the writer.' There is one more record, No. 254, from Bulandshahr, assigning the reparation of a mosque to one Qāḍī Khān, which may be assigned to 'Alāu'd-Dīn : being damaged, its date is lost but it refers itself to the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. Its calligraphy makes it very likely that the record belonged to 'Alāu'd-Dīn.

The Tughluqs are represented by seven records. No. 194, a fragmentary record from Khāṭū Kalān, refers to the construction of a tank called Fīrūz-Sāghar after the name of the governor Maliku'l-Umarā Fīrūz, son of Muḥammad, the chief superintendent (*shaḥnabek*) of the royal stables. It also mentions a Khalafu'l-Mulūk Malik Tāju'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn. This record has been assigned (*Proc. Ind. His. Cong.*, 1945, p. 286) to Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Balban, the surviving text only containing the title Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn common to both Tughluq Shāh and Balban. However, its style of writing makes its assignment to Tughluq Shāh more probable. Among the records of Muḥammad bin Tughluq Shāh, No. 14, from Bodhan in Nizamabad District of Andhra Pradesh, does not record the construction of a watch-tower (*bās*) as stated in *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1919-20, p. 16, but of a stop-well (*bā'īn*). No. 113, from Daulatabad in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra, a new record of this king, assigns the construction of a mosque to Maliku'sh-Sharq Saifu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Qutlugh Malik Ṣafdar, the *ākhurbek-i-*

maisara in A.H. 733 (1332-33 A.D.). The work was supervised by Shādī, the *nāib-i-kōtwāl* of Deogīr. It may be pointed out that the name of the place is transcribed in the epigraph as Deogīr and not Daulatābād—the new name which Deogir was given in about 1327 A.D. According to No. 198, from Khātū Kalān, recording some construction in the same year, the place was included in the Ajmer region of which the *muqti'* was Maliku'l-Umarā Saifu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Nānak Sulṭānī, the *ākhurbek-i-maisara*, while Mu'ayyad, son of Sirāj, *muḥarrir* of the region, supervised the construction. It will be observed that the titles and status of the *muqti'* are the same as those of the builder in the previous record, a fact which can only be explained satisfactorily if we take that one had succeeded the other in rank in the course of the year. A partly obliterated inscription, No. 25, from Tajpur-Basahi in Saran District of Bihar, is a new important record of Fīrūz Shāh Tughluq recording the construction of a fort in A.H. 774 (1373 A.D.) by an official named Mukhliṣ Dā'ūd Khānī. The builder's sobriquet indicates that he was once in the service of Dā'ūd Khān who, as we know, was the governor of Bihar under Fīrūz Shāh (*Ep. In. Ar. Per. Supl.*, 1955 and 56, p. 8; *ibid.*, 1961, p. 29).

All the six inscriptions of the reign of Sikandar Lodī are from Narwar in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh. Nos. 89-90 furnish interesting information that Sikandar Lodī after conquering the fort of Narwar (transcribed 'Nalwar') designated it as Ḥiṣār-i-Muḥammad—a piece of information known from this epigraph only, and ordered the construction of the mosque where the records are found, under the supervision of Muqbil Khānī in Shuhūr 909 corresponding to A.H. 914 (1509 A.D.). It also mentions Mubārak Khān, son of Abā Bakr Khān Karrānī who was probably the governor. A very interesting point worth noticing here is that No. 89 provides perhaps the earliest instance of the use of the Shuhūr era in north India. Nos. 91-94, from another mosque in the same place, record its construction by Shaikh Ḥājī 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb, son of Muḥammad Ḥusainī Bukhārī, a respected saint of his time in A.H. 914 (1509 A.D.), after the conquest of the fort by the king. The only epigraph to represent the Sūrs, No. 68, from Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 960 (1552-53 A.D.) during the reign of Islām Shāh.

Among the Bahmanī records, the earliest, No. 171, from Koppal in Raichur District of Mysore, is, though fragmentary and consequently undated, quite interesting. It states that a step-well inside the enclosure of the tomb of A'ẓam Humāyūn Khwāja-i-Jahān was constructed by his wife in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh I. It is reported that the tablet containing this inscription has disappeared very recently. No. 127, on a loose slab in the Masjid Shāh Dongrī at Miraj in Sangli District of Maharashtra, is a new record of Fīrūz Shāh Bahmanī and is dated in the Shuhūr year 816 [A.H. 818] (1416 A.D.). It refers to the construction of some structure by Suhail Sulṭānī, *kōtwālbek* of the city of Mubārakābād (*i.e.* Miraj). That the structure was a mosque is indicated by No. 144, also on a loose slab now lying in the P.W.D. office at the same place, which states that a mosque constructed in the (Shuhūr) year 816 was renovated by Asad Khān in A.H. 1096 (1685 A.D.), during the reign of Sikandar 'Ādil Shāh of Bijapur. No. 178, from Raichur, records the name of Khān-i-A'ẓam Mallū Khān Ḥāfiẓ as the builder of the (Makkī) gate of the fort in A.H. 874 (1469-70 A.D.). No. 169, from Malkhed in Gulbarga district of Mysore, is fragmentary, but sufficient text has survived to indicate that a *hulmuk* of one of the gates of the *qaṣba* of Malkhed was constructed when Maliku'sh-Sharq Khwāja Maḥmūd was the governor. It also furnishes the information that there was a *thānadārbek* of the place with the *nisba* Dārābjardī. Its date being lost due to its fragmentary condition, the king's identity cannot be established.

A new find among the inscriptions of the Sulṭāns of Bengal, No. 17, from Bhagalpur in Bihar, was brought to our notice by Mr. P. C. Singh, Senior Deputy Collector of Bhagalpur, the present owner of the tablet, who obtained it at Champanagar near Bhagalpur. Quoting the reign of Sikandar Shāh, son of Ilyās Shāh, the record names the great Khān Ulugh Taghī Khān, son of Bughrā Khān, as having constructed a mosque in A.H. 769 (1367A.D.). Provided the original place of the inscription is Champanagar about which there is some doubt, it would indicate that this part of Bihar was under the authority of the Bengal rulers from an earlier date than is generally believed. No. 19, also from Bhagalpur, is a new record of 'Alāu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh which records the construction of the gate of a Jāmi' mosque in A.H. 917 (1511-12 A.D.) by him.

The only but interesting Sharqī record is No. 24, from Bihar Sharif in Patna district of Bihar, dated in the reign of Ḥusain Shāh. It mentions the construction of a dome, *i.e.* tomb, by Maliku'sh-Sharq Bhīkh Malik in A.H. 892 (1486-87 A.D.). This epigraphical tablet is now reported to be lost.

Of the three new inscriptions of the Sulṭāns of Gujarat, No. 35, from Somnath in Junagadh District, is a badly damaged record of Muḥammad Shāh II referring to the construction of a mosque which has been demolished in very recent times. The tablet has also disappeared. No. 34, from Sankheda in Baroda district, is bilingual and assigns the construction of a well and a mosque to Fatḥ Khān, son of Rājan Khān, son of Asad Khān in A.H. 921 (1515 A.D.), during the reign of Muẓaffar Shāh II. No. 114, from Bhamer in Dhulia District of Maharashtra, is important in indicating the extent of the authority of Gujarat. Executed in a crude style, it records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 936 (1529-30 A.D.) during the reign of Bahādur Shāh, by the mother (name not specified) of Dilāwar Khān the martyr, daughter of Malik Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Khatrī and wife of Alp Khān, a grandson of (?) Fatḥu'llāh. It is difficult to say if the husband is identical with the eminent noble in the court of Bahādur Shāh, namely Alp Khān Khatrī.

Among the inscriptions of the Malwa Sulṭāns, the earliest, No. 53, from Mandu in Dhar District, speaks of Faḍlu'llāh Mubārak Farīd Kāfūrī as having built a mosque in A.H. 817 (1414 A.D.) in the time of Alp Khān. An interesting aspect of this record is that it gives the royal titles of Alp Khān as Ḥusāmu'd-Dīn A'ẓam Humāyūn. These titles are also recorded in No. 50, dated A.H. 820 (1417 A.D.), from Dhar, whose reading was published in *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1909-10, p. 24, pl. X; No. 1, and later on revised by the late Dr. G. Yazdani in *ibid.*, 1911-12, p. 10, but since the name Alp Khān was still left undeciphered, its importance in providing the titles of Alp Khān was overlooked. These records also reveal the fact that Alp Khān had not assumed the regal name Hoshang Shāh until A.H. 820, the date of No. 50. No. 54, again from Mandu, is a new but badly damaged record of Maḥmūd I, mentioning the construction of some structure in A.H. 850 (1446-47 A.D.). To the same monarch belong Nos. 60 and 61, from Chanderi, recording the construction in A.H. 867 (1462 A.D.) of a mosque with a garden and a step-well as well as a lofty dome, respectively, by Muḥammad Zain and Jamāl, son of 'Alā. The former was an official holding the post of the *nāib-i-'arḍ* and the latter, a learned man who is mentioned in the record as the second Imām Abū Ḥanīfa. No. 62, also from the same place, is a new record of Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Khaljī recording the excavation of a step-well and the construction by its side of a *sarāi* and a garden by Malik Qāḍī ibn-Mihrān, Mīr-i-Mīrān, in A.H. 890 (1485-86 A.D.), during the governorship of Chanderi of Sher Khān. Another version of this epigraph was listed last year (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, App. D, No. 45). No. 65, from Fatḥabad near Chanderi, is yet another new record of this king: Dated A.H. 902 (1497 A.D.), it records the construction of a pavilion, a step-well and a garden at Fatḥābād-Chanderī by the king's minister Malik Lādan, entitled Shāriqu'l-Mulk. This Shāriqu'l-Mulk is different from Shāriqu'l-Mulk of the two other Chanderi inscriptions (*A.R. Ep.*, 1961-62, App. D, Nos. 46-47), as his name is given there as Malik Ṭaghī. Nos. 66-67, from the same place, inscribed at five different places (4 from the same location are put together in No. 66) in the Kushk-Maḥal, contain the phrase 'during the governorship of Malik Mallū Sulṭānī' indicating that the construction was done in the governor's time (cf. *A R. Ep.*, 1961-62, App. D., Nos. 59-62).

The Khānzādas of Nagaur in Rajasthan are represented by Nos. 195-196, from Khāṭū Kalān. Identical in purport, they record the construction of the mosque now known as Khānzādon-kī-Masjid, in A.H. 886 (1482 A.D.), during the time of Fīrūz Khān whose genealogy is described in full. According to No. 195, the mosque was built in the time of Maliku'l-Umarā Ikhtiyāru'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Malik Lādla Khalāṣ, the *muqṭi'* of the *mu'āmala* of Khattū and Master of the royal stable,and under the supervision (*kārkard*) of Maliku'l-Umara Tāju'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Malik Lādla Khalāṣ, the *muqṭi'* of the fort of the same *mu'āmala*. No. 196 states that Malik Lādla Khalāṣ, the *muqṭi'* of the fort of Khattū, constructed the mosque. It does not quote his titles mentioned in the previous epigraph which, it may be noted, credits him only with the supervision of the constructoin of the mosque. It is possible that it was he who was the actual builder and that the composer of No. 195 might have intended the phrase

kār-kard in its literal sense of 'work done' or 'done the work'. Likewise, the fact that these two noblemen had a common name, to wit Malik Lādla Khalāṣ is somewhat unusual.

The earliest of the 'Ādil Shāhī records in the present collection are Nos. 152-153, from Belgaum in Mysore. No. 152 records A.H. 924 (1518 A.D.) as the date of the foundation of the mosque Masjid-i-Ṣafā by As'ad Khān, during the reign of [Ismā'īl] 'Ādil Khān, while the date of its completion is given as A.H. 925 (1519 A.D.) in No. 153. Attention in particular may be invited to the spelling As'ad Khān occurring in both the epigraphs. It may be pointed out that in historical works including the *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III (Cambridge, 1928), p. 434, the title of this famous Bijapur governor of Belgaum is given as Asad, while according to these epigraphs, the title was As'ad Khān and not Asad Khān. No. 179, from Raichur, assigns the construction of the (Kāṭī) gate of the fort to Shamshīru'l-Mulk in Shuhūr 950 corresponding to A.H. 957 (1550 A.D.), in the reign of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh I. This Shamshīru'l-Mulk is evidently the same as mentioned in the Mudgal inscription dated two years earlier (*A.R. Ep.*, 1958-59, App. D, No. 125). No. 180, also from Raichur, is another inscription of the same monarch recording the construction of another gate in A.H. 958 (1551 A.D.). No. 8, from Adoni in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh, belonging to the reign of 'Alī I, registers the text of a *qaulnāma* issued in A.H. 982, Shuhūr 975 (1574 A.D.) by Khān-i-A'ẓam Ghālib Khān which records the founding of the Peṭ 'Ādilābād on the outskirts of the *qaṣba* Adoni Fort in the same year and the remission of the lawful taxes and other imposts levied privately (not on behalf of the government) on weavers and grocers settling in the Peṭ from that year for 12 years. No. 138, on a loose slab at Miraj, refers to the construction of a *jamā'at-khāna* (assembly-hall) in the *āstāna* (of Bāra Imām?) which was lying uncared for, platform of the *bāzār* (market) and shops—which latter were endowed for the daily expenses of the mosque called Masjid-i-Ṣafā—by Khwāja Bābā Naṣīr Khurshīd Khān. This epigraph does not bear any date. No. 139, fixed in the plinth of a shop at the same place, besides the date Sūr (Shuhūr) San [9]80 (*i. e.* A. H. 987 or 1579-80 A. D.), only contains the imprecatory text in Persian and Marāṭhī against those who might interfere with the lighting arrangement of the *bāzār*, *guzrī* and the dues of the attendants. No. 145, from the same place, mentions an official Āqā 'Alī Riḍā as having constructed a bastion called Burj-i-'Alī after the king's name ('Alī I?). It does not give the date (Cf *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. XXIV, Kolhapur, p. 344, foot-note). Nos. 181-183, from the fort of Raichur, refer to the construction of a *diḍḍī* (wicket) and a well and completion of the work of the *parkoṭa* and fort between the years A. H. 990-991 (1582-1584 A. D.) during the reign of Ibrāhīm II by Yūsuf 'Alī Khān, the *qandīldār*. No. 183 designates the *diḍḍī* (small gate) as Tawakkul-diḍḍī and states that it was constructed to facilitate easy passage for the public. In the reign of the same monarch, two years later, the renowned official Ḥaidar Khān, son of Malik Ḥaidar, constructed a well for public use at Miraj, according to No. 129. No. 156, from Belgaum, mentions the construction of a mosque by an official, Sher Khān, in A. H. 994 (1585-86 A. D.). According to No. 130, from Miraj, the construction of a *namāzgāh*, i.e. 'Īdgāh, which was started in the reign of 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh I by Sayyid Aḥmad, son of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn, was suspended on account of the death of Sayyid Aḥmad and it was completed in A. H. 995 (1586-87 A. D.) during the reign of Ibrāhīm II, by Sayyid Maḥmūd, son of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn, obviously the deceased's brother, in compliance with the *farmān* issued at the instance of the minister Dilāwar Khān. No. 140, from the same place, is a record of Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh, mentioning the constructions of some structure associated with the name of Bāra Imām in A. H. 1064 (1654 A. D.) in the time of Ḥasan Shāh the *ḥavāldār*. But since the dargāh or *āstāna* seems to have been in existence earlier (cf. No. 138), what is probably meant here is renovation. According to No. 184, from Raichur, Āqā Khusraw, an official of Sikandar 'Ādil Shāh, constructed a gate in A. H. 1084 (1673-74 A. D.). This Āqā Khusraw later on rose to ministership. No. 144 from Miraj, dated in the reign of Sikandar, has already been referred to above.

This year also, quite a few inscriptions of the Mughal emperors were copied. No. 263, from Bulandshahr, recording the construction of a mosque in A. H. 945 (1538 A. D.) is an extremely interesting and in a way unique record of Humāyūn in that it refers to the administration ('*amal*) of Begam Dildār Āghācha who is probably none other than Bābur's wife and Humāyūn's step-mother. No. 258, from the same place, dated A. H. 965 (1557 A. D.)

in the reign of Akbar, states that a mosque was constructed under the supervision of Khwāja Aḥmad Alahdīya Anṣārī, an official, when Abu'l-Fatḥ Muḥammad Mu'min Mīrzā was the governor. The date of No. 295, from Amroha, recording the construction of a mosque in A. H. 981 (1573-74 A. D.) by Sayyid Muḥammad, the judge, was wrongly put one year earlier by Blochmann (*Pro. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1873, p. 101). No. 76, from Joura Alapur in Morena District of Madhya Pradesh, assigns the construction of a mosque and a well in A. H. 995 (1586-87 A. D.) to Khwāja Qābil. No. 259, from Bulandshahr, gives A. H. 1005 (1597 A. D.) as the date of the construction of the tomb of Miyān Buhlūl Khān Bahlīm at a cost of 17 thousand *tankas*. No. 96, from Narwar, is badly damaged ; it records the construction of the mosque (Jāmi'-Masjid) during the governorship of Mīrak Aḥmad Khān Kūlābī by Shaikh Bāyazīd. Its date is lost.

Of the two records of Jahāngīr, No. 47, from a dargāh at Vasrāwī in Surat District of Gujarat, states that the gate of the fort of Basrāhī was constructed during the governorship of Shāh Baig in A. H. 1029 (1619-20 A.D.). The text spells the name of the town as Basrāhī which is stated to have been in the *jāgīr* of prince Shāh Jahān. No. 101, a very badly damaged record from Kolaras in the Shivpuri District of Madhya Pradesh, was listed under No. D, 112, in *A. R. Ep.*, 1955-56, but no details were given. It has now been possible to decipher it to a certain extent : It seems to contain an order of the emperor remitting the taxes like *zakāt*, etc. Attention in this connexion may be drawn to a record, dated, A. H. 103(5 ?) (1626 A.D.), from the district headquarters Shivpuri) *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62. App. D, No. 92), which also mentions the remission of certain taxes including *zakāt* ordered by Jahāngīr.

Among the records of Shāh Jahān, No. 255, from Bulandshahr, recording the repairs executed to a mosque in Rajab A. H. 1037 (1628 A.D.) by Qāḍī Shāh Muḥammad, is thus dated in the month next to the accession of that emperor Nos. 313-314, from Sambhalhera, mention Sayyid Mākhan, son of Sayyid Bahāu'd-Dīn, as having constructed two mosques in A. H. 1041 (1631-32 A.D.) ; the mason in the case of one of the two mosques was Dasūndī. According to No. 297, from Amroha, the fort in A. H. 1052 (1642 A.D.) was constructed by Mīrān Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Mājid, and the construction was supervised by Kamāl Khān and carried out by the mason Mān. Blochmann (*Pro. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1873, p. 101), wrongly read the date as 1051, and the name of the builder as Hamadān, though he himself was aware that the inscription 'belonged to the Fort of Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Mājid, *alias* Dīwān'. A quite interesting epigraph of Shāh Jahān's reign is No. 239, from Makrana in Nagaur District of Rajasthan, which records a notice put up on a step-well in A. H. 1061 (1651 A.D.) by Mīrzā 'Alī Baig stating that the well was reserved for higher caste people and the lower caste people were prohibited from drawing water from the well. There is no confusion in the Hijra and regnal years as alleged in K.D. Erskine's *The Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. III-A (Allahabad, 1909), p. 212. Nos. 236-237, from Gunaoti near Makrana, assign the foundation of a village and construction of a well in A. H. 1061 (1650-51 A.D.) and of a mosque in A. H. 1064 (1653-54 A.D.) to Pahāṛ Khān. According to No. 236, the village was founded in the midst of quarries (*kānāt*) of Kolhā Dungarī. Kolhā Dungarī is evidently identical with Kolā Dungarī or Kolā Dungri, a village situated in 26°55′ N. and 74°40′E. about 6 and 4 miles to the south-west of Makrana and Gunaoti respectively. The same Pahāṛ Khān had constructed the tomb of Samman Shāh at Khāṭū Kalān in A. H. 1062 or 1651-52 A.D. (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, App. C, No. 178). No. 210, from Merta in the same district, the date of which is lost on account of the tablet being damaged, provides valuable historical information that on the death of Rāja Sūraj Singh, the *pargana* of Merta was conferred on Abū Muḥammad 'Imād Murtaḍā Khānī who constructed the Jāmi' mosque of the town. It also states that Shaikh Tāj, *Majdhūb* (gnostic) had come to Merta with the said official.

Among the inscriptions of Aurangzeb, No. 78 from Joura Alapur, is the earliest and also an interesting record stating that in A. H. 1075 (1665 A.D.), Bharat (or Charat) Rām and Dharmal respectively built and supervised the construction of the gate of the tomb of the saint Shāh Ballā. It also mentions Nawwāb Nāmdār Khān as the fief-holder. No. 211, from Merta, dated in the 8th regnal year or A. H. 1076 (1665 A.D.), records that Ḥājī Muḥammad Sulṭān, son of Pāyanda Muḥammad Bukhārī who was the *mutawallī* and *muḥtasib* of the

sarkār of Jodhpur, spent a large sum on the complete renovation of the mosque, evidently the same as referred to in No. 210. No. 217, from the same place, refers to the construction of a tomb and mosque in A. H. 1080 (1669 A.D.), during the rule of Mahārāja Jaswant Singh by the *faujdār* Shaikh Bājā, son of Lahkan. According to No. 286, from Hapur in Meerut District, two officials, Mīrzā Muhammad Murād and Sultān Muhammad Karorī carried out, under the orders of the emperor, the construction of a mosque in A. H. 1081 (1670-71 A.D.). Another interesting epigraph of this emperor's reign is No. 243, from Niwai in Tonk District of Rajasthan. Built into the facade of the Dāmodarjī-kā-Mandir, it states that a tank called Rāmsar[o]var was excavated at the foot of the hill in A. H. 1083 (1672 A.D.) during the rule of the Jaipur chief Rāja Rāmsingh, by Girdhar Dās Kāyasth, son of Sārangdhar ; the name of the community to which the latter belonged is inscribed as *Srībās* which may stand for Srībās[tava], *i.e.* Srivāstava. The builder seems to have been a man of letters as is indicated by the text containing two short Persian poems composed by him. A bilingual inscription (No. 191), from Mozamabad in Jaipur district of Rajasthan, states that Sīv (Shīv) Nāth, son of Paras Nāth, excavated a tank and constructed its gate and four walls in A. H. 1096 (1684-85 A.D.) during the rule of Mahārāja Rām Singh (of Jaipur), when the *jāgīr* (of Mozamabad and its vicinity) was in the joint possession of Mīr Jalālu'd-Dīn Jīu and Mīr Husāmu'd-Dīn Jīu, who appear to have been brothers. Its text was written by Mukat Rāi, son of Madan Singh of the Mahājan community, a resident of Deoband in Sahāranpur *Sarkār* (in modern Uttar Pradesh), who had come to Mozamabad along with Jairām Dās, the *'āmil* ; the latter is difficult to identify, but it is just possible that he also hailed from Deoband. No. 240, from Makrana, states that a resident of the town, Shamsu'd-Dīn of the Gour community, constructed a mosque at the instance of the famous saint Shāh Madār who appeared to him in a dream. The interesting point about this epigraph is the community-name of the builder. It will be recalled that the famous Hindu Rāja Gopal Dās and his descendants who served Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb hailed from this region and were also of the Gour community (Shāh Nawāz Khān, *Ma-'ā thiru'l-Umarā*, Vol. II (Calcutta, 1890), pp. 256, 263, 276, etc. ; *Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1957 and 58, pp. 16-20). No. 208, from Rohal near Nagaur, is a crudely executed record of Aurangzeb referring to the construction of a mosque in A. H. 1096 (1684 A.D.) by the descendants of Qādī Hamīdu'd-Dīn Nāgaurī. The style of this record as well as the use of the title Shihābu'd-Dīn for Aurangzeb make the genuineness of this record doubtful. Another official Dilair Khān is mentioned in No. 80, from Joura Alapur, dated A. H. 1109 (1697-98 A.D.). No. 13, from Adoni, contains only the name Islām-Jharrā, probably the new name for Rām Jharra, and the date 46th regnal year (A. H. 1114=1702 A.D.).

The only inscription of Muhammad Shāh, No. 223, from Merta, refers to the construction of a mosque in the dargāh of Shāh-i-Gīlān, *i.e.* Shaikh Muhyiu'd-Dīn 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jīlānī who is popularly called Ghauth Pīr, and describes its trustee Sayyid Muhammad, son of Sayyid Mūsā, as having descended from Shāh Saifu'd-Dīn 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb, a son of the said saint. Among the later Mughals, Shāh 'Ālam II and Akbar II are represented respectively by Nos. 97 and 99, from Narwar and Sikandarpura near Narwar, and No. 216, from Merta.

Among the inscriptions of the minor chiefs, No. 212, from Merta, is quite interesting. According to it, under orders from Rāja Dhonkal Singh, a supposed posthumous son of Mahārāja Bhīm Singh (1793-1803) and pretender to the chiefship of Jodhpur, and all the chiefs (Sardārān) of Naukotī-Mārwār, the desolate mosque originally constructed by (but according to Nos. 210-211, during the reign of) Aurangzeb was repaired in A. H. 1222 (1807-08 A. D.) and defalcation or misappropriation of the rent from shops attached to the mosque was declared punishable.

The most important of the miscellaneous records, and the earliest record of this year's collection of Arabic and Persian Inscriptions is No. 200 from Khātū Kalān, recording the construction in A. H. 599 (1203 A. D.) of a structure which evidently refers to the mosque now in ruins where the epigraph is found. This is also the earliest among the Arabic and Persian epigraphs found so far in the region. According to No. 39, from Rander in Surat District of Gujarat, which is

one of the new records of the pre-Muslim period in that province, Golā (or Kolā) Mu'allim son of Ḥasan Khambāyatī died in A. H. 633 (1236 A. D.). No. 205, from the Chha-Shahīd graveyard at Khāṭū Kalān, contains the same text as that in *A.R.Ep.*, 1958-59, App. D, No. 176, also from the same village and the same location, recording the martyrdom in a religious war in A. H. 761 (1360 A. D.) of six people, one of whom, according to No. 199, was Muḥammad, son of 'Umar Bāhalīm (Cf. *Pro. In. His. Con.*, 1945, p. 287). The names of the remaining five are not known. No. 143, from Miraj, dated A. H. 911 (1506 A. D.), states that a mosque along with a well with a domed building above, endowed for it, were constructed by Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Ḥājī Qirāmānī who was evidently the 'Ādil Shāhī governor of the place. It may be recalled that the same Maliku'sh-Sharq had created an endowment for a mosque at Raichur in A. H. 904 or 1498-99 A. D. (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, App. D, No. 139). No. 33, from Walan in Baroda District of Gujarat, assigns the construction of a public step-well to two brothers Khwāja Muḥammad and Khwāja Yūsuf of Broach; the construction supervised by Nūḥ, son, of Mūsā of Baroda took six years to complete in A. H. 916 (1510-11 A.D.). No. 293, from Amroha, records the construction of a mosque by Qināq Khān in A. H. 965 (1557-58 A.D.) — and not by Kumak Khān in 1588 A. D. as stated in the *Moradabad District Gazetteer*, p. 184 —in the time of Quṭbu'd-Dīn Khān-i-Zamān who is evidently identical with 'Alī Qulī Khān-i-Zamān, the celebrated noble of Akbar. The hostility of Khān-i-Zamān against the emperor which had started at about this time, may explain the omission of any reference to the emperor in the record, which it will also be noted, uses the title Quṭbu'd-Dīn for Khān-i-Zamān. No. 15, from Bodhan, is an epitaph of 'Abdu'l-'Alī Lāhijī, evidently a Persian settler, who died in A. H. 966 (1599 A.D.). No. 228, from Nagaur, composed and written by Asīrī, a well-known poet of his time, records that an elegant structure was constructed in A. H. 968 (1560-61 A.D.). Another interesting record from the same place, No. 230, is an epitaph dated A. H. 973 (1565-66 A.D.) of Jahāngīr Qulī, son of Ḥusain Qulī Khān. The latter, belonging to the Dhu'l-Qadar tribe, was a general and important officer under Akbar who had conferred upon him the fief of Nagaur, where two of his inscriptions are found (*Ep. In. Mos.*, 1949-50, p. 39, pl XVII b; *Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1955 and 1956, p. 64, pl. XVI b). Nos. 302 and 304-05, from Majhera in Muzaffarnagar District of Uttar Pradesh, are epitaphs of the famous officers under Akbar, namely Sayyid Maḥmūd Khān-i-Bāriha who died in A. H. 982 (1574 A.D.) and of his brother Sayyid Chhajjū who died in A. H. 999 (1591 A.D.)—and not in A. H. 967 (1559 A.D.) as stated in *Muzaffarnagar District Gazetteer*, p. 173. Sayyid Chhajjū also belonged to the same Bāriha community and enjoyed a responsible position under Akbar. Like Sayyid Maḥmūd, he is mentioned in the epitaph as 'master of drum and banner'.

Two more unpublished records of Mīr Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm Nāmī, of Bhakkar, a nobleman, historian and composer and engraver of inscriptions of the time of Akbar, were found: No. 100, dated A. H. 1008 (1599-1600 A.D.), is from Kolaras, while No. 225, dated A. H. 1014 (1605-06 A.D.), is engraved on a pillar of the Jag-Mandir at Merta. (For some of his inscriptions, see *A. R. Ep.*, 1952-53, No. C, 122; 1955-56, Nos. D, 120, 161; 1958-59, Nos. D, 174-176; 1961-62, Nos. D, 222-230, 232-236). No. 172, from Koppal, refers to the construction of a step-well called Qadr-Bāwīn after Khwāja Qadr by Shaikh Makkī, the *sarkhail*, in A. H. 1015 (1606-07 A.D.) during the time of Murād Khān son of Yāqūt Khān evidently an 'Ādil Shāhī governor. Another official, perhaps, of the same dynasty, Khairiyat Khān, is mentioned in No. 149, from Mangalur in Sholapur district, dated A. H. 1019 (1610-11 A.D.). According to No. 155, from Belgaum, inscribed by 'Abdu'l-'Azīz, Ṣandal constructed some building in A. H. 1043 (1633-34 A.D.). It will be remembered that this calligraphist also wrote the inscription of the Belgaum fort-wall in that very year (*Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1955 and 56, p. 72, pl. XVIIIb). No. 166, from Aland in Gulbarga district, refers to 'Alī entitled Farhād Khān as having constructed a mosque in A. H. 1051 (1641-42 A.D.), while No. 168, from the same place, dated A. H. 1067 (1656-57 A.D.), records the date of his death. No. 164, from Dharwar, provides the name of the *ḥavāldār* of the fort, Āqā Dhu'l-Faqār and is dated in the Shuhūr year 1071 or A. H. 1081 (1670 A.D.). (Cf. *Bom. Gaz.*, Dharwar, p. 668). No. 1, from Adoni, assigns the construction of a well to the famous Sīdī chief Mas'ūd Khān in A. H. 1075 (1664-65 A.D.). No. 2, from the same place, records the construction of a strong bastion in A. H. 1087 (1676-77 A.D.) by

Sīdī 'Ambar, a deputy of Mas'ūd Khān who is also credited in Nos. 10-11, again from Adoni, to have constructed four years later the step-well called after his name.

Of sufficient linguistic interest is No. 163, from the dargāh of Khwāja Amīnu'd-Dīn at Bijapur. It contains a poem in Dakhanī or old Urdū verse in praise of Shāh Amīn, probably inscribed by one Ḥusain and is dated A. H. 1088 (1677-78 A.D.). Also interesting from the same point of view are Nos. 98 and 99, from Sikandarpura, recording the date of the demise of an Armenian couple · No. 98, on a grave, records the name of Sulaimān Baig son of Naẓar Baig and does not give the date of his death, but No. 99, which records the date of demise of his wife in A. H. 1179 (1765 A.D.), states that her husband died 25 years previously. No. 98 has some writing in Armenian characters, while No. 99 has an Armenian version in Arabic letters. The governorship of Nawwāb Sa'dullāh Khān Muẓaffar Jang, the unsuccessful claimant to viceroyalty of Deccan against Nāṣir Jang Niẓāmu'd-Daula Āṣaf Jāh II, is attested to by No. 185, from Raichur, according to which Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Wāḥid, perhaps a local official, constructed a bastion in A. H. 1164 (1750-51 A.D.).

A very interesting example of toleration of a Hindu temple by a Muslim chief is furnished by No. 242, from Niwai, which contains an order issued by Nawwāb'ul-Mulk Muḥammad Shāh Khān Bahādur Mukhtiyāru'd-Daula Ḍarghām Jang, a trusted lieutenant of the Tonk ruler Amīr Khān, impressing upon his soldiers and officers not to violate in any way the sanctity of the temple of Jalandharnāth. The order is dated A. H. 1228 (1813 A.D.). Nos. 264-285, from Lucknow, appear on the building called Imāmbāṛa of Nawwāb Amīnu'd-Daula, a minister of the Oudh Nawwāb. Of these, Nos. 265-269 record the foundation of the Imāmbāṛa, also called dargāh of Shāh 'Abbās, in A. H. 1265 (1848-49 A.D.) and its construction in the following year by Nawwāb Imdād Ḥusain entitled Amīnu'd-Daula, while the remaining are epitaphs furnishing useful information about some members of the ruling family, of the minister and of other notable personalities of the nineteenth century Lucknow.

Of the epigraphs whose dates have been lost on account of their being fragmentary or damaged, mention may be made of No. 107, from Ahmadnagar, which records the date of the death of a lady named Himmat, daughter of a Mīr Aḥaq, a merchant from Daulatābad. No. 124, from Naldurg fort, states that the bastions of the fort were built by Malik Muḥammad, son of Āqā 'Alī Baig. No. 158, from Belgaum, is one of the best calligraphical specimens of the 'Ādil Shāhī inscriptions outside Bijapur which are usually marked by inelegant penmanship. The name of the calligraphist occurring at the end of a Quaranic text is Abū Ṭālib, son of Qāsim al-Ḥusainī, whose sobriquet '*Zarrīn-Qalam*'— a title which he must have enjoyed—is not at all exaggerated: Lastly, No. 308, from Majhera, consists only of three didactic verses attributed to the celebrated Persian poet 'Aṭṭār, but in its eye-copy supplied to and published by Blochmann in *Pro. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1873, p. 142, the text contained two of these verses followed by an additional sentence in prose recording the date of death of Mīrān Sayyid Ḥusain in A. H 1000 (1592 A.D.). Either this inscription is different from the one under notice or, as is more probable, the person who prepared the eye-copy added the additional obituary note for information only, but it was published by Blochmann in the same form as he received it from the district officer.

COINS AND SEALS

This year's Report includes the list of 241 coins, 1 terra-cotta seal and 1 crystal intaglio from various collections.

The 137 Muslim coins examined by the Superintendent for Persian & Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur, were received in two batches from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal and are stated to have been found in the Seoni-Malwa Tahsil and at the village named Sangakhera Khurd in Hoshangabad District of Madhya Pradesh.

Of the first batch of 123 coins, 116 are of silver and 7 copper. Among the former, 5 belong to emperor Akbar (1556-1605 A. D.), three of which are dated in the years A. H. 985 (1577-78 A. D.), 986 (1578-79 A. D.) and 996 (1588-A. D.) and two in the Ilāhī years 42 (A. H. 1006=1596-97 A. D.) and 49 (A. H. 1013= 1603-04 A. D.). Only two of these, Nos. 1-2, bear the mint-names, viz. Aḥmadābād and Lāhūr (Lahore) respectively. Jahāngīr (1605-1628 A. D.) is represented by two coins (Nos. 6-7) which were struck at Dihlī (Delhi) and Lāhūr (Lahore)

mints in Ilāhī year [21], A. H. 1035 (1625-26 A. D.) and regnal year 22, A. H. 1037 (1627-28 A. D.) respectively. The coins of Shāh Jahān (1628-58 A. D.) number 27, which include one coin each of Aḥmadābād, Aurangnagar, Ilāhābād (Allahabad), Burhānpūr, Daulatābād and Lāhūr (Lahore) mints, 2 coins each of Akbarābād (Āgra) and Multān mints and 7 of Sūrat mint, the mint-name in the rest being cut off or damaged. The dates on these coins range from his first year, A. H. 1037 (1627-28 A. D.) to his 33rd year (A. H. 1069=1658-59 A. D.). Of these, one coin, No. 11 calls for particular attention, even though its legends are partly cut off and the date of issue is lost. Part of the mint-name is also cut off, but sufficient portion has survived to show that the coin was issued from the Aurangnagar mint. The other few coins of this hitherto unidentified mint include one coin each of Shāh Jahān, Farrukh Siyar, 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II, all unpublished (*Journal Asiatic Society Bengal,* Vol. VIII, No 11, *Numismatic Supplement,* p. 453 and *Numismatic Supplement,* No. XXII, pp. 182, 187, 191, 193) and two illustrated coins of Muḥammad Shāh (*Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of H. E. Nizam's Dominions,* for the year 1920-21 A. D. (1330 Fasli), p. 26, Pl. VII, Nos. 4 and 5). Since even the whereabouts of the only so far known coin of Shāh Jahān from this mint, reported to have been included in the Sale Catalogue of the White King Collection, Amsterdam, 1905 (*Journ. As. Soc. Beng.,* op. cit., p. 453), are not known, the coin under notice would be almost unique.

Emperor Aurangzeb (1657-1707 A. D.) claims the largest number of the coins in the group, totalling 42. Of these, 7 are from Akbarnagar, 1 from Aurangābād, 5 from Kambāyat (Cambay), 3 from Gūlkūnda (Golkonda), 1 each from Lakhna'ū (Lucknow) and Shāhjahānābad (Delhi) and 23 from Sūrat mints. On one, No. 76, the mint name is cut off. Almost all these pieces are of the known type and have no special interest except their dates of issue ranging between the 3rd year, A. H. 1070 (1659-60 A. D.) and the 28th year, A. H. 1095 (1684 A. D.).

Of the later Mughals, 16 coins bearing the name of Muḥammad Shāh (1719-48 A. D.) were issued from the Sūrat mint. These, Nos. 77-92, appear to have been struck in imitation of the Sūrat coins of this emperor by the Marāṭhās. The regular Sūrat issues of the emperor bearing the same legend are marked by the usual execution of his other coins. But the coins under notice have none of the appearance of these regular issues and the fineness of the execution. Therefore, these coins must have been imitations of the regular Sūrat issues, minted either by the East India Company at Bombay, as suggested by H. N. Wright (*Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum,* Calcutta, Vol. III, Oxford, 1908, p. 243, footnote), or more probably by the Marāṭhās as opined, in view of the spread of the Marāṭhā power to the very walls of Sūrat at this period, by J. Allan (*ibid.,* Vol. IV Oxford, 1928, p. 210). Except in the case of coin No. 77 where the regnal year 27 is clear, only the figure 2 in the 2nd digit is preserved on these coins.

Nos. 93-106, generally considered to be of Marāṭhā mintage and known in the former Central Provinces where they were current as Nagpuri rupees represent the 'strange series' of coins, struck at Kaṭak in the name of Aḥmad Shāh (1748-54 A. D.), according to the consensus of opinion of the numismatists, by the Marāṭhās or, to be particular, by the Bhonsle Rājas of Nagpur to whom Orissa was ceded by 'Alī Wardī Khān in 1751 A. D. and whose authority the province acknowledged until 1803 A. D. The strange thing about these coins is the presence of apparently unmeaning numerals over the word *sana* on the reverse which usually indicate regnal years. These incomprehensive numerals have posed a puzzle to numismatists for sometime. But according to Prof. S. H. Hodiwala who sought to solve it in *Numismatic Supplement,* No. XXXI (1918), pp. 341-44, they stand for Hijri years in which the coins were struck. If we follow this method, Nos. 93, 94 and 100 bearing figures 1, 2 and 12 were not struck in regnal years first (A. H. 1161-62=1748-49 A. D.), second (A. H. 1162-63=1749-50 A. D.) and twelfth (A. H. 1172-73=1758-59 A. D.), but in A. H. 1201 (1786-87 A. D.), 1202 (1787-88 A. D.) and 1212 (1797-98 A. D.) respectively. The reading of the date on Nos. 95-96 is doubtful, while the date on the other coins is cut off. Of the 9 coins of Shāh 'Ālam II (1759-1806 A. D.), Nos. 107-110 were struck at Dāru'l-Fatḥ Ujjain, while on the remaining ones the mint-names are cut off. The date and regnal years on Nos. 107-10 are cut off and on No. 111, though the regnal year 41 is clear, the Hijri date is damaged. Nos. 112-15 wherein the mint-name is lost, are extremely crude in execution, but have reverse almost similar to that of coins of the emperor Shāh 'Ālam II from Chāndōr mint (Cf. Allan, *op. cit.,* p. 35,

Pl. XXVI, 10 and R. B. Whitehead, *Catalogue of the Coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore*, Vol. II, Oxford, 1914, p. 396, No. 3007, Pl. XVIII.). The only coin of Akbar II (1806-37 A. D.), No. 116, was issued in the 6th regnal year (A. H. 1226-27=1811-12 A. D.) and bears a mark which is characteristic of Bhopal mint. It may be pointed out that the Sūrat mint is largely represented in the present group so far as the coins of Shāh Jahān, Aurangzeb and Muḥammad Shāh are concerned.

Among the copper coins, No. 117 is the square type of Maḥmūd Shāh II, Khaljī king of Mālwa (1510-1530 A. D.). Unfortunately, its date is cut off. No. 118 is a round one-pie coin of the Mughal emperor Shāh 'Ālam II, bearing the legends in *Nasta'līq* and *Nāgarī* characters. It is dated in the 45th regnal year (A. H. 1217-18=1802-03 A. D.) and it belongs to the group that was issued by the East India Company 'generally for Bengal', according to W. H. Valentine (*Copper Coins of India*, Part I, p. 71, No. 36). Nos. 119-21 are *ēk-paisā* coins issued respectively by the Holkar of Indore in Saṁvat 1944 (1887-88 A. D.) from the Indore mint, the Rāṭhōr of Ratlam in Saṁvat 1945 (1888-89 A. D.) from the Ratlam mint and the East India Company, the date in the last being disfigured. No. 122 is also an *ēk paisā* issued during the time of Queen Victoria,but the legend and date have been lost due to a big hole in the centre of the coin. No. 123, a roundish copper coin, is too disfigured to be identified.

The second group consists of 14 copper coins, 13 of which, Nos. 124-36, and No. 117 mentioned above, are square type coins of Maḥmūd Shāh II Khaljī of Malwa. Their dates range between A. H. 917 and 935. The date and mint-marks on Nos. 133-36 cannot be made out as they are indistinct. The last coin, No. 137, a round piece, is so badly damaged that it is not possible to identify it with certainty. It may be a Mughal coin.

Of the remaining coins (Nos. 138-242) examined, the seven small square lead coins (Nos. 138-144), discovered at Gumadhaoka near Tirora (Bhandra District, Maharashtra) and now in the collection of Shri Premlal Dadure, are quite interesting. They probably point to the north-easternmost province for any ancient indigenous lead coins so far known. Though not inscribed, they may well be compared in weight, size, type and fabric with the similar, but partially inscribed, pieces from Amreli, Gujarat (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1953-54, pp. 13 and 78, Nos. E 49-53 and Plate).

Of the twentyseven later Kushāṇa and Yaudhēya copper coins (Nos. 147-73), recently purchased by Shri H. P. Poddar of Calcutta, the Yaudhēya issues (Nos. 153-73) are unusually well-preserved. Not only are their types and legends quite clear but also the isolated and somewhat enigmatic letter *dvi* or *tri* can be easily read on those that bear it. The Panchāla (Nos. 174-79) and Taxila (Nos. 180-83) pieces from Shri Poddar's cabinet are amongst the very few well-preserved specimens of their types known in the country. From the same collection come the five uninscribed single type rectangular copper pieces (Nos. 184-88), the use of which is uncertain. Eleven such pieces were originally published by Shri Ajit Ghose in *J. N. S. I.*, Vol. I, pp. 5-8, Pl. III. 1-9. Shri Ghose states that since they were found along with punch-marked and other cast coins at Rājgir, they were also manufactured by casting and that they are consequently of early date (*ibid.*, pp. 5-6).

The eight Tripurā *ṭaṅkas* (Nos. 194-201) in the collection of Shri K. C. Barman of Calcutta, though of comparatively modern mintage, are rare pieces with interesting features. They represent six types of coins of four Tripurā rulers, *viz.* Dhanyamāṇikya, Vijayamāṇikya, Anantamāṇikya and Udayamāṇikya, who ruled in the sixteenth century. They were associated in their coin-legends with their respective queens. Some of the letters on these coins, e.g. *ch* on Nos. 194-95 and *ṛi* on No. 201 are interesting. The third digit of the dates on the coins of the last two rulers (Nos. 199-200), which looks like the English plus sign (+) and possibly represents 5 or 9, is not known to occur on coins of Bengal and Assam. On both his coins (Nos. 194-95) Dhanyamāṇikya calls himself *Chāṭigrāmavijayī*, "conqueror of Chāṭigrāma" (Chittagong). Vijayamāṇikya has (Nos. 196 and 197) two epithets *Dhajaghaṭajayī*, "conqueror of *Dhajaghaṭa*" (Dhalghāt ?) and *Pratisindhusīma*, "[one whose dominion is] bounded by all the seas"; his third epithet on coin No. 198 cannot be satisfactorily made out. Most interesting, however, is the last-named coin, No. 198, because the deity found on it has peculiar iconographic features. The deity is depicted

as riding simultaneously two animals, a bull and a lion, and as having two hands on the right side but five hands on the left. It is a composite figure, probably representing Śiva to the right and Durgā to the left.

Some of the individual features of the Indo-Greek coins (Nos. 202-14) of the cabinet of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, may be examined here. The apparently well-executed Attic tetradrachm (No. 202), so long considered as a genuine issue of Euthydemus I himself, could not have come out of the royal mint because the portrait on the obverse is too idealised and the deity on the reverse is very crudely executed. The copper coin of Demetrius I (No. 204) is remarkable for its fine execution as well as the idealised obverse portrait of the Greek god Heracles. No. 205, an Attic tetradrachm, was actually issued by Antimachus I Theos (Divine) to commemorate Diodotus (I) and, therefore, it bears on the obverse the latter's head and name and on the reverse the former's characteristic coin-type or 'canting badge'. The broken and poorly preserved coin (NO. 206) represents a very rare variety of the tetradrachms of Demetrius II. The two squarish copper pieces (Nos. 207 and 208) belong to the series of bilingual coins of Pantaleon and Agathocles, on the reverse of which Brāhmī (instead of the usual Kharoshṭhī) characters have been employed for writing the Prakrit legends. These coins bear on the reverse the female figure with a horse-like face which lead Prof. J. N. Banerjea to identify it as Yakshiṇī Aśvamukhī (cf. *IHQ*, Vol., XVI, 1938, pp. 302). Nos. 209-10 are two of the few known genuine Attic drachms of Eucratides I, which were often copied by contemporary forgers (cf. R. B. Whitehead *P. M. Cat.*, Vol. I, Pl. I. 69). No 211, a silver coin, is one of about five recorded light-weight Indian drachms of Eucratides I issued as a bilingual currency (cf. A. N. Lahiri, *Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins*, pp. 39-40). The clear reverse legend of this specimen, together with the information received from the British Museum, shows beyond doubt that *Rajasa* (Skt. *Rājñaḥ*) is the first word of the Prakrit legend and not *Maharajasa* (Skt. *Mahārājasya*) as read by Cunningham (cf. *Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East*, p. 167, No. 11, Pl. V. 10). No. 212, a square copper piece, represents a very rare bilingual series of Eucratides I and probably commemorates an outstanding victory, as suggested by the reverse type of Nike, the Great gooddess of victory. No. 213, an Attic tetradrachm, which is in good state of preservation, depicts in a realistic way the youthful ruler Eucratides II. No. 214 is one of the very few known monolingual Indo-Greek coins, bearing only a Prakrit legend. It may be attributed to Dionysius, an obscure Greek ruler of Eastern Panjab.

Nos. 215 to 241 in the cabinet of the Vaṅgīya Sāhitya Parishad, Calcutta, include quite a few interesting specimens. The gold pieces (Nos. 215-230), which are well-preserved, belong to the Kushāṇa, Gupta, Gāhaḍavāla, Vijayanagara and Nepal ulers. No. 231, a silver coin, represents the Roman Emperor Tiberius (Tiberius Claudius Nero 14-37 A. D.) depicting a comparatively young portrait for Tiberius, not usually met with (cf. Michael Grant, *Roman Imperial Money*, p. 133, Fig. 46). No 232, another silver coin, is struck in imitation of the well-known tetradrachms of the Bactrian Greek king Euthydemus I.

No. 242 is an interesting inscribed crystal intaglio from the British Museum. The ruler Avarīghsa, whose portrait is depicted and whose name is inscribed on it, is, as his very name indicates, of non-Indian descent and is unknown from any other source—epigraphic, numismatic or literary. The depiction of his portrait in high relief clearly brings out his dignified and handsome bearing and he is called a *mahārāja* in the legend. But we do not know when and where he ruled. However, his portrait, the form of his name and the palaeography of the legend indicate that he was probably of Scytho-Parthian origin and ruled as a petty chief somewhere in North-Western India for a short time during the third-fourth centuries A. D. (see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 275 ff.).

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1962-63

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GOA					
1	**Panjim.**—Plates in the possession of Dr. V. T. Gune, Director of Archives, Panjim. Through Dr. G. S. Gai.	Vijayanagara	Harihara II	Śaka 1313, Prajāpati, Chaitra ba. 15, Tuesday, solar eclipse=1391 A.D., April 4, f.d.t. 23. But the eclipse occurred on the next day.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī and Telugu.	Records the creation of the *agrahāra* called Māṁchalāpura by combining the two villages Gōvālī and Mauli and the building of an embankment (*sētu*) to the tank called Māṁchalā-samudra by Mādhava-maṁtrīśvara of Bhāradvāja-gōtra, son of Chauṇḍibhaṭṭa and Māchāmbikā. Also records the grant of the *agrahāra* to 12 Ṛigvēdi Brāhmaṇas of various *gōtras*, belonging to different villages. It is also stated that a water-fall from the hill on the north-eastern side, probably of the above village, was named as Mādhava-tīrtha. A post-script in Sanskrit, in Telugu characters of the same period refers in general terms to the former gifts of villages made by the kings of the Kadamba dynasty and other rulers.
	GUJARAT					
	BARODA DISTRICT					
2	**Baroda.**—Impressions from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda. Findspot : Dvārakādhīśvara temple, **Bēt.**		*Mahārāṇaka* Sāmantasiṁha	Vikrama 1873, Jyēshṭha ba. [11?].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to state that in the presence of (god) Śaṁkhanārāyaṇa, the king made a grant to *brahmachārī* Harikrishṇajī for the purpose of celebrating the *jātrā* of srī-Raṇachhōḍajī.
3	Do.		*Mahārāja* Bhīvasiṅgha	Vikrama 1957, Māgha śu. 9.	Do.	States that, at the instance of the chief an amount of 1000 (coins) was made over to *Paṇḍā* Nārāṇadāsa. The document seems to have been issued from some camp (*payaṇā-khēta*). Towards the end of the record are mentioned different offices to which copies of the document seem to have been sent.
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	RAIPUR DISTRICT					
4	**Raipur.**—Plates from Shri B. C. Jain, Deputy Director of Archaeology, Madhya Pradesh. No. 1. Findspot : **Jagdalpur,** Bastar District.	Chāiaki	Rakshapāla		Oriyā; Hindi, Nāgarī	Appears to record the creation of a *brahmapurī* by the king who was ruling in Bastar. In late characters. Published in *The Orissa Historical Research Journal*, Vol. X, No. 3, pp. 57 ff., and Plate. Cf. also *Bhārati*, May 1963, pp. 71 ff.
5	No. 2. Now in the Raipur Museum. Findspot : **Kōṭērā**, Balod Tahsil, Durg District.	Nāgavaṁśī	*Mahārāṇaka* Malugidēva	Śaka 1106, Pausha.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records a transaction between *Nāyaka* Rāmadēva and *Nāyaka* Śrīdharaka, in which the village Kāpasī seems to have been purchased by the former from the latter, for 920 *achhus* (coins). Mentions the officials *Bhāṇḍāgāri* Dēvusama, *Puraśrēshṭhin* Sāvadhānta and *Haḍapavāla* Chhāḍa who are stated to have been present on the occasion. Published in *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 203 ff.
6	No. 3. Findspot : Not known	Do.	*Mahārāṇaka* Bhōjadēva	Śaka 11[2]6	Do.	Issued from Vālauda. Seems to record that four persons named Padumatāti, Bhāskara, Rāghava and Sahadēva leased out for a period of 12 years, the Kōṭēlā village belonging to them in favour of a wealthy person (*dhanika*), named Tāma, for 600 *achhus* (coins). Mentions also *Pradhāna* Mālha and *Rā.* Vēsva. The writer was *Paṇḍita* Dēlhaṇa. Published in *Journ. Ind. Hist.*, Vol. XL, pp. 253 ff.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS					
	TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT					
7	**Tirunelvēli.**—Plates secured through Shri K. Padmanabhan, I.A.S., District Rēvenue Officer, Tirunelveli. Findspot: Veṅkaṭāchalapati temple, **Paḷḷakkal,** Ambasamudram Taluk, Tirunelveli District.	Vijayanagara	Vēṅkaṭapati I	Śaka 1512, (*nētra-kshmā-bāṇa-śītāṁśu*), Vikṛiti, Māgha śu. 12.	Sanskrit, Nandi-nāgarī.	Records the grant, by the king, of the village Paḷḷakkāl in Muḷḷi-nāḍu in Tiruvaḍi-rājya for meeting the expenses of worship, offerings and festivals of god Prasanna-Vēṅkaṭēśa of the place, at the request of the chieftain Kṛishṇadāsa, son of Kōnēribhūpāla and grandson of Ōbaḷayya, who was a disciple of Parāṅkuśa-muni. It is stated that this chief, who was the ruler of the Tiruvāḍi(Tiruvaḍi)-rājya and a resident of Śēmbērākkam, built the *prākāra, raṅga-maṇḍapa, gōpura*, etc. for the temple and that he approached the king for securing the grant of the village as directed by the god himself in the dream.
	MAHARASHTRA					
	BOMBAY					
8	**Bombay**—Impressions in the Prince of Wales Museum. (Sir Walter Elliot's collection). From Dr. Moti Chandra, Director of the Museum, through Dr. G. S. Gai. No. 1. Findspot: **Gunapadēya-Kondakur,** Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Early Pallava	*Mahārāja* Vijaya-Khandavamma (=Skandavarman).	Year....	Prakrit and Sanskrit, Southern.	Records the grant of land with all immunities to god Nārāyaṇa of the Kūḷi-Mahātāraka temple at Dālūra, for the increase of her life and power by Chārudēvī, the queen (*dēvī*) of the Pallava *Yuvamahārāja* Vijaya-Buddhavarman and mother of the prince Buddhyaṅkura. The executor of the grant was Rōhaṇiaśvā (Rōhiṇyaśvā). In characters of about the 4th century A.D. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 143 ff. and Plate. Cf. Lüders' List, No. 1327.
9	No. 2.—Findspot: Not known	Do.	Siṁhavarman	Year 8, Chaitra śu. 5	Sanskrit, Southern	Issued from Dasanapura. Records the royal grant of the village Māṅgaḷūr in Vēṅgō-rāshṭra as a *brahmadēya* to ten Brāhmaṇas with all the immunities. In characters of about the 5th century A.D. Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, pp. 154 ff.. and Plates.
10	No. 3.—Findspot: **Udayēndiram,** Gudiyattam Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras.	Do.	Nandivarman	Year 1, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Original charter issued from Kāñchīpura, the present one seemingly a later copy in characters of the 7th century A.D. Records the grant of Kāñchivāyil-grāma and four pieces of *araṇya* land in Aḍēyāra-rāshṭra as a *brahmadēya* to Kuḷacharman (Kuḷaśarman), a resident of Kāñchivāyil, who belonged to the Kauśika-gōtra, Pravachana-sūtra and Taittirīya-charaṇa. There is an endorsement in Tamil dated in the 26th year (932-33 A.D.) in the reign of Parāntaka-chōḷa I recording the clubbing together of Kāñchivāyil *alias* Igaṇmaṟaimaṅgalam and Udayachandiramaṅgalam into one village. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 142 ff. and Plate.
11	No. 4.—Findspot: **Rāyakōṭa.** Krishnagiri Taluk, Salem District.	Pallava (?)	Skandaśishya Vikramavarman	Year 14	Sanskrit, Grantha; Tamil.	Records the royal grant of the village Śārugūr, named as Skandaśishya-maṅgalam and the lands around it in the sub-division of Mēl-Aḍaiyāṟu-nāḍu of the district of Paḍuvūr-kōṭṭam to a Brāhmaṇa named Mādhava-bhaṭṭa of Vatsa-gōtra and Pravachana-sūtra, at the request of Mahāvali-Vāṇarāja. In characters of about the 9th century A.D. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, pp. 49-53 and Plate.

12	No. 5. Findspot : **Gōraṇṭla,** Guntur Taluk, Guntur District.	Ānanda .	Attivarman			Sanskrit, Southern .	Records the tax-free gift of the village Antukkūra together with some lands in Tānrikonra, a village on the right bank of the river Krishṇabeṇṇā, to Koṭṭi-śarman of Kāśyapa-gōtra and Āpastamba-sūtra by the king who claims his descent from Kandara-nṛipati. In characters of about the 4th century A.D. Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IX, p. 102 f., and Plate.
13	No. 6. Findspot : Not known	Rāshṭrakūṭa .	Gōvinda III		Śaka 726, Subhānu, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Thursday = 804 A.D., April 4.	Kannaḍa, Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Registers the renewal of a grant of the village Mudumbe by the king to the priest (*gorava*) Śivadhāri. The former grant is stated to have been made by Kīrtivarma-rājaparamēśvara, probably the Western Chālukya Kīrtivarman II. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 327-32. Cf. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI. pp. 125-27 and Plate.
14	No. 7. Findspot : **Tanjāvūr,** Tanjavur Taluk, Tanjavur District, Madras.	Western Gaṅga .	Arivarman		Śaka 169, Prabhava, Phālguṇa Amāvāsyā, Friday, Rēvatī-nakshatra.	Sanskrit and Kannaḍa, Kannaḍa.	Spurious. Records that the king bestowed the title *Vādībha-siṁha* on and granted the village Oṛekōḍu in Maisunāḍu-70 to Mādhava-bbaṭṭa, son of Gōvinda-bhaṭṭa of Bhṛigu-gōtra in recognition of his defeating in public disputation a Bauddha opponent. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 212 ff. and Plate.
15	No. 8. Findspot : Not known	Eastern Chālukya .	Vishṇuvardhana II .		Year 2, Chaitra śu. 10, Wednesday, Maghā-nakshatra.	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Records the grant of the village Rēyūru in Karmma-rāshṭra-vishaya to a number of Brāhmaṇas by the king. *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, pp. 186 ff.
16	No. 9. Findspot : **Maṭṭevāḍa**	Do. .	Do. .		Year 5, Phālguṇa ba. 15, solar eclipse.	Do. .	Fragmentary. Records the grant probably of some lands in the village Paḷḷivāḍa near Aruṭaṅkūr in Gudrahāra-vishaya to Dhruvaśarman of Kāśyapa-gōtra and a resident of Asanapura. *Ibid.*, pp. 191 ff. and Plate.
17	No. 10. Findspot : **Ahadanakaram**	Do.	Vishṇuvardhana V (?)			Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Seems to be spurious and to record the remission of certain taxes in the village Pṛithivīpallava-paṭṭaṇa. *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 185 ff. and Plate; and *Bharati*, Vol. V, pp. 96ff. and Plates.
18	No. 11. Findspot : Not known.	Do. .	Vijayāditya II			Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Registers the grant of the village Koṛṛapaṛṛu, free from all taxes, to twenty-four Brāhmaṇas of different *gōtras* by the king on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. Published in *SII*, Vol. I, pp. 31 ff.. and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, pp. 417 ff. and Plates.
19	No. 12. Findspot : **Masulipaṭṇam** (?), Krishna District.	Do. .	Vijayāditya III			Do. .	Records the royal grant of the village Ṭraṇḍa[pa]ṛu in Gudravāra-vishaya to the Brāhmaṇa Vinayadi-śarman of Kauśika-gōtra and Āpastamba-sūtra and a resident of Urpputūru at the time of a lunar eclipse. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, pp. 122 ff. and Plate.
20	No. 13. Findspot : Do.	Do. .	Bhīma II			Do. .	Records the royal gift of a plot of land in the village Ākulamannaṇḍu in the Gudravāra-vishaya to Viddamayya, a resident of Vaṅgipaṛṛu on the occasion of Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti. *Ibid.*, pp. 134 ff. and Plate.
21	No. 14. Findspot : **Pāganavaram**	Do. .	Do.			Do. .	Records the royal grant of the village Diggubaṛṛu in Pāgunavara-vishaya, to a Brāhmaṇa named Viddamayya, son of Mādhava-Sōmayājin, of the Gautama-gōtra, perhaps the same as the donee of No. 20 above. Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 213 ff. and Plates.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*contd.*					
	BOMBAY—*contd.*					
22	**Bombay.**—Impressions in the Prince of Wales Museum. (Sir Walter Elliot's collection). From Dr. Moti Chandra, Director of the Museum, through Dr. G. S. Gai. No. 15. Findspot : Not known.	Eastern Chālukya	Amma II		Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Records a royal grant of the village Paḍaṁkalūru in Pennātavāḍi-vishaya to the Brāhmaṇa Paṇḍiya of Kalvatoṟṟu, on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, pp. 15 ff. and Plates.
23	No. 16. Findspot : **Kōrumelli,** East Godavari District.	Do.	Rājarāja II		Do.	Registers a royal grant of the village Kōrumelli in Guddavāḍi-vishaya to a Brāhmaṇa named Chīḍamārya of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra and Āpastamba-sūtra on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. *Ibid.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 48 ff. and Plates.
24	No. 17. Findspot : **Chellūr,** Kakinada Taluk, East Godavari District.	Chōḷa-Chālukya	Kulōttuṅga I	Year 21	Do.	Records the gift, made by prince Vīrachōḍa, of the village Ko[lā]ru in Guddavāṭi-vishaya for worship and offerings to god Vishṇu at Chellūru. The temple was built by Mēḍamārya *alias* Guṇaratna-bhūshaṇa, who was the general of the king, and who also established two feeding houses (*sattra*) at Drākshārāma and Pīṭhāpurī and constructed a tank at Chellūru. Viddaya-bhaṭṭa composed the text. Published in *SII*, Vol. I, pp. 49 ff. Also Cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 335.
25	No. 18. Findspot : Do.	Do.	Kulōttuṅga II	Śaka 1056, (wrong for 1065) [*rasa-visikha* (*viśikha-rasa*)-*viyat-chandra*], Pūrvapaksha, Vishuvat, Ārdrā=1143 A.D., March 24.	Do.	Records the grant of the village Maṇḍadoṟṟu along with Pomduva-grāma situated in Attili to a number of Brāhmaṇas by Kāṭama-nāyaka, the chief of Sarasīpura. Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 55 ff. and Plates. Cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 9-10.
26	No. 19. Findspot : Not known	Reḍḍi	Anavēma	Śaka 1296 (*rasa-ratna-bhānu*), Kārttika śu. 15, lunar eclipse =1374 A.D., October 21, Saturday. But the lunar eclipse occurred in the month of Bhādrapada.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	Registers the grant of the village Naḍupūru in Kōnasthala to a number of Brāhmaṇas by the king for the merit of his own sister Vēmasāni, the queen of Nallanūṅka. The *agrahāra* thus created was renamed as Vēmapura. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 286 ff.
27	No. 20. Findspot : Not known	Pāṇḍya	Parāntaka Neḍuñjaḍaiyaṉ	Year 3	Sanskrit, Grantha ; Tamil, Vaṭṭeḻuttu	The Sanskrit portion in verse composed by *Sarvakratuyājin* Varōdaya-Bhaṭṭa traces the genealogy of the king from the moon onwards. The Tamil portion in verse and prose composed by *Sēnāpati* Ēnādi *alias* Śāttaṉ-Śāttaṉ begins with

						the mention of a past event, namely the grant of a village in Pāgaṉūr-kūṟṟam after naming it as Vēḷvikkuḍi to Naṟkoṟṟaṉ, one of the *kēḷvi*-Brāhmaṇas and headman of Koṟkai, by the then ruling Pāṇḍya king Palyāgamudu-kuḍumi Peruvaḻudi, and its resumption by the Kaḷabhra and records the renewal of the grant by the king in favour of the claimant named Kāmakkāṇi Naṟchiṅgaṉ, the headman of Koṟkai, after having been satisfied with the proof of his claim. The *āṇatti* was Madavikalaṉ Māṟaṅgāri *alias* Mūvēndamaṅgala-ppēraraiyaṉ, the crest-jewel of the Vaidyaka family of Karavandapura. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 291 ff. and Plates.
28	No. 21. Findspot : **Tiruppūvaṇam**, Sivaganga Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Do. .	Jaṭāvarman Kulaśēkhara . .	Year 13+12, Dhanus 4, ba. 11 (*Kanakapati-tithi*), Saturday (*Ārki-vāra*), Svāti=1214 A.D., November 29.	Sanskrit, Grantha; Tamil.	The Sanskrit part gives the mythical genealogy of the king and contains the information that the king was apprised of the formation of the new *brahmadēya* called Rājagambhīra-chaturvēdimaṅgalam by Sundarēśa. The Tamil part opens with the *praśasti* of the king beginning with the words *Pūvinkiḷatti* and is mainly concerned with the details of the demarcation of the boundaries of the entire village in the presence of eleven superintendents appointed for the purpose. Published in *Ep.Ind.*, Vol. XXV, pp. 63-130 and Plates.
29	No. 22. Findspot : Do. .	Do. .	Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṉērinmaikoṇḍāṉ Māṟavarmaṉ Sundara-pāṇḍya I 'who presented the Chōḷa country'.	Year 11, 108th day	Tamil	Contains two records, the first registering an order by the king to the assembly of Rājagambhīra-chaturvēdimaṅgalam (the same as in No. 28 above) while the second purports to emanate from the temple of Tiruppūvaṇam to the ame assembly on the same matter. *Ibid.*, pp. 130-36 and Plate opposite to p. 121.
30	No. 23. Findspot : Not known .			Śaka 1660, Kālayukti, Kārttikai, śu.13, Friday. Irregular.	Do. . .	Records that the *Añjujāti-Pañchāḷattār* and the 74 *Āgaṇattār* met at the temple of Paśupati-Īśvara in Karūr and arranged for worship and offerings to the deity Ā[jña]girīśvara in the temple on the hill at Tirumāṇikkam in Kunnakkuḷattūr-nāḍu.
31	No. 24. Findspot : Not known .	[Telugu-Chōḍa] .	Sōmēśa, son of Rāyidēva .	Virōdhi, Makara-saṁkramaṇa, Ēkādaśi, Friday. Probably=1289 A. D., December 23, f.d.t. .46. (However, the *saṁkramaṇa* occurred three days later).	Sanskrit, Grantha; Tamil.	The chief seems to claim his descent from the lunar race and his three brothers, Gaṅga, Kēśava and [Siddhi] are mentioned. States that when Kaṇḍadēva-Mahārāja, the Vaidumba chief, was ruling from Āṇḍappūrpaṭṭaṇam, *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Allugaṅga-Chōḷa-Mahārāja gave the village Chintakāmanta *alias* Rāyarpuram to Perumāḷ Sōmayāji-bhaṭṭa of Kōmapuram, for the merit of Rāyidēva who is stated to be the maternal uncle (*ammāmaṉ*) of the donor. The village was divided into 36 *vṛittis* and distributed amongst a number of Brāhmaṇas of different *gōtras* and *sūtras*. In characters of the 13th century A. D.
32	No. 25. Findspot : Not known .	Vijayanagara .	Harihara II .	Śaka 1321, (*dhātrī-nētra-guṇa-kshapēśvara*), Pramādi, Ūrjaka (Kārttika), Paurṇamāsī, Wednesday, lunar eclipse =1399 A. D., October 15. (The month was *adhika*).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the royal gift of the village Nallūri or Śrīnallūr also called Sāvaṇarājīyapuram situated in Mēguṇā-vaḷanāḍu in Paiuri-kōṭṭa, a district of the Chandragiri-mahārājya, as *sarvamānya* to two Brāhmaṇa brothers [Au]bhaḷa and Nṛisiṁha who belonged to the Bhāradvāja-gōtra. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 113-26.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*contd.*					
	BOMBAY—*concld.*					
33	**Bombay.**—Impressions in the Prince of Wales Museum. (Sir Walter Elliot's collection). From Dr. Moti Chandra, Director of the Museum, through Dr. G. S. Gai. No. 26. Findspot : Not known.	Vijayanagara	Sadāśiva	Śaka 1478 (*vasu-haya-abdhi-indu*), Nala, Mārgaśirsha, amāvāsyā, Sunday, solar eclipse. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the royal grant of thirtyone villages like Kachchi-paṭṭu, Perumbudūru, Kīlepaṭṭu, Kuśapaṭṭu and Pūtēri all in the Chandragiri-rājya of the Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-maṇḍala as *sarvamānya* for the worship, offerings and festivals of god Ādikēśava of Pirumpūndūru (i.e. Śri-perumbudūr). The gift is stated to have been entrusted to Rāmānuja-munīndra, the great Viśishṭādvaita-āchārya who is in the from of an image (*archchārūpa*) in the same temple. *Ibid.*, Vol. IV., pp. 1-22.
34	No. 27. Findspot : Not known	Do.	Śrīraṅga I	Śaka 1497 (*haya-nidhi-vēda-iṁdu*), Yuvan, Āshāḍha śu. 12.	Do.	Records the grant by the prince of the village Mārēḍapalli in Rāyadurga-rājya, after naming it as Śrīkṛishṇapuram, to Aubala-bhaṭṭa, son of Varara(llabha)-bhaṭṭa, and grandson of Bālēṁbu (Bālēndu)-bhaṭṭa of Kāśyapa-gōtra, Kātyāyana-sūtra and Śukla-Yajuś-śākhā. Svayaṁbhu, son of Sabhāpati, composed and Gaṇapayāchārya, son of Vīraṇa, engraved the record.
35	No. 28. Findspot : Not known	Do.	Vēṅkaṭapati I	Śaka 1508 (*vasu-ambara-bāṇa-iṁdu*), Vyaya, Kārttika śu. 12.	Do.	Records the royal grant of two villages namely Yaṁpēḍu *alias* Vēṅkaṭamahārāyasamudram and Battulapalli *alias* Vēṅkaṭēndramahārāyasamudram, both in Chandragiri-rājya, as *sarvamānya* to Kalimili Kṛishṇaṁ-bhaṭṭa, son of Vīraṁ-bhaṭṭa and grandson of Malagaṁ-bhaṭṭa of Kauśika-gōtra, Kātyāyana-sūtra and Śukla-Yajuś-śākhā. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vo. XIII, pp. 225 ff.
36	No. 29. Findspot : Not known	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1526 (*guṇa-nētra-kalaṁba-iṁdu*) Krōdhi, Āshāḍha śu. 12.	Do.	Records the royal grant of the village Kuruvāyala-Kārēpāka, after renaming it as Nṛisiṁhā[ṁ*]bāpura, in Chandragiri-rājya as *sarvamānya* to Āśūr Eṁberumānārya, son of Tirumalāchārya and grandson of Eṁberumānārya of Harita-gōtra, Āpastamba-sūtra and Yajuś-śākhā.
37	No. 30. Findspot : Not known	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1535 (*bāṇa-śakti-kalaṁba-iṁdu*), Pramādīcha, Śrāvaṇa śu. 12.	Do.	Records the grant of the village Kāṭrapāḍi-China-tiṁmāpura *alias* Kṛishṇajamasamudra in Paḍavīḍu-rājya in Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam as *sarvamānya* to a number of Brāhmaṇas of different *gōtras*. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 231 ff.
38	No. 31. Findspot : Not known	Do.	Achyutadēvarāya	Śaka 1536 (*ṛitu-śakti-kalaṁba-iṁdu*) Vijaya, Āśvija śu. 10, Thursday. Irregular.	Do.	Spurious. Records the grant of the village Vāyalūr after renaming it as Nārāyaṇadēvīpuram as *sarvamānya* to a number of Brāhmaṇas belonging to different *gōtras* and *sūtras*.

39	No. 32. Findspot : Not known	Do.	Śrīraṅga III	Śaka 1566 (*rasa-ritu-bāṇa-chandra*), Tāraṇa, Phālguna, śu. 12.	Do.	Records the royal grant of the village Kallakurśi in Tirula(pa)-ti-rājya as *sarvamānya* to Koṇḍapa, son of Yallama-rāja and grandson of Māgaṁṭimarāja of Kauṇḍinya-gōtra, Āpastamba-sūtra and Yajuś-śākhā. Published in *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII, 153 ff.
40	No. 33. Findspot : Not known	Do.			Do.	Incomplete. Stops in the middle of the *praśasti* of the dynasty with the words *ā sētōr-api ā Himādrē.*
41	No. 34. Findspot : **Mēlukōṭe,** Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District, Mysore.	Ruler of Mysore	Krishṇarāja (IV)	Śaka 1646 (*ṛitu-arṇava-aṅga-kshiti*), Krōdhi, Paushya ba. 11, Wednesday, Anurādhā-nakshatra, Makara-saṁkrānti-1724 A.D., December 30.	Sanskrit and Kannaḍa, Kannaḍa.	Registers a royal gift of twelve villages (names of which are given), in Penakoḷa-hōbaḷi of Kārimaṅgala-nāḍu near Vīrabhadradurga-sthaḷa, in his own kingdom but which were nearer to Kāñchī, to god Varadarāja of that place for offerings, worship etc., besides confirming the former grants given by his ancestors. The occassion of the gift was when Rāmānujayati Saumya-Jāmātṛi paid a visit to Śrīraṅgapaṭṭaṇa and met the king. Tirumalēyāchārya composed the record. Published in *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. III, Sr. 100.
42	No. 35. Findspot : Not known	Bāṇa	Vṛiddharāja	Year 3	Sanskrit and Kannaḍa (corrupt), Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Incomplete. Registers a grant of the village Beḷkere as *brahmadēya* by the king to the Brāhmaṇa Peṇṇa of Kauśika-gōtra. In characters of about the 9th century A.D.
	KOLHAPUR DISTRICT					
43	**Kolhapur.**—Agricultural Museum. Impressions received from Dr. G. S. Dikshit, Karnataka University, Dharwar. Findspot : Not known.	Chālukya of Bādāmi	Vinayāditya	Śaka 615, Year 13, Māgha Paurṇamī.	Sanskrit, Southern	Registers a gift of fifty *nivarttanas* of land besides *mannārdha* of the villages Enda-maduvula and Urugive to Daśaguṇa-śarman of Bhāradvāja-gōtra by the king from his military camp on the bank of the river Sinnā at the request of Kaliṅgeti (Kaliṅgapati ?). The record was written by *Mahāsāndhivigrahi* Rāmapuṇyavallabha. Published in *Karnataka Inscriptions*, Vol. II, pp. 6 ff.
	NAGPUR DISTRICT					
44	**Nagpur.**—Plates from the Curator, Nagpur Museum, Nagpur. Findspot : **Andūra,** Balapur Taluk, Akola District.	Rāshṭrakūṭa	Gōvinda IV	Śakā 85[1], Vikrita, Pushya ba. 5, Wednesday, Uttara Phalgunī-929 A.D., December 23.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the royal grant of the village Ēlaūri included in the division of Vaḍanēra-300 to eight Brāhmaṇas on the occasion of the *Tulāpurusha* ceremony celebrated by the king after the *paṭṭabandha* of the queen Bhāgiyavvā. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 257 ff., and Plate.
	POONA DISTRICT					
45	**Poona.**—Plates in the Bhārata Itihāsa Saṁśōdhaka Maṇḍaḷa. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Findspot : **Divē Āgar,** Shrivardhan Taluk, Kolaba District.	Western Gaṅga	Durvinīta	Year 24, Vaiśākha śu. *Puṇyā-tithi* (3?), Rōhiṇī-nakshatra	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Records the royal grant of the *vṛitti*, formed of the one fourth of the village Chūṟūra, and the Toḷavakkuṇṭē-taṭāka, both in Kovaḷāḷa-vishaya, to Sēna-śarman of Kautsa-gōtra and Vājasanēya-śākhā. Parlakuṇṭe seems to have been one of the fields in the lands granted. Written by Koṅgaṇi-Perntaṭṭāra of the Kūnāchārya family who also received one *khaṇḍukāvāpa* land as a *brahma-dēya* in the same village.
46	Do.	Chālukya of Gujarat	Jayāśraya Maṅgalarasa	Śaka 6[4]9, Vaiśākha 10.	Sanskrit, Southern	Indifferently engraved. Records the grant, by the prince Dharāśraya Jayasiṁha, of the village Talāvallikā in the Pathikā-vishaya towards the expenses of offerings etc. to the goddess Kātyāyanī set up on the bank of the temple tank (*dēva-drōṇi*) situated within the boundary of Kāḍadrahō Vōṭinēra-grāma in the same *vishaya.* Written by Nārāyaṇa dēva, son of the *Mahāsāndhivigrahin* Rudranāga-bhaṭṭa.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1962-63—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*					
	POONA DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	Poona—*contd.*					
47	Plates in the Bhārata Itihāsa Saṁśōdhaka Maṇḍaḷa. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Findspot : **Divē Āgar,** Shrivardhan Taluk, Kolaba District.	Śilāhāra of Northern Koṅkan	*Mahāsāmantādhipati* Chhittapa	Śaka 949, Prabhava, Pushya ba. 11, Monday, Udagayana-parvan-1027 A.D., December 25, f.d.t. ·54.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Traces the genealogy of the dynasty and records the royal gift of 20 *drammas* as *namasya* to a Brāhmaṇa named Gōvinda, son of Saudayaiya of Kāśyapa-gōtra and Bahvṛicha-śākhā, residing at Dīpak-Āgara, probably for maintaining a garden, called Ārāma-gumma which was situated in Vēlāsivāgara in Mandaraja-vishaya and which was granted to him by the *daṇḍanāyaka* Nāgavarman. Written, on the king's order, by Jōüpaiya, son of the brother of *Bhāṇḍāgāra Mahākavi* Nāgalaiya.
48	Do.	Do.	*Mahāmaṇḍalēśvarādhipati* Mummuṇirāja.	Śaka 975, Āshāḍha ba. 5.	Do.	Gives a long chain of epithets of the king and records the royal order issued in accordance with the *vyavasthā-patra* formerly issued by Padmaladēvī, to the Brāhmaṇas residing at Dīpaka-Āgara, regarding the payment of the taxes of their village, which was clubbed together with the three other villages named Vōrivali Kavilā, Kalaija. Written by *Mahābhāṇḍāgāra*, *Sthānapradhāna* Jōüpaiya.
49	Do.—Plates with Shri M. S. Nagaraja Rao, Deccan College. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Findspot: **Kasar-Sirasi,** Osmanabad District.	Chālukya of Bādāmi	Vijayāditya	Śaka 619, Year 1, Vaiśākha śu. 15	Sanskrit, Southern	Issued from Rāsēnapura. Records the royal grant of the village Jamaḷagāma in the [Cha]llumkidēśa to three Brāhmaṇas at the instance of Narēndrāditya. Written by the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* Rāmapuṇyavallabha. Cf. No. 43 above. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 313 ff. and plate.
	MYSORE					
	DHARWAR DISTRICT					
50	**Dharwar.**—Plates from the Director, Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Findspot : **Bēḍkihaḷ,** Chikodi Taluk, Belgaum District.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Iṛivabeḍaṅga(Satyāśraya)	Śaka 931 (wrong for 922), Śārvari. Irregular.	Kannaḍa	States that one Rēvaṇa took the oath in the presence of the representatives of the twelve *bīḍus*, the sixteen of the eight *nāḍus* and the five-hundred of Ayyāvoḷe to kill Saṁṇanāka who had killed Maḷanāga-seṭṭi and that he fulfilled the same by entering the village where Saṁṇanāka lived and by killing and drinking the blood of the murderer. In the course of this vendetta he is also stated to have killed twelve others including two babies in the cradle. An assembly of the above mentioned bodies gave Rēvaṇa the title *pageya-beṁkolvā* and exempted him from the payment of certain levies. Published in *Karnataka Inscriptions*, Vol. IV, pp. 119 ff.

	UTTAR PRADESH LUCKNOW DISTRICT					
51	**Lucknow**.—Plate in the Provincial Museum. Findspot: **Mahōbā fort, Mahōbā,** Hamirpur District. First side of the plate.	Sulṭān of Delhi .	Samasadīna (*i.e.* Shams-ud-Dīn Iltutmish).	Vikrama 1283, Chaitra śu. 11, Tuesday =1227 A.D., March 30.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Seems to record a gift of money by *Rāüla* Dharaṇika of Kavaḍā-grāma in the Kasaraka *Pratigaṇa* (i.e. *parganā*) probably to some *bhaṭṭas*. Written by *Paṁ°* (i.e. *Paṇḍita*) Dēddhaka.
52	Do. Second side of the same	Do. .	*Sulutāna*. . . .	i) Vikrama 1290, Chaitra śu. 13, Tuesday=1234 A.D., March 14, f.d.t. ·20. ii) Vikrama 1298, Kārttika ba. 1, Sunday=1241 A.D., September 22. **iii) Vikrama 1299, Phālguna śu. 4, Tuesday=1243 A.D., February 24.** iv) Vikrama 1299, Chaitra śu. 8, Friday=1243 A.D., March 30, Monday (not Friday). v) Vikrama 1299, Āshāḍha ba. 7, Wednesday=1243 A.D., June 10. vi) Vikrama 1300 (current), Bhādrapada śu. 1[3], Saturday=1243 A.D., August 29. vii) Vikrama 1302, Pausha śu. 5, Monday=1245 A.D., December 25. viii) Vikrama 1307, Āśvina śu. 5, Wednesday= 1251 A.D., September 20, f.d.t. ·63. ix) Vikrama 1339 (current), Chaitra śu. 9, Thursday= 1282 A.D., March 19.	Do. .	Appears to record a gift similar to that in No. 51 above by the same Dharaṇika on the first date and the payment of various amounts of *Viṁśaka* by different persons like Bhōju, Gāgū, and Pālhā on the other dates. Other details are not clear. The writer was *Paṁ°* Juladhara,

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH					
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT					
	TADPATRI TALUK					
1	**Kallūru.**—Stone fixed into a wall in front of the Śiva temple.			Vijaya, Śrāvaṇa ba. 5, Thursday. Probably=1473 A.D., August 12, f.d.t. ·05.	Telugu	Records an assurance of Gōpi-nāyaka, the agent of Sūrayappa-nāyaka, against any opposition to the farmers of Kallūru, who volunteered to till the lands which were lying fallow. In characters of about the 15th century. Cf. No. 8 below.
2	Slab near the same temple			Śaka 1322, Vikrama, Kārttika śu. 10, Thursday=1400 A.D., October 28. Śu. 10 ended at ·92 on the previous day.	Do.	Records that during the overlordship of Gōparasu-daṇḍanāyaka, son of *mahāpradhāna* Baichē-daṇḍanāyaka, Pāriyapparājuṅgāru, the *adhikāri* of Kalavūru, had a tank named Gōpasamudram excavated by Maddireḍḍi Guggireḍḍi, who was given as *dasavanda*, ten *tūmu* as *derabaḍi-mānya* and two *tūmu* as *piṭṭa-maḍi* the lands being irrigated by the new tank.
3	Slab in front of the Rāmasvāmin temple, to the west of the village.			Śaka 1445 (current), Chitrabhānu, Āshāḍha ba. 10, Friday =1522 A.D., July 18.	Do.	Records the gift of one *tūmu* of land under Nallanaka-kālva in exchange for another plot given for the expenses of *dhūpa-dīpa-naivēdya* probably in some temple (not specified) for the merit of Sūrisāṇi-ayya, by Dāsapa-nāyuḍu and Mayilāru. Cf. No. 8 below.
4	Slab at the eastern end of *Chāgalagēri*			Śaka 1430, Vibhava, Kārttika śu. 2, Thursday=1508A.D., October 26.	Do.	Records a gift of land to Timmōju, Tippōju and Chiṭṭōju of Kallūru for their having built a *maṇḍapa* in front of the Perumāḷ temple and a *dharma-chāvaḍi* in between the temples of Perumāḷ and Īśvara at Kallūru, by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Sirigirāju Timmayyadēva-mahārāju. Kallūru is said to be situated in Chirabaḍi-sīma, given as *umbaḷi* to the donor by Narasā-nāyaka.
5	Do.			Svabhānu, Vaiśākha [ba.] 11.	Do.	Damaged. Refers to certain lands given as *mānya*. Mentions Sūrisāṇi-ayya. In characters of about the 16th century. See No. 8 below.
6	Slab fixed in front of the Chennakēśava temple.			Śaka 1434, Āṅgirasa, Jyēshṭha ba. 10, Wednesday =1512 A.D., June 9.	Do.	Records the gift (*tyāgam*) of their income of 6 *māḍas* from Kallūru to god Chennakēśava of the place for food-offerings and other services, for the merit of the 24 families of the *dommara* community by several members viz. Abbirāju Rāmachandru, Tirumalarāju Chinnādēvi, *dhalādhūḷi* Kāchi-nāyuḍu etc. belonging to those families, when Kaṇṭamarāju-Singirāju was administering the locality.
7	Do.				Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to specify the shares of land given to several individuals for the *ḍōlanāgasara* (drum and pipe) service in the temple of god Chennakēśava of Kallūru. In characters of about the 16th century.

8	Slab in front of the *dhvajastambha* in the same temple.	Vijayanagara .	Achyutadēva-mahārāya .	Śaka 1452, Vikṛiti, Jyēshṭha śu. 3, Sunday=1530 A.D., May 29.	Do. .	Records the gift of 6 *puṭṭi* of land in Sūrāpuram situated in Siṅgavaram-Kallūru in Ghaṇḍikōṭa-rājya to god Chennakēśava of Kallūru for services and offerings by Sūrisāṇi, son of Sūrisāṇi of Kāśyapa-gōtra. The gift was made for the merit of the king on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. The land seems to have been entrusted to the care of *Bhōgam* Chennayya and Pāmayya, who were themselves the recipients of another gift of 4 *tūmu* of land for their own maintenance. Cf. Nos. 1, 3 and 5 above.
9	Stone in front of the Chauḍamma temple	Do. .	Do. .	Śaka 1459 (current), Durmukhi, Chaitra ba. 12, [Monday] =1536 A.D., April 17.	Do. .	Records the gift of the income accruing from the royal levy called *tēralu* to goddess Aṅkāḷaparamēśvarī for various services including festivals by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Sambēṭa Erapadēva-mahārāju.
10	**Śiṅgavaram.**—Stone lying near a well in the garden belonging to Shri. Mallapa to the south-east of the village.			Śaka 1320, Bahudhānya, [Vaiśākha] śu. 12.	Do. .	Records a gift of land as *sarvamānya* probably as a reward for the excavation of a new canal. Other details are lost. Mentions *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vallabhadēva-mahārāja as ruling over the territory.
11	**Tāḍpatri.**—Wall of the western entrance, left of the Nandi, in the Bugga-Rāmaliṅgēśvara temple.	Vijayanagara .	Achyutadēva-mahārāya .	Śaka 1463, Plava, Āśvayuja śu. 11.	Do. .	Records the royal gift of the income from the levy called *mahārāja-guttalu* from the territory called, Gutti-Pennabaḍi-sīma given to Salakarāju Achchyutarāju for celebrating certain specified festivals to the god (Gurunātha) in the temples of Hampi-Virūpāksham, Tāḍiparati and two other places. The gift is said to have been made for the merit of Peda-Tirumalarāju.
12	Do. .	Do. .		Śaka........	Do. .	Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of the levies such as *kaḍḍāyam*, *kāṇika* and *viḍi-virāḷam*. Mentions the *paṇi-vōjulu*, probably as the beneficiaries of the gift. Other details are lost. In characters of the 15th century.
13	Wall right of the Nandi image .	Do. .	Achyutadēva-mahārāya .	Śaka 1462, Śārvari, Phālguna śu. 5.	Do. .	Records the remission of *jōḍi-oppālu* payable by the residents of the *sarvamānya-agrahāras* Bhōgasamudram and Kāvērisamudram situated in Jagatāpi-Gutti-sīma.
14	Do. .	Do. .	Sadāśivadēva-mahārāya .	Śaka 1466, Krōdhi, Kārttika śu. 15, Thursday = 1544 A.D., October 30.	Do. .	Records the gift of their income (*vartana*) due to them from the *mahājanas* of Tāṁḍiparati, to god Rāmēśvaradēva of the place for *Kārttika-dīpa* for the merit of their family by the *vipravinōdins* Gōvindayya and Nārāyaṇayya, sons of Gōvindayya, belonging to the family of Allāḍayya.
15	At the entrance into the Amman shrine			Bhāva, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Friday.	Do. .	Records the obeisance to god Rāmēśvara and goddess Kāmākshi-amma, of Pina-Basvappa and his wife (*kuṭumbam*) Nāgaṇikamma. Pina-Basavappa is said to be the son of Kēśavayyaṅgāru, belonging to Cheruvapalli also called the Mahimalūristhalam in Udayagiri-sīma. In late characters.
16	Side of a stone lying in the compound .				Do. .	Fragmentary. Contains portions of the imprecatory verses beginning with *ēk=aiva* etc. In characters of the 15th century.
17	Stone lying outside the compound of the temple near the northern entrance.				Do. .	Fragmentary. Records an agreement (*sthira-śāsanam*) entered into by an assembly including the representatives of the *ayyāvaḷi* who were gathered in a *mahā-mukha-maṇḍapa*. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	TADPATRI TALUK—*contd.*					
	Tāḍpatri—*contd.*					
18	North wall of the eastern *gōpura* in the Chintalarāya temple.			Śaka 1485, Rudhirōdgārin, Āshāḍha śu. 11.	Telugu . .	Records a gift of land by purchase to yield an amount of income for meeting the expenses of 27 specified festivals during the year to god Tiruvēṅgaḷanātha of Tāṁḍiparati in Jagatāpigutti-sīmā by Kampana-Yalapagāru.
19	Do. .			Śaka 1509, Sarvajit, Bhādrapada śu. 15, lunar eclipse = 1587 A. D., September 6.	Do. . .	Records an allotment made to god Hanumanta of the Sannidhi-vīthī out of the provision made for the food-offerings to god Chintala-Tiruvēṁgaḷanātha on the occasion of the lunar eclipse by Peṁmasāni Nārasiṁha-nāyanivāru. The *sthānikas* of the temple of Chintalarāya were to carry out the wishes of the donor.
20	South wall . .			[Kshaya, Jyēshṭha ba. 6.]	Do. . .	Indifferently engraved and left unfinished. In characters of the 16th century.
21	Do. .			Śaka 1516, Jaya, Bhādrapada śu. 11.	Do. . .	Records a gift of 4 *tūmu* of land out of 1 *puṭṭi* and 2 *tūmu* granted to him by Peṁmasāni Nārasiṁha-nāyuḍu for the supply of *tulasi* garlands and for *chāṁdupaḍi* (*chāttupaḍi*) service to gods Chintala-Tiruvēṁgaḷanātha and Raghunāyaka of Taṁḍiparati, by Liṁgaṁna, son of Chaṁnamarāju Kṛishṇamarāju.
22	Slab paved at the entrance into the main shrine, near the Garuḍaimoge.			. . . ., Māgha śu 2.	Do. . .	Records the cancellation of certain documents on account of their being tampered with. In late characters.
23	Stone paved at the northern entrance into the *ardha-maṇḍapa*.				Do. . .	Records the obeisance to god Chintalarāya of Guṁḍra Tippaka of Konnūru and her husband. Do.
24	Stone paved near the Amm..n shrine .			Vikāri, Bhādrapada ba. 12, Wednesday.	Do. . .	Records the obeisance of Doḍḍi Tamayya to god Chintalarāya. Do.
25	Labels below the sculptured panels around the *ardha-maṇḍapa*. No. 1.				Do. . .	Reads: (1) *Naluṁḍu* [||*] *Gandhamādanu-* (2) *ṁḍu* [|| *] In characters of about the 16th century.
26	Do. No. 2 .				Do. . .	Reads: *Jāmbavaṁtu Susēnulu* [|| *] Do.
27	Do. No. 3 .				Do. . .	Reads: (1) *Rishyamukha-parvva(ṁ)taṁ mī-* (2) [*ṁ*]*da Sugrīvuṁḍu* [|| *] Do.
28	Do. No. 4 .				Do. . .	Reads: *Nīluṁḍu* [||*] Do.

29	Do. No. 5				Do.	Reads: (1) *Hanumaṁ-* (2) *t(t)uṁḍu* || Do.
30	Do. No. 6				Do.	Reads: *Hanumaṁt(t)uṁḍu* [|] Do.
31	Do. No. 7				Do.	Reads: *Gavaya-Gavākshalu* Do.
32	Do. No. 8				Do.	Reads: (1) *Sugrīvuṁni piluva va-* (2) *chchina ṭhā* [*vu.*] Do.
33	Do. No. 9				Do.	Reads: (1) *Gārahyakuṁḍḍu Śa-* (2) *tabali* [||*] Do.
34	Do. No. 10				Do.	Reads: *Lakshmaṇadēvara* || Do.
35	Do. No. 11				Do.	Reads: *Raghupati* || Do.
36	Do. No. 1				Do.	Reads: (1) *Rāmachandruni daṁḍḍa-* (2) *yātraku ādi* || Do.
37	Do. No. 13				Do.	Reads: (1) *Raghupati-śrī-pādālu Sugrīvuṁ-* (2) *ḍu pōḍagaṁnna ṭhāvu* || Do.
38	Do. No. 14				Do.	Reads: *Vishvaksēnuṁḍḍu* || Do.
39	Do. No. 15				Do.	Reads: *Lakshmaṇuṁḍḍu* [||] Do.
40	Do. No. 16				Do.	Reads: *Mālyavaṁtaṁ* || Do.
41	Do. No. 17				Do.	Reads: (1) *Tāḷḷuṁnnu mahāsa*[*rppa*]- (2) [*mu*]*ṁnnu tega* [*vē*]*sina ṭhāvu* [||] Do.
42	Do. No. 18				Do.	Reads: (1) *Piṅgaḷāksha* (2) *Tamōbalulu* || Do.
43	Do. No. 19				Do.	Reads: *Sugrīvuṁḍu* || Do.
44	Do. No. 20				Do.	Reads: (1) *Śaṁbhi-Śaṁbhalu* (2) .... *lu* [||*] Do.
45	Do. No. 21				Do.	Reads: *Tārādēvi* [||*] Do.
46	Do. No. 22				Do.	Reads: *Vāyuvēgulu* [||*] Do.
47	Do. No. 23				Do.	Reads: *Gōmukhuṁḍu* [||*] Do.
48	Do. No. 24				Do.	Reads: (1) *Sugrīvuni Vālitō* (2) *yuddhānakuṁ boṁ-* (3) *manna ṭhāvu* [||] Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	TADPATRI TALUK—*contd.*					
	Tāḍpatri—*contd.*					
49	Labels below the sculptured panels around the *ardha-maṇḍapa*, Chintalarāya temple. No. 25.				Telugu	Reads: *Raghupati* [||] In characters of about the 16th century.
50	Do. No. 26				Do.	Reads: (1) *Hanumaṁtu-* (2) *ṁḍu* || Do.
51 and 52	Do. Nos. 27 and 28				Do.	Reads: *Rāmuṁḍu Lakshmaṇuṁḍu* [|| *] Do.
53	Do. No. 29				Do.	Reads: (1) *Su .. yala* (2) *.ṁka Bala-* (3) *balālu* || Do.
54	Do. No. 30				Do.	Reads: (1) *Āñjanēyu-* (2) *ṁḍu* [||*] Do.
55	Do. No. 31				Do.	Reads: (1) *Vāli-Sugrīvulu* (2) *kayyaṁ śēsina ṭhā-* (3) *vu* || Do.
56	Do. No. 32				Do.	Reads: (1) *Vāli-komāru-* (2) *ṁḍu* || Do.
57	Do. No. 33				Do.	Reads: *Naluṁḍu* [|| *] Do.
58	Do. No. 34				Do.	Reads: (1) *Vilvaluṁ* (2) *Sugrī-* (3) *vuṁḍu kā-* (4) *rchchuka vachchi-* (5) *na ṭhāvu* [||] Do.

59	Do. No. 35				Do.	Reads : (1) *Śatabali anē* [*Kiṁnarē*] (2) *ivaruṁḍu* [‖] Do.
60	Do. No. 36				Do.	Reads : (1) *Śrī-Rāmachaṁdru Hanu-* (2) *maṁttu chētiki mudra-* (3) *vuṁgaraṁ yichchina ṭhāvu* [‖ *] Do.
61	Do. No. 37				Do.	Reads : (1) *Kishkiṁddanu Sugrīvuniṁ ba-* (2) *ṭṭaṁ gaṭṭina ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.
62	Do. No. 38				Do.	Reads : (1) *Gaji.* [*mū*]*li-* (2) *ka yichchina ṭhā-* (3) *vu* [‖*] Do.
63	Do. No. 39				Do.	Reads : (1) *Madana-* (2 *gōpāla*[*ṁ*] [‖ *] Do.
64	Do. No. 40				Do.	Reads : (1) *Saṁppāti Ha-* (2) *numaṁ*[*tu*]*niki trōva chū-* (3) *pina ṭhāvu* [‖] Do.
65	Do. No. 41				Do.	Reads : (1) *Aṁggada-Sugrīvulu Vā-* (2) [*li*]*ni dahiṁchchina ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.
66	Do. No. 42				Do.	Reads : *Tārā Vāliki bu*[*d**]*dhi cheppina ṭhāvu* [‖] Do.
67	Do. No. 43				Do.	Reads : *Mayani paṭṭaṇaṁ* ‖ Do.
68	Do. No. 44				Do.	Reads : *Āṁttaḥpurāṁgganalu* [‖*] Do.
69	Do. No. 45				Do.	Reads : *Lakshmaṇa-Sugrīvulu* [‖ *] Do.
70	Do. No. 46				Do.	Reads : (1) *Hanumaṁttu-* (2) *ṁḍu* [‖ *] Do.
71	Do. No. 47				Do.	Reads : (1) *Rāmachaṁdriṁ-* (2) *ḍu Vāliṁ baḍa-* (3) *vēsi Vālitō mā-* (4) *ṁṭṭalāḍina* (5) *ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.
72	Do. No. 48				Do.	Reads : *Raghu*[*pa*]*ti* [‖ *]. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	TADPATRI TALUK—*contd.*					
	Tāḍpatri—*contd.*					
73	Labels below the sculptured panels around the *ardha-maṇḍapa*, Chintalarāya temple. No. 49				Telugu	Reads: (1) *Samudraṁ Hanumaṁ-* (2) *tuṁḍu dāṁṭṭana ṭhāvu* [‖ *] In characters of about the 16th century.
74	Do. No. 50				Do.	Reads: (1) *Bāṇahatuṁḍai Vāli tā-* (2) *nu kaṁnnulu derachi Rāmuni-* (3) *tō māṭalāḍina ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.
75	Do. No. 51				Do.	Reads: (1) *Vāli Sugrīvuniki buddhi cheppi-* (2) *na ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.
76	Do. No. 52				Do.	Reads: [*Yavaśvana*] Do.
77	Do. No. 53				Do.	Reads: (1) *Hanumaṁtuṁḍu Laṁkalō Śī-* (2) *tanu veda-* (3) *kina ṭhā-* (4) *vu* ‖ Do.
78	Do. No. 54				Do.	Reads: (1) *Putrakāmēshṭiki vachchina brā-* (2) *hma[ṇu*]lu* ‖ Do.
79	Do. No. 55				Do.	Reads: *Aśōkavanaṁ* [‖ *] Do.
80	Do. No. 56				Do.	Reads: (1) *Putrakāmē-* (2) *shṭiki dechchina* (3) *dhēnuvulu* ‖ Do.
81	Do. No. 57				Do.	Reads: (1) *Śitanu..* (2) *ganna ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.

82	Do.	No. 58				Do.	Reads : (1) *Rāvaṇuṁḍu-Sī* (2) *tanu dōḍaṁ bō-* (3) [*va*] *vachchina ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.
83	Do.	No. 59				Do.	Reads : *Putrakāmēshṭikiṁ dechchina aśvaṁ* [‖ *] Do.
84	Do.	No. 60				Do.	Reads : *Agnidēvuṁḍu* | *Rishyaśriṁgguṁḍu* [‖ *] Do.
85	Do.	No. 61					Reads : *Pāyasaṁ paṁchchi yichchina ṭhāvu* [‖ *] Do.
86	Do.	No. 62				Do.	Reads : *Kaikē* [*yi**] [| *] *Kaṁ(Kau)ssalyā* [‖ *] Do.
87	Do.	No. 63				Do.	Reads : (1) *Sumi-* (2) *tra* [‖ *] Do.
88	Do.	No. 64				Do.	Reads : *Kaika* [*yī**] [‖ *] Do.
89	Do.	No. 65				Do.	Reads : *Kaṁ(Kau)ssalya* [| *] *Sumitra* [| *] Do.
90	Do.	No. 66				Do.	Reads : *Vasishṭhu* [*ḍu* | *] *Daśarathuṁḍu* [| *] Do.
91	Do.	No. 67				Do.	Reads : *Ai* .... Do.
92	Do.	No. 68				Do.	Reads : *Rāmabhadriḍu* [‖*] Do.
93	Do.	No. 69				Do.	Reads : *Lakshmaṇa-Rāma-Daśarathulu* ‖ Do.
94	Do.	No. 70				Do.	Reads : (1) *Raghupatiki Kaṁ(Kau)ssalya buddhi cheppi va-* (2) *navāsayātraku aṁppina ṭhāvu* [‖ *] Do.
95	Do.	No. 71				Do.	Reads : (1) *Tana soṁmulu* [*Vasi* ?]*shṭhuni ko-* (2) *māruniki yichchina ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.
96	Do.	No. 72				Do.	Reads : (1) *Kaṁ(Kau)ssalya Śītaku buddhi* (2) *cheppina ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.
97	Do.	No. 73				Do.	Reads : (1) [*Śī*]*ta tana* (2) *bhūshaṇālu.* Do.
98	Do.	No. 74				Do.	Reads : *Rāma-Lakshmaṇulu* ‖ Do.
99	Do.	No. 75				Do.	Reads : (1) *Vasishṭhu* [*kōḍali*]— (2) *kichchina ṭhāvu* | Do.
100	Do.	No. 76				Do.	Reads : (1) *Yīśvaruni Vasishṭhu* [*ḍu**] *pūjē* (2) *sēśanu* [‖ *] Do.
101	Do.	No. 77				Do.	Reads : (1) *Kaṁ(Kau)ssalya komāruniki dīviṁchi* (2) *raksha gaṭṭina ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	TADPATRI TALUK—*contd.*					
	Tāḍpatri—*contd.*					
102	Labels below the sculptured panels around the *ardha-maṇḍapa*, Chintalarāya temple. No. 78				Telugu	Reads: (1 *Kōḍali payina ṭhāvu* || In characters of about the 16th century.
103	Do. No. 79				Do.	Reads: *Rāju* | *pradhāni* [|| *] Do.
104	Do. No. 80				Do.	Reads: (1) *Kaṁ(Kau)ssalya Rāma-Lakshmaṇula vanavā[sa]* (2) *vēshaṁ chūchi mūrchcha vōyina* (3) *ṭhāvu* || Do.
105	Do. No. 81				Do.	Reads: (1) *Maṁddura..vādiya-* (2) *ni Bharatuṁḍu Ma[ṁddara]nu..* (3) *ṁchina ṭhāvu* || Do.
106	Do. No. 82				Do.	Reads: (1) *Kaṁ(Kau)ssalya āratulu dechchina* (2) *ṭhāvu* || Do.
107	Do. No. 83				Do.	Reads: (1) *Aruṁddhati* || Do.
108	Do. No. 84				Do.	Reads: (1) *Kaṁ(Kau)ssalya-nagariki Raghupa* (2) *ti vachchina ṭhāvu* || Do.
109	Do. No. 85				Do.	Reads: (1-2) *Vaśishṭuṁḍu Lakshmaṇuṁḍu* [|| *] Do.
110	Do. No. 86				Do.	Reads: (1) *Raghupati* [| *] *Śīta* [|| *] Do.
111	Do. No. 87				Do.	Reads: (1) *Vivēkuṁḍḍaiyuṁnna Daśarathuni* (2) *Rāmuṁḍu vanavāsa yātra* (3) *viṁnnavichchi vachchina ṭhāvu* || Do.
112	Do. No. 88				Do.	Reads: *Aruṁdhati-Anasū[yalu]* [|| *] Do.
113	Do. No. 89				Do.	Reads: (1) *Kaika [yi*] nāra-chīralu ichchina ṭhā* (2) *vu* [||*] Do.

114	Do.	No. 90	.			Do.	. Reads : (1) *Sumaṁt[r*]unitō Daśarathuḍu* (2) *[yōchiṁ]china tāvu* [|| *] Do.
115	Do.	No. 91	.			Do.	. Reads : (1) *Raghupati Lakshmaṇuniki* (2) *buddhi cheppina ṭhāvu* [|| *] Do.
116	Do.	No. 92	.			Do.	. Reads : (1) *Kaika[yi*] māṁṭalu vini vanavā-* (2) *sāna-kiyyakoṁnna aṁnnanu* (3) *Lakshmaṇuṁ kōpiṁchchina* (4) *ṭhāvu* [||*] Do.
117	Do.	No. 93	.			Do.	. Reads : (1) *Raghupati Daśarathuni* (2) *poḍagaṁna ṭhāvu* || Do.
118	Do.	No. 94	.			Do.	. Reads : (1) *Sumaṁt[r*]uṁḍu Rāmachaṁ-* (2) *ḍriniṁ biluchuka vachchi-* (3) *na ṭhāvu* || Do.
119	Do.	No. 95	.			Do.	. Reads : (1) *Sumaṁt[r*]uṁḍu [Daśarathuni bi]-* (2) *luva vachchina ṭhāvu* || Do.
120	Do.	No. 96	.			Do.	. Reads : *Maṁddara* || *[Kaikayi]* || Do.
121	Do.	No. 97	.			Do.	. Reads : (1) *Kaika Daśarathuni pūrva-va-* (2) *rālu aḍigina ṭhāvu* || Do.
122	Do.	No. 98	.			Do.	. Reads : *Śarabhaṁgguṁḍu* || *Raghupati* || Do.
123	Do.	No. 99	.			Do.	. Reads : (1) *Rāmuṁḍu munulaku a-* (2) *bhayam ichchina tāvu* || Do.
124	Do.	No. 100	.			Do.	. Reads : *Raghupati-parṇaśālalō* [|| *] Do.
125	Do.	No. 101	.			Do.	. Reads : (1) *Rāvaṇuṁ[ḍu mamā(māma)]* (2) *Mārichuṁ [baṁ*]pina ṭhāvu* [|| *] Do.
126	Do.	No. 102	.	...		Do.	. Reads : (1) *Śūrpaṇakha Khara-Dūshanādula....* (2) *nu Sīta....uṁḍina* (3) *Rāvaṇunaku....* (4) *ni cheppina ṭhāvu* || Do.
127	Do.	No 10	.			Do.	. Reads : *Sūrppaṇa[kha]* [||*] Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.* ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—*concld.* TADPATRI TALUK—*concld.* **Tāḍpatri**—*concld.*					
128	Labels below the sculptured panels around the *ardha-maṇḍapa*, Chintalarāya temple. No. 104.				Telugu	Reads: (1) *Lakshmaṇuṁḍu* [*Śū*]*rpa-* (2) *ṇakha mukku kō*[*sina*] *ṭhā-* (3) *vu* [‖ *] In characters of about the 16th century.
129	Do. No. 105				Do.	Reads: (1) *Gelichi Lakshmaṇuni chēliki villu* (2) *yichchina ṭhāvu* [‖ *] Do.
130	Do. No. 106				Do.	Reads: (1) *Kharuniṭō Sūrppaṇakha cheppi-* (2) *na ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.
131	Do No. 107				Do.	Reads: (1) *Dēvaru*[*shu*]- (2) *lu saṁtō-* (3) *shiṁchchi Rāma-* (4) *chaṁdruni-*[*mī*]- (5) *ṁda pushpa va-* (6) *rshaṁ guriyi-* (7) *ṁchchina ṭhāvu* [‖ *] Do.
132	Do. No. 108				Do.	Reads: (1) *Kharuṁḍu* (2) *modalaina* (3) 14000 *vē-* (4) *lu rākshasu-* (5) *lanu Ragh* [*u**]- (6) *pati chaṁpi-* (7) *na ṭhāvu* [‖ *] Do.

133	Do. No. 109				Do.	Reads: *Triśirasuṁḍu* [‖ *] Do.
134	Do. No. 110				Do.	Reads: (1) *Triśirasuni-* (2) *ṁ jaṁppina* (3) *ṭhāvu* ‖ Do.
135	Do. No. 111				Do.	Reads: *Dūshaṇuṁḍu* [‖ *] Do.
136	Do. No. 112				Do.	Reads: *Dūshaṇaniṁ jaṁppina ṭhāvu* [‖ *] Do.
	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT RAYACHOTI TALUK					
137	**Eguva Baṇḍapalle.**—Hero-stones beside the ruined Śiva temple on the road-side. Stone No. 1	Vaidumba	Gaṇḍa-Triṇētra		Do.	Records the death of Danumēṭi probably in a fight with Rāchamalla, Mayindaḍi and Daḍiga at Sōra[maṭi]. Mentions *Mahārāja* Bāṇarāja. In characters of about the 9th century.
138	Do. No. 2	Do.	Kāma-vaidumba		Kannaḍa	Records the death of a hero in a fight with Vikramayya. Do.
139	Do. No. 3				Telugu	Damaged. Records the death of Kochchelluvāṇru in a fight at Mudumaḍuvu. Do.
140	Do. No. 4				Do.	Do. Broken on both sides. Seems to record the death of a hero. Mentions Vikramā[chā]ri as the sculptor. Do.
141	Do. No. 5				Do.	Fragmentary. Records the death of an individual. Do.
142	**Hasanāpuram.**—Stone lying outside the Irugalamma temple.				Sanskrit, Telugu	Badly damaged and fragmentary. Refers to the setting up of some pillars and perhaps to the construction of a temple. Details are lost. In late characters.
143	Outside of the *jaladāri* (sluice) of the *garbhagṛiha* of Mūlasthānēśvara temple.				Telugu	Fragmentary. Refers to a fight (*kayyamu*) and to the death of Koṇḍaya in it. In characters of about the 9th century.
144	Stone lying in the waste land near the same temple.				Do.	Do. Only the imprecatory portion is preserved. Seems to record a gift to a hero. Do.
145	**Zellavāṇḍlapalle.**—Stone set up at the entrance into the Narasiṁhasvāmin temple.			Raktākshi, śu..... Māgha	Do.	Broken and damaged. Registers a grant, probably of land, to god Ahōbaḷa Vīra-Narasiṁha, for the merit of *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vīra-Ballāḷadēva-mahārāja, by his subordinates Peda-Rudrayanāyanigāru, *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*, *mala-varagaṇḍa* Peda-Āvubaḷanāthadēva-mahārāja and *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Apratimalla Pina-Āvubaḷanāthadēva-chōḍa-mahārāja, who seem to have been governing from Maṇḍalam in Mārjavāḍa which was their *modalivīḍu*. In characters of about the 14th century.
146	Stone paved into the floor of the *prākāra* (left side) of the same temple.				Do.	Damaged. Records the death of an individual in a fight. In characters of about the 9th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	GUNTUR DISTRICT					
	PALNAD TALUK					
147	**Nāgārjunikoṇḍa.**—Slab discovered in Site No. 125, near the Royal Burning Ghat No. 127. Impressions from the Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.	Sātavāhana	*Gautamīputra* Vijaya-Śātakarṇi	Year 6, *Gi* (*Gimha*= *Grīshma*), *pa.* (*paksha*) 4, *diva.* (*divasa*), Vaiśākha Pūrṇimā.	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Stops with the date. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 273-74 and Plate.
	KRISHNA DISTRICT					
	VIJAYAVADA TALUK					
148	**Tāḍēpalle.**—Slab set up beside a dilapidated brick temple on a hillock called Vasantarāyulaguṭṭa.	Reḍḍi of Koṇḍaviḍu.	Kumāragiri	Śaka 1312, Pramō[dūta*]., Pushya, Makara saṁkrānti.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	Damaged. Registers a gift of lands to god Lakshmīnarasiṁha by the chief whose father Annavōta is also referred to as Vasantarāyavallabha. Refers to some *agrahāras*.
149	Broken stone lying in the same place				Telugu	States that Vupēndraya, the priest of god Narasiṁha, had the flight of steps (*sōpānamu*) built. In charactersof about the 15th century.
	KURNOOL DISTRICT					
	KURNOOL TALUK					
150	**Uḷchāla.**—Fragment of a slab lying by the side of Hanumān temple.	[Vijayanagara]			Do.	Refers to *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Rāmarā[ja ?] and Veṅkaṭa. Details are lost. In characters of about the 16th century.
	NANDYAL TALUK					
151	**Gaḍigarēvula.**—Slab (No. 1) set up in the *śāsanālakaṭṭa*.	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivadēva-mahārāya	Śaka 1464, Śubhakṛit, Māgha ba. 11.	Do.	Registers the renewal of the gift of the village Gaḍigerēla situated in Peḍakallu-sīma of Kandanavōlu-durga for worship, offerings and burning perpetual lamps in the temples of Siddhēśvara, Bhōgēśvara, Bhairava, Vibhāṇḍēśvara and Ṛishyaśṛiṅgēśvara on the representation of Aḷiya Rāmappadēvamahārāja through a copper-plate that the grant made earlier by Vijaya-Bukkadēva-mahārāja had become void as the authorities of Kandanavōlu-durga had prevented its usage. The chief, whose genealogy from his great-grandfather is given, is said to have belonged to Sōmavaṁśa and Ātrēya-gōtra.
152	Slab (No. 2) in the same place	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1469, Plavaṅga, Kārttika śu. 1.	Do.	Damaged and peeled off. Seems to register a gift to the temples mentioned in No. 151 above. Refers to an *agrahāra*.

153	Slab in front of the main shrine of the Bhōgēśvarasvāmin temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla, ruling from Kalyāṇa		Kannaḍa	Damaged and broken. Seems to register some gift for worship, offerings and perpetual lamp for a deity (name lost), probably by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Gōvaṇachōḷa-mahārāja who was governing Heḍakal-800 (same as Peḍekal-800) division. The chief bears the usual *praśasti* of the Telugu-Chōḍas. In characters of 11th-12th century.
154	First face of a pillar (No. 1) in the same shrine.				Do.	Reads: *Sarasa-paramātma.* In characters of about the 10th century.
155	Below No. 154 above				Do.	Damaged. Seems to be a pilgrim's record. In characters of about the 13th century.
156	Second face of the same pillar				Telugu	Do. Do. In characters of about the 12th century.
157	Below the above				Sanskrit and Tamil, Kannaḍa, Nāgarī and Tamil.	Refers to the obeisance of Vibhūti-Gauraya, disciple of Paṇḍitārādhya. In characters of about the 14th century.
158	Pillar (No. 2) in the same place				Sanskrit, Siddhamatṛikā.	Reads: (1) *Śrī-Sakalasiṁha-bhaṭṭārakasya śi-* (2) *shyāḥ śrī-Vyāḷasiṁha-guravaḥ* [‖ *] In characters of about the 10th century.
159	Pillar (No. 3) in the same place				Sanskrit, Kannaḍa	Damaged. Seems to refer to a preceptor and his disciple. Do.
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT					
	ALAMPUR TALUK					
160	**Alampur.**—Open air museum. Pedestal of an image.	Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa	Bhujabaḷamalla		Kannaḍa	Refers to a person (name lost), son of Māramayya, and seems to register a gift.
161	Another image in the same place			Śaka 1130 (for Śaka 1150 ?), Sarvadhāri, Phālguna śu. 3, Monday=1229 A.D., January 29.	Telugu	Records the setting up of the image of Bāchidēva by his younger sister Akamma.
162	A third image				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: *Śrīman-Maṇikācha*(*chā*)*rya-Rēvaṇaiya*[*ḥ**] *sapatnikaḥ* ‖ In characters of about the 11th century.
163	A fourth image			Plavaṅga	Telugu	Records the setting up of the image of Mallidēva, the *sthānapati* of the temple of Kūḍali-Saṅgamēśvara. In characters of about the 13th century.
164	Fragment of a slab in the same place				Kannaḍa	Damaged. Refers to a *muni* (name lost). Do.
165	Another fragment			...., Piṅgaḷa, Phālguna ba. 1.	Telugu	Seems to record some gift to the goddess Vēmulamma by some persons (names lost), sons of Pōlāreḍḍi and Aināram Varadarāju. Mentions the village Uṇḍavelli. In characters of about the 15th century.
166	Hero-stone in the Museum				Do.	Mentions Lakumidēva and others. Do.
167	Another hero-stone				Do.	Seems to record the death of a Maḷigi Ravutu. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	ALAMPUR TALUK—*contd.*					
	Alampur—*concld.*					
168	Fragment of a slab in the Museum	Vijayanagara	Kṛishṇadēvarāya	Śaka 1449, Sarvadhāri (wrong for Sarvajit), Vaiśākha śu. 2.	Telugu	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to record some gifts to god Brahmēśvaradēva. Details lost.
169	Same fragment			Rudrōdgāri, Chaitra śu.	Do.	Records the obeisance of Yallaya, son of Tammaḷa Bayirajiyya. In late characters.
170	Pillar inside the Kumārabrahma temple				Kannaḍa	Refers to a gift, probably of the pillar, by the mother (*tāyvir*) of Dāṛi Vallabha. In characters of about the 8th-9th century.
171	Pillar outside in the same temple				Do.	Reads : *Srī-Kārāvaprachchhandan*. In characters of about the 11th century.
172	Bālabrahmēśvara temple. Rim of the pedestal of Pātālaliṅgēśvara.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : *Ōṁ śrī-Śa[ṅ*]kara-dhvajasya*. In characters of about the 10th century.
173	Pillar opposite the image of Mahānandi in the above temple.				Kannaḍa	Records a gift of a *chhatra* and a *jayaghaṇṭe* to god Brahmēśvaradēva by Murāri. In characters of about the 13th century.
174	Pillar near the *Navagrahas*			Śaka 98[8], Bhāva (wrong for Parābhava)	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to register some gift.
175	Another pillar in the same place			....	Do.	Refers to the daughter (name not clear) of Ekāntadēva. In characters of 10th-11th century.
176	3rd pillar in the same place	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Trailōkyamalla	Śaka [984], Śubhakṛit, Mārgaśira....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to register a gift to the deity.
177	4th pillar in the same place				Do.	States that this is the figure of *Dantīśa-Nichchakandarpa*. In characters of about the 11th century.
178	Pedestal of a *Śivaliṅga* in the above temple.				Nāgarī and Telugu	Reads : *Valiparappa*. In late characters.
179	Slab in front of the Bālabrahmēśvara temple.			Śaka 1863, Vṛisha, Kārttika ba. 14, Monday=1941 A.D., November 17.	Telugu	Registers a gift of land by Mallāreḍḍi, son of Veṅkaṭa-reḍḍi and Giḍḍamāmbā to god Brahmēśvaradēva.

180	**Bhīmavaram.**—Nandi-pillar in front of the Hanumān temple.	[Kākatīya]		Raudri, Mārgaśira ba. 3, Wednesday. Probably=1320 A.D., November 19.	Do.	Records that the village Rudravaram was endowed by Immaḍi Gaṇapati-nāyiṁḍu in the name of Kākati Rudra-mahārāja.
181	Pillar of the Chauḍamma shrine in the Śiva temple.			Chaitra śu.	Kannaḍa	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13th century.
182	**Chennipāḍu.**—Lintel of the *garbha-gṛiha* of the Kēśavasvāmin temple.			Śaka 988, Parābhava, Phālguna śu. 13, Thursday = 1067 A.D., March 1.	Do.	Records a gift of land and a garden for worship and offerings to god Vishṇudēva installed by *perggaḍe* Kosaṇamayya.
183	Slab in front of the same temple	Vijayanagara	Kṛishṇadēvarāya	Śaka 1449, Sarvajit, Chaitra śu. 1.	Do.	Records the gift of the village Gōkulapāḍu *alias* Bhaṇḍārada-Pēdāpura to god Chennakēśava of Chennipāḍu by Peddi-nāyaka, son of *Bhaṇḍārada* Sidhi-nāyaka for the merit of the king. The gift village was situated in Alaṁpūra-sīme which was given to the donor by the king as *amaranāyakatana*.
184	Another slab in the same place	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1450 (wrong for 1451), Virōdhi, Vaiśākha śu. 15, lunar eclipse=1529 A.D., April 23, Friday.	Do.	Records a gift of the village Pūsalapāḍu *alias* Kṛishṇarāyapura by Dīkshitayya, the younger brother of Chandraśēkharayya and the son of Aṇṇāji-ayya to god Chennakēśava for the merit of the king and also of Dēmarasayya. The gift village was situated in Alampūra-sīme which was given to the donor as *amaranāyakatana* by the king.
185	Slab in front of the Āñjanēya temple				Telugu	Incomplete. Stops with *Śālivāhana-śaka-varushaṁbulu.* In characters of about the 14th century.
186	**Gundimalla.**—Slab in front of the Śiva temple.			Chālukya-Vikrama 7, Dundubhi.	Kannaḍa	Broken. Records the gift of Sariyūr together with the income from taxes like *manevaṇa* and *poledere* for the merit of Gōvindaradēva and Kētabbarasi for offerings, repairs, feeding of the ascetics and the students in the temple (name lost). The gift was made over to Kāḷēśvara-paṇḍita of the Lākuḷa sect.
187	Slab in the field of Uppalapāḍu Rāmulamma.			[Raktākshi ?]	Telugu	Do. Registers a gift of land. Mentions Nelabōtu Basvena and Gundimaḷa. In late characters.
188	**Laṅghanavāy.**—Slab in the Śiva temple			Durmati, Śrāvaṇa (?) śu. 6, Monday.	Do.	Broken at the end. Refers to the planting of several trees for the benefit of god Mūlasthāna Nāgadēva by Komareḍḍi and another person. Mentions *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Basavarāju. In characters of about the 14th century.
189	**Maddūru.**—Slab in the ruined fort	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla	Chālukya - Vikrama 12, Prabhava, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti.	Kannaḍa	Fragmentary. Registers a gift of income from taxes for maintaining a perpetual lamp in the temple of Chintaka Rēchēśvara of Maddūru by Viṭṭapayya-Billamayya, the *Kēṇivarggaḍe* of *vaḍḍarāvuḷa* and *bilkoḍe* (taxes), Rakkasayya Māchirāja, the *perggaḍe* of *perjjuṁka*, Chaṭṭimayya and others at the instance of the Vaḍḍarāvuḷa-daṇḍanāyaka Mahēśvarayya when *Daṇḍanāyaka* Rudra-bhaṭṭōpadhyāya was governing over Ayje-300 division.
190	Same slab	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do. Mentions *Mahāpradhāna Daṇḍanāyaka* Rudra-bhaṭṭōpādhyāya as governing Ayije 300 and other divisions. Details are lost. Cf. No. 189 above.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	ALAMPUR TALUK—*concld.*					
	Maddūru—*contd.*					
191	Another slab in the ruined fort.			Chālukya-Vikrama 13, Vibhava, Āshāḍha Puṇṇame, Thursday, lunar eclipse=1088 A.D., July 6.	Kannaḍa	Records the gift of some plots of land measured by the *Satyaratnākarana-kōlu* and made tax-fee in Maddūru and Rēkalūru to god Rēchēśvara of *rājadhāni* Maddūru situated on the southern bank of the Tuṅgabhadrā in Ayje-300, for worship of the god, maintenance of the musicians and running a *satra* by *Mahāsāmanta* Hallavarasa of Pūṇḍūr in the presence of Sōvarasa, Nāgimayya-nāyaka and the *pradhānas*. The donor bears such epithets as *Muduguṇḍūrpuravarēśvara*, *Alampura-bhojaṁga*, etc. Also records further gifts of land for repairs of the temple and for *annadāna*, etc.
192	Same slab, another face	Telugu-Chōḍa	Kāvaṇa chōḷa-mahārāja	Chālukya-Vikrama 16, Prajāpati, Māragaśira śu. 12, Tuesday=1091 A.D., November 25.	Do.	Commences with the *praśasti*, *Charaṇa-sarōruha*, etc. Records a gift of land in Rēkalūru for worship, offerings, etc. to god Chiñchaka-Rēchēśvara situated on the banks of the Tuṅgabhadrā at *rājadhāni* Maddūru in Aje(Ayije)-300 by *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kāvaṇachōḷa-mahārāja who was ruling from his *nelevīḍu* at Mosaḷamaḍuvu.
193	**Mārāmunagāla**.—Pillar in the Śiva temple.				Telugu	Seems to record the construction of the temple by Kāṭama, son of Kāmamagavu. In characters of the 11th-12th century.
194	Same pillar, below No. 193 above				Do.	Seems to record probably the installation of an image (name not clear). Do.
195	Pavement slab in the Chennakēśavasvamin temple.			Śaka...., Āśvayuja .... [10], Friday.	Do. (verse)	Records the death of Veṅkanṛipati. The composer appears to be Dattadēva. In late characters.
196	Another pavement slab in the above temple.			Kali 4851, Pramōdūta, Kārttika śu. 11.	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions Ānegondi, Kandanōlu, Virūpākshaṁ, Uṭukūru, etc.
197	**Pāpanāśanam**.—Pavement slab in front of the Śiva temple.				Do.	Records the obeisance of Chiṇa Nāgaya, son of Nagōju. In late characters.
198	Slab in front of the Gadādhara shrine				Do.	Records the obeisance of Bhaṭṭu Bomayya, son of Śāle Rāmaya. Do.
199	**Prāgṭūru**—Pillar in the Śiva temple in the ruined fort.			Śaka 841, Pramādi, Uttarāyaṇa.	Do.	Records the gift of several plots of land to Lakulīśvaradēva by Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭāra.

200	Same pillar, below No. 199 .				Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Damaged. Seems to refer to the gift mentioned in No. 199 and states that Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭāra was the son of Ananta-[gōthara ?]. The deity Lakulīśa is stated to have been housed in Brahmēśvara-Jagatī. In characters of about the 10th century.
201	Same pillar .			Prabhava, Śrāvaṇa, Paurṇamī.	Telugu . .	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of 10 *gadyas* (*gadyaṇa*) probably to the same deity made over to Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭāra. Do.
202	Do. .				Do. .	Do. Seems to refer to a gift of land by Lōkagāvuṇḍa Ajjiya to Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭāra. Do.
203	Do. .				Do. .	Badly damaged. Mentions Mahēśvaraja and Lakulīśvara. Do.
204	Pavement slab in the same temple .				Do. .	Records the obeisance of Rāvichēṭi Kavi-Pūparāju. In late characters.
205	Another pavement slab in the same temple.				Do. .	Records the obeisance of Gaṅgula Jaṅgamayya to god Rāmēśa. Do.
206	Slab in front of the *maṭha* .				Kannaḍa .	Seems to state that the *maṭha* was founded by the *vaiśyas* described as *pañchavaṇige*. Do.
207	**Rājōḷi**.—Slab in front of the Rāmēśvarasvāmin temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Bhūlōkamalla . .	Bhūlōkamalla year 11, Naḷa, Chaitra ba. Monday, Vishu-saṁkramaṇa. Probably=1136 A.D., March 23.	Do. .	Records a gift of income from taxes to god Sahasraliṅgadēva of Poḷasanūru in Ayije-nāḍu which was a *datti* of Vinaya-satyāśrayadēva, by *Perggaḍe* Sūrapayya, the *adhikāri* of Ayije-nāḍu at the instance of *Mahāpradhāna*, *Daṇḍanāyaka Bāṇasaverggaḍe* Śrīvatsadēvarasa. Also registers further gift of incomes from shops, oil, and other tolls at Rājavoḷala to the same deity. The 300 *vilāsinis* of the village are mentioned.
208	**Saṅgamēśvaram**.—Pillar in the *maṇḍapa*, left of entrance of Saṅgamēśvara temple.			Śaka 1322, Vikrama, Mārgaśira śu.15.	Telugu .	States that Sukhāmṛita-śrīpāda had the *śikhara* and the *maṇḍapa* with *bhavanti* repaired by Tirumala, the *peddakaraṇam* of Kandanavrōlu.
209	Basement slab to the right of the *nandi-maṇḍapa*.			Śaka 967, Tāraṇa .	Kannaḍa .	Registers a gift of oil to god Saṅkēśvaradēva by *Rājagurudēva heggaḍe* Jōgibhaṭṭa who was governing Kūḍala-12 division.
210	Slab in front of the same temple .			Śaka 1109, Plavaṅga, Kārttika śu. 15, Monday=1187 A.D., October 19.	Telugu . .	Broken and fragmentary. Registers a gift of land by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Karnāṭi Gōkarṇadēva-mahārāja, for the merit of his father Pōchirāju, after laving the feet of Mallikārjuna-paṇḍita.
211	Same slab . .			Śaka 11[19], Naḷa,.... śu. 1[5]	Do. .	Badly damaged. Registers a gift of land. Probably refers to the Cheṛaku family. All other details are lost.
212	Pillar of the *Mahānandi-maṇḍapa*.				Kannaḍa .	Registers a gift of an oil-mill for a perpetual lamp by Rēchināyaka. In characters of about the 13th century.
213	Fragments in the same temple .				Telugu .	Seems to register a gift of land by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vīra-Kēśavadēva. Mentions Mailalamahādēvī. In characters of about the 12th century.
214	Another fragment . .	....	....	Rudhirōdgāri .	Do. .	Mentions Alaṁpūr and refers to a *bhaṭṭa*. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	GADWAL TALUK					
215	**Chinna Tāṇḍrapāḍu.**—Slab in the field of Talāri Timmappa.				Telugu .	Registers a gift of land as *mānya* to *talāri* Veṅkaṭigāḍu by the *nāḍa-gauḍa*, *dēsāyi* and the *reḍḍi-karaṇas* of China-Tāṇḍrapāḍu. In late characters.
216	**Tāṇḍrapāḍu.**—Slab lying in the temple of Satyamāmbā.			Śaka 8‥, Āshāḍha ‥, Thursday.	Kannaḍa	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to Tāṇḍūru and probably to a person called Mābaleya. In characters of about the 10th century.
	MEDAK DISTRICT					
	ZAHEERABAD TALUK					
217	**Chintalaghāṭ**—Stone kept on the road-side from Chintalaghāṭ to Chilamāmiḍi about a mile to the east.		....	Chālukya-Vikrama [6], Dundubhi, Pushya śu. 14, Thursday=1083 A.D., January 5.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to register a gift to a *Jinālaya* of [Cheṁgunite] by *mahāsāmanta* Kaddarasa after laving the feet of Mādhavachandra-Siddhāntadēva.
	NALGONDA DISTRICT					
	SURYAPET TALUK					
218	**Pillalamarri.**—Four-faced pillar set up on a platform in the compound of the Śiva temple. First face.	Kākatiya	Rudradēva (Pratāparudra I)	Śaka 1117 (*śaila-tārāpati-bhava*), Rākshasa, Vaiśākha śu. 5 (*Kusumaśara-tithi*), Sunday=1195 A.D., April 16, f.d.t. ·12.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	States that Rēchervula Nāmireḍḍi, son of Kāma, had three *liṅgas*, Kāmēśvara, Kāchēśvara and Nāmēśvara, installed at *trikūṭa* in Pillalamarri after the names of his parents and after his own name for their merit as well as his own and made a gift of 7 *marturu* of wet land behind Sabbi-samudram besides 7 *maṭlu* of dry land for worship and offerings to the deities. Also records a gift of land near Viśvanāthasamudram to god Nāmēśvara and further lands under Kuḍukuḍiya-Gaura-samudram for the mainteance of the gardens of the temple. Published in *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*, No. 13, Inscription No. 38.
219	Same pillar, three other faces	Do.	Gaṇapati .	Śaka 1124 (*aṁbudhi-nētra-rudra*), Dundubhi, Chaitra śu. 14, Saturday=1202 A.D., March 9.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of the Rēcherla family to which Nāma (Nāmi-reḍḍi) belonged and states that he installed the god Nāmēśvara at Pillalamarri and made a gift of the two tanks called Guṇḍlacheruvu and Katyākēcheruvu and lands under them as *vritti*; Aitamā, wife of Nāma and Viśvanātha, their son, installed the deities Aitēśvara and Viśvanāthēśvara respectively and made endowments of lands for their merit; registers further gifts of land to the god Prōlēśvara by Vallasāni, the sister of Viśvanātha who had the deity installed in the name of her son Prōla. *Ibid.*, No. 41.

220	Slab to the left of entrance to the inner *maṇḍapa* of Nāmēśvara shrine in the same temple.	Chief of Rēcherla	Nāmi-reḍḍi			Telugu	States that Rēcheṟuvula Nāmi-reḍḍi endowed houses in the fort of Pillalamaṟṟi to several servants of the temple of Nāmēśvara. The chief bears several epithets like *Āmanikamṭi-puravarēśvara*, *Bēlanadamḍa* and *Manumakulāditya*. In characters of about the 12th century. *Ibid.*, No. 37.
221	Four-faced pillar set up on a platform by the side of Peddaguḍi. First two faces.	Kākatīya	Gaṇapati		Śaka 1130 (*suravartma-Rāma- śaśabhṛid-viśvambharā*), Vibhava, Jyēshṭha śu. 3 (*Mṛiḍānyā-tithi*), Monday=1208 A.D., May 19.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	States that Eṟṟapāmbā, wife of Pillalamaṟṟi Bēti-reḍḍi of the Rēcherla family had the deity Eṟṟakēśvara (named after her) installed in the village Pillalamaṟṟi and endowed lands under the tank Eṟaka-samudram in Eṟakavuram, both named after her, and under the tank called Lakshma-samudram, constructed by her in Pillalamaṟṟi, for worship, offerings, repairs,etc. in the temple and for maintaining the members of the establishment and the *maṭha* attached to it; further gifts of land were made by her for the goddess Tripurādēvī, and the deities Komarēśvara and Eṟakēśvara installed by her and named after her parents; also records grants for a temple (?) constructed by her brother Nūmka-nāyaka. The genealogical accounts of both Eṟṟapāmbā and her husband Bēti-reḍḍi are given in the beginning. *Ibid.*, No. 42.
222	Third face of the same pillar				Śaka 1137, Yuva, Māgha ba. 15, Friday, solar eclipse=1216 A.D., February 19.	Telugu	Engraved in continuation of the above. Registers the gift of all waste-land under Eṟaka-samudram, excluding those given away as *vrittis*, to the gods and Brāhmaṇas, as also all the garden-lands thereat to god Eṟakēśvara probably by Eṟṟapāmbā; further gifts of lands to the deities Eṟakēśvaradēva and Mūlasthāna-Māchidēva set up on the tank-bund of Eṟakasamudra, and to the deities Bētēśvara and Eṟakēśvara installed by Imaṭūri Sōmayya, are registered. A postscript registers gifts of lands under Lakuma-samudram and Eṟaka-samudram to god Komarēśvara. *Ibid.*, No. 42.
223	Fourth face of the same pillar, top portion					Do.	Registers the gifts of land under Eṟṟaka-samudram for maintaining a *satra*, a cook herein, for feeding and clothing the students and for a water-shed. This is engraved in continuation of No. 222 above. In characters of about the 13th century. *Ibid.*, No. 39.
224	Below No. 223 above	Chief of Musunūru	Kāpaya-nāyaka		Śaka 1279, Hēmalambi, Jyēshṭha śu. 15, Thursday=1357 A.D., June 1.	Do.	States that the image of the deity Eṟakēśvara, which was damaged by Sultān Alāvadīn during the disturbances of that period, was reinstalled by Eṟapōtu-lemka who also made a gift of land behind the Dēvarakumṭa at Pillalamaṟṟi for offerings to the deity. The donor, who was ruling over Pillalamaṟṟi, was a servant of Kāpaya-nāyaka who bore epithets like *Āndhradēśādhīśvara*, *Anumanamgamṭipuravarādhīśvara*, *Chōḍarāyasthāpanāchārya*, *Kāmchīrakshapālaka*, etc. *Ibid.*, No. 40.
	NELLORE DISTRICT						
	SULURPET TALUK						
225	**Mannār-Pōḷūr.**—Stone paved into the floor of the *gōpura* in the Perumāḷ temple.	Telugu-Chōḍa	[A]llun-Tikka-mahārāja			Tamil	Much erased and damaged. Records the gift of the tax (*iṟai*) on specified land to god Viṉāyaka-ppiḷḷaiyār, for a lamp and food offerings by the chief. Cf. NDI, Vol. III, p. 1307, Sulurpet (1).
226	Stone paved into the floor of the outer *prākāra*.				Dhātu, Mārgaśira śu. 9, Sunday.	Telugu	Damaged. Mentions Maṇḍagiri in line 4. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	NELLORE DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	SULURPET TALUK—*contd.*					
227	**Sūlūrpēṭ.**—Pilaster on the northern side of the *agra-maṇḍapa* in the Nāgēśvarasvāmi temple.	Gaṇḍagōpāla	Tribhuvanachakravartti Vijayagaṇḍagōpāla.	Year 24	Tamil	Records an endowment of half a *māḍai* per month probably out of the levies in Śūralūr for the expenses towards services and offerings on the day of *amāvāsyā* to god Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiyār of Siṅgaḷānta[ka*]puram *alias* Śūralūr in Vēlūr-nāḍu by the *mudalis* (collectors) of *suṅgam* and *makaṇmai* (probably after getting due sanction). Cf. NDI, Vol. III, pp. 1308-10, Sulurpet (3).
228	South wall	Chōḷa	Rājarāja (III)	Year 12	Do.	Records the gift of a lamp to be burnt before god Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār of Śūralūr during the *sandhis* and three *aṉṟāḍu-naṟpaḷaṅgāśu* for its maintenance by Vi[..] nāyakaṉ Kūndal Teṉṉavadaraiyaṉ of Oḷugarai *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōḷanallūr Pūṅguṉṟam. The *Śivabrāhmaṇas* undertook to maintain the lamp out of the interest accruing on the amount endowed. *Ibid.*, pp. 1312-13, Sulurpet (6).
229	Do.	Do.	Kulōttuṅga (III)	Year 35	Do.	Records a gift similar to that of No. 228 above, the amount of *naṟpaḷaṅgāśu* endowed being, however, four, by Nediyaṉ Tiruppālai vaṇamuḍaiyāṉ *alias* Duraiyaraiśa-vēḷāṉ of Muḷaiyūr. *Ibid.*, pp. 1311-12, Sulurpet (5).
230	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 38	Do.	Records an undertaking given by Śintakkōṉ and his wife to contribute towards the burning of ¼ of a lamp before god Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṉar of Śūralūr *alias* Śiṅgaḷāntakapuram in Vēlūr-nāḍu in Paiyūriḷaṅgōṭṭam in Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōḷamaṇḍalam, receiving 18 *paḷaṅgāśu* from the *Śrībhaṇḍāram* of the temple. *Ibid.*, p. 1315, Sulurpet (9).
231	West wall	Gaṇḍagōpāla	Tribhuvanachakravarti Vijayagaṇḍagōpāla.	Year 2	Do.	Records the gift of 600 *kuḻi* of land, measured by the 22-span *kōl* of Piṟaiyūr, in Eṉṉāyirappiṟaiyūr-puttēri, out of which 500 *kuḻi* for the perpetual lamp and 100 for the services (*śiṟappu*) on the Tiruvādirai day of the month Mārgaḻi for god Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṉar of Śūralūr *alias* Śiṅgaḷāntakapuram in Vēlūr-nāḍu in Paiyūriḷaṅgōṭṭam in Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam, by Tanikkūttukkaṇḍāḷ, consort of Rājēndraśōḷamummuḍi-Vaidumbamahārājaṉ Pemmādidēvaṉ. *Ibid.*, pp. 1310-11 and p. 1314, Sulurpet Nos. (4 and 8).
232	Do.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja (III)	Year 13	Do.	The portion registering the grant is missing. Mentions Koṅgōḍaṉ Sōmadēvaṉ Āṇḍapiḷḷai *alias* Koṅgarāyaṉ of Āyalūr in Kākkaḷūr-nāḍu in [Ī]kkāṭṭukkōṭṭam. *Ibid.*, p. 1313-14, Sulurpet No. (7).

	NIZAMABAD DISTRICT					
	BANSWADA TALUK					
233	**Dūḍki.**—Four faces of a broken slab lying in the Asharf-khānā.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Tribhuvanamalla ruling from Kalyāṇa		Kannaḍa	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Seems to refer to a division conferred as *tribhōgābhyantarasiddhi* on *mahā-sāmantādhipati mahāprachaṇḍa-daṇḍanāyaka* Padmanābhayya by the king. Also refers to the gifts of an oil mill and income from tolls. In characters of about the 12th century.
234	Pillar set up by the side of the *dharmaśālā* in front of the Kēśavanātha temple.				Do.	Seems to refer to the pillar as the gift of Paṁchāksharāma. In characters of about the 14th century.
235	Three faces of a pillar lying beside the house of Alāuddin Phakīr.	[Chālukya of Kalyāṇa?].	[Taila II ?]		Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to record a gift by the king and his ministers, probably to Chandrarāśi. Refers to Nārāyaṇa, a *śivabhakta*. In characters of about the 10th century.
236	Four faces of a pillar set up near the *dhvajastambha* in the Sōmēśvaraliṅga temple beyond the Pīrulacheruvu.	Do.	Bhūlōkamalla ruling from Kalyāṇapura.	Piṅgala, solar eclipse, Monday=1137 A.D., November 15.	Do.	Registers a gift of the *mēlāḷike* including taxes like *sēse*, *kirukula*, *kāṇike* etc. of Bāṁsavāḍa, situated in Bolle-70 division, by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Sōmapermāḍi who is described as *Paṁpana-gandhavāraṇa*, to Bāḷachandradēva for worship and offerings and for feeding the guests and ascetics.
237	Below the footprints in front of the *maṇḍapa* in the same temple.				Telugu	Reads : .. *ya sōmi pādālu*. In late characters.
	BODHAN TALUK					
238	**Peṇṭa (Khurd).**—Three faces of a stone lying in the field (Survey No. 14) of Gaṅgārām Paṭēl.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Trailōkyamalla	Śaka 980, Viḷambi, Phālguna śu. 1, Monday, solar eclipse=1059 A.D., February 15, f.d.t. ·07.	Kannaḍa	Registers a gift of income from taxes levied on several commodities and also of a garden, well and a mango-grove purchased from Divākara-bhaṭṭa of Bāḷeya, by the *ubhayadēśi* of Bāḷeya-Sāvaḷigeya-pēṇṭhe, to god Nakarēśvaradēva.
	BENGAL, WEST					
239	**Calcutta.**—Indian Museum. Pedestal of a Buddhist image. Impressions through Dr. D.C. Sircar, Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University. Findspot : **Nāgapaṭṭiṇam**, Thanjavur District, Madras.				Tamil	Reads : *Pāḷan Pūūla[k]ādi ka[.]rai Tēvar*. Published in *Bull.*, *Government Museum, Madras, The Nāgapaṭṭiṇam and other Buddhist Bronzes in the Madras Museum*, p. 70, serial No. 22, Plate XXVII, Nos. 68-70.
240	Stone slabs in the same Museum. First slab. Findspot : **Ghōshrāvā**, Patna District, Bihar.	Pāla	Dēvapāla		Sanskrit, Gauḍīya	Records the construction of a building for the *Vajrāsana* by Vīradēva who hailed from Nagarahāra and who was the son of the Brāhmaṇa Indragupta. He is also stated to have built two *chaityas* on the hill Indraśaila. Gives a detailed account of his deep study of the *Vēdas*, his becoming a Buddhist monk ultimately heading the Nalanda monastery, his visit to the Kanishka-vihāra and *Vajrāsana* and his influence over the king Dēvapāla. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in *JASB*, Vol. XVII, pt. 1, pp. 492-501; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 307-312; and *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 45-54 and Plate.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BENGAL, WEST—*concld.*					
	Calcutta—*concld.*					
241	Slabs in the Indian Museum. Second slab. Findspot: **Dēopāḍā.** Rajshahi District, East Pakistan.	Sēna	Vijayasēna		Sanskrit, Gauḍīya	Records the building of a temple of Pradyumnēśvara by the king whose genealogy and eulogy are given. The king is said to have defeated Nānya, Vīra and the kings of Gauḍa, Kāmarūpa and Kaliṅga, imprisoned Nānya, Rāghava, Vardhana and Vīra; led a naval expedition along the course of the Ganges. The composer and the engraver of the inscription were Umāpatidhara and Rāṇaka Śūlapāṇi respectively. Published in *JASB*, Vol. XXXIV, Pt. I, pp. 128-54; *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, pp. 305-15 and Plate; and *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III, pp. 42-56 and Plate.
242	Third slab. Findspot: **Bōdh Gayā,** Gaya District, Bihar.	Rāshṭrakūṭa of Bōdh Gayā.	Tuṅga-Dharmāvalōka	[Year 15, Śrāvaṇa pañchamī].	Do.	Records the construction of a *gandhakuṭī* for the Buddha (?) by the king. Contains the genealogy of the dynasty and also a long *praśasti* of the king. Mentions a *bhikshu* who hailed from Siṁhaladvīpa. See R.L. Mitra's *Buddha-Gayā*, p. 195 and Bhandarkar's List, No. 1668.
243	Fourth slab. Findspot: Do.			Gupta (?) 269, Chaitra śu. 7.	Sanskrit, Northern	Records the erection of a *prāsāda* (mansion) of the Buddha at Bōdhimaṇḍa (i.e. in Bōdhgayā) by Mahānāman who was born at Laṅkā and who was an inhabitant of Āmradvīpa. His *guru-paramparā* is also given. Published in *CII*, Vol. III, pp. 274-278, Pl.xli-A. See also *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, p. 190 and Bhandarkar's List, No. 1325.
244	Fifth slab. Findspot: **Ēraṇ,** Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh.	Gupta	Samudragupta		Sanskrit, Gupta	Fragmentary. Seems to record some construction probably by the king at the city of Airikiṇa (i.e. Ēraṇ) which was in his enjoyment. Published in *CII*, Vol. III, pp. 18-21, Pl. IIA. See Bhandarkar's List, No. 1539.
245	Sixth slab. Findspot: **Ajaygarh,** Ajaygarh Tahsil, Panna District, Madhya Pradesh.	Chandēlla	Bhōjavarman	Vikrama 1345	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that Nāna, who served the Chandrātrēya (Chandēlla) king Bhōjavarman, apparently as a minister, caused an image of Hari to be placed at the celebrated fort of Jayadurga (i.e. Ajaygaṛh). The record was composed by Amara. See *JASB*, Vol. VI, p. 882 and Bhandarkar's List No. 620.
246	Seventh slab. Findspot: Wellesley Province, Malaya.				Sanskrit, Southern	Fragmentary. The extant portion wishes a *bon voyage* to *Mahānāvika* Budhagupta of Raktamrittikā. In characters of the 5th century A.D. See *JASB*, 1935, pp. 16 ff. and Plate.

247	Eighth slab. Findspot: **Gwalior Fort,** Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	Hūṇa	Mihirakula	Year 15, Kārttika śu. ..	Sanskrit, Northern	Records the building of a temple of the Sun-god by Mātṛicheṭa on the mountain called Gōpa. Published in *CII*, Vol. III, pp. 161-63, Pl. XXIII-B.
248	Ninth slab. Findspot: **Mathurā**	Kshatrapa of Mathurā.	[Rāju]vula's son Sōḍāsa		Sanskrit (verse), Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Refers to the king as a *mahākshatrapa* and as the son of .. uvula (i.e. Rājuvula) of Mathura. Records the gift of a stone building (*pārvataḥ prāsādaḥ*) etc., by a person whose name is lost. In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Published in *Mathura Inscriptions* by Lüders, No. 178 and Plate.
249	Tenth slab. Findspot: **Kōśām,** Allahabad District, Uttar Pradesh.	Magha of Kauśāṁbī	Vaiśravaṇa	Year 107, Grīshma paksha 7, di. 7.	Do.	Records the consecration of an umbrella (*Chhatraṁ*) in the temple of Pūrvvasiddhāyatana called Badarikārāma for the worship of the Buddha by the merchant Māgha, son of Śūrpāya and grandson of Sōraṭhaka, an inhabitant of Śuktimatī. In characters of the 4th century A.D. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 146-48 and Plate.
250	Eleventh slab. Findspot: Not known				Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	Registers grants of land, house-sites, etc. by Laukika and his son Mitraṭa and probably another, for meeting the expenses towards worship and offerings in Akshayanītisthāna. Specifies the boundaries of the gift-lands. In characters of about the 8th-9th century.
251	Twelfth slab. Findspot: Not known	Māna	Rudramāna	Śaka 1059 (*nanda-indriya-abhra-iṁdu*)-1137-38 A.D.	Sanskrit, Gauḍīya	Gives, in verse, composed by Gaṅgādhara, a Magha Brāhmaṇa, the *praśasti* and genealogy of the poet and states that he excavated a tank for the merit of his parents. Gaṅgādhara is said to have been a friend and counsellor of the king. The record was engraved by Śūlapāṇi. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 330 ff.
252	Base of a pillar. Findspot: **Mathurā,** Mathura District, Uttar Pradesh.	Kushāṇa		Year 77, Gri. 4, di. 4.	Prakrit and Sanskrit, Brāhmī.	Records the dedication of the pillar-base (*kuṁbhaka*) 25 in the *vihāra* of *Mahārāja rājātirāja dēvaputra* Huvishka by the monk Jīvaka, native of Oḍiyana (i.e. Uḍḍiyāna). See Lüders' List No. 62 and Lüders' *Mathura Inscriptions*, No. 31.
253	A stone pillar. Findspot: **Barhut,** Nagod Taluk, Satna District, Madhya Pradesh.				Prakrit, Brāhmī	States that the pillars were the gifts of Pusā(Pushyā) from Moragiri (Mayūragiri). In characters of about the 2nd century B.C. See Lüders' List, No. 796.
254	Another stone pillar. Findspot: Do.				Do.	States that the pillar was the gift of Anaṁda (Ānanda), son of Isirakhita (i.e. Ṛishirakshita). Do. See Lüders' List, No. 721.
255	Slabs in the same Museum. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. Slab No. 1.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record a benefaction for the sake of Sahadēva, son of Mihira. In characters of about the 9th century.
256	Slab No. 2 .				Do.	Fragmentary. Reads: *rvvyā-dāyē iti*: Do.
	BIHAR					
	BHAGALPUR DISTRICT					
	BANKA SUB-DIVISION					
257	**Mandār Hill.**—Rock above the old tank called Pāpahāriṇī at the foot of the hill.	Later Gupta	Ādityasēna		Sanskrit, Northern	Records the excavation of a tank by Kōṇadēvī, the queen of Ādityasēna. Published (without illustration) in *CII*, Vol. III, pp. 211-12, No. 45.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BIHAR—*contd.*					
	BHAGALPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	BANKA SUB-DIVISION—*concld.*					
	Mandā Hill—*concld.*					
258	Beside the steps halfway up the hill .	Later Gupta . .	Ādityasēna .		Sanskrit, Northern .	Contents same as in No. 257 above. *Ibid.*, No. 44.
259	Ceiling of a small cave on the same hill .			Gupta (?) Year[30], Bhādrapada[12?].	Sanskrit, Gupta .	Seems to record that the temple (*dēvakula*) and the *sattra* (?) attached to it were entrusted to *Ārya* Vishṇudatta, son of Vishṇu-śarmman belonging to Bhāradvāja-*gōtra*. States that Vishṇu-śarmman was an attendant (?) of Virajōguhasvāmin, probably the deity in the temple which was made over to his care. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp, 303 and Plate.
260	Slab fixed on the wall of an old structure at the foot of the hill.			Śaka 1521 .	Sanskrit, Bengāli .	Records the construction of a *Vijayāgāra* of the god Madhusūdana by Chhatrapati, son of Vāsudēva, through the Brāhmaṇa priest (*pūjaka*) Duḥśāsana. Published in *ibid.* 303 ff.
	GAYA DISTRICT					
	GAYA TAHSIL					
261	**Gayā.**—Slab built into the outer wall of the *prākāra* to the left side of Vṛiddha-Prapitāmahēśvara temple near the Akshayavaṭa.	Sultān of Bihar (?) .	Mōjadīna . .	Vikrama 1277, Jyēshṭha ba. 15, Thursday (?)=1219 A.D., June 13.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the performance of the *śrāddha* at Gayā by *mantrēśvara* Kāmadēva along with his wife and by the latter's brother Rājadēva Jaitrapāla Jajaka. The deity Prapitāmaha is mentioned as witness.
262	Pillar in the same place .				Do. . .	Badly damaged. In two lines. The word *kīrtti-suta* occurs in the 2nd line. In characters of about the 13th century.
263	Another pillar in the same place . .			[Vikrama 122., Śrāvaṇa, śu. 6, Sunday.]	Do. . .	Do. Details beyond the date are not clear.
264	Pāñchāyatana Gaṇapati temple. Pillar No. 1.			Vikrama 1598, Pausha śu. 2, Saturday=1541 A.D., December 19.	Do. . .	Begins with a salutation to Gadādhara. Mentions Vishṇudāsa, Rājā Gōpāla, Bhavānanda and Bhagīrathānanda, probably in connection with some ceremony.
265	Same pillar				Local dialect, Nāgarī	Invokes Gadādhara as witness. Mentions the name Rāmappa in line 2. In late characters.

266	Pillar No. 2 in the same place			Vikrama 1417, Āshāḍha ba. 9, Sunday=1360 A.D., June 7, f.d.t. ·50.	Sanskrit, Gauḍīya	Refers to *Gayā-śīrsha* and a benefaction by Jayarāja.
267	Same pillar			Vikrama 1650, Bhādrapada ba. 14, Sunday (?)=1594 A.D., August 4, f.d.t. ·18.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Mentions the names of some individuals. Seems to refer to some gift, details not clear. Invokes Gadādhara as witness.
268	Do.				Do. (?)	Fragmentary. Seems to mention Gadādhara in the first line. In characters of the 17th century.
269	Slab built into the niche, with the figure of a devotee in worshipping pose, to the left of Jagannātha temple.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Mentions Śrīdhara in connection with a *śrāddha* ceremony. In characters of about the 9th century.
270	Pedestal of an image of Durgā seated on a *prēta* in the Muṇḍapṛishṭhadēvī temple.				Do.	Reads: (1) [*Ōṁ*] *Namu*[*stē*] | *Mū*(?) *Sāptasvarā-gu-* (2) *rava āka-pratimē* :|| In characters of about the 10th century.
270A	Pedestal of another image also seated on a *prēta* in the same place. (Photograph).				Do.	Reads: [*Ōṁ*] || .[*ḍhu*]*sutaḥ.ttva Hēmasya dēyadharmmō=yam* : || Do.
	MONGHYR DISTRICT					
	MONGHYR SUB-DIVISION					
	LAKHISARAI CIRCLE					
271	**Bichhwe.**—Inscriptions on the south-east side of the hill nearby. No. 1.				Sanskrit, Northern	Reads: *Sūtradhāra-Sāśvatasya.* In characters of about the 9th century.
272	No. 2				Do.	Reads: [*Sū*]*tradh*[*ā*]*ra-Pūrasya.* Do.
273	No. 3				Do.	Seems to record the gift of a person whose name begins with *śrī-Sarva.* Do.
274	No. 4				Do.	Indifferently inscribed. Seems to mention a person named Maṅgika Kaviputra. In characters of the 10th century.
275	No. 5				Do.	Seems to read *Śrīrastu.* In characters of about the 12th century.
276	**Chāmgharā.**—Pedestal of a broken image				Do.	Seems to record that the image was the gift of a person named Paḍika. Do.
277	**Garhi Bishanpur.**—Pedestal of a broken Buddha image.				Do.	Gives the Buddhist formula. Records that the image was the gift of a lady whose name was Pratāpadēvikā and who belonged to the Mahāyāna sect. Do.
278	**Gārsaṇḍā.**—Pedestal of a seated Buddha image.	Pāla	*Rājaputra* Śūrapāla (II)		Do.	Records the gift of the image by the *rājaputra.* In characters of about the 11th century.
279	**Pāngharā.**—Pedestal of a broken image				Do.	Records the gift by a person whose name was probably Pugōpavijā. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BIHAR—*concld.*					
	MONGHYR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	MONGHYR SUB-DIVISION—*concld.*					
	LAKHISARAI CIRCLE—*concld.*					
280	**Sismā.**—Pedestal of a broken image .				Sanskrit, Northern .	Probably records the gift by a *paramōpāsaka* whose name seems to be Kaṇaka. In characters of about the 11th century.
	DELHI					
281	**New Delhi.**—National Museum. Back of a Vishṇu image. Findspot : **Kāshipur** (Pāṇḍava-kila mound), Kashipur Tahsil, Nainital District, Uttar Pradesh.				Late Brāhmī . .	Indifferently engraved. Seems to read *Damaaḍa śrī*. In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
282	Inscribed slabs in the Safdarjang Museum. Slab No. 1. Findspot : **Masyun,** Ambala District, Punjab.			Vikrama [9]20, Chaitra [śu. ?..].	Local dialect, Kāshmīri.	Seems to record the construction of a tank and a temple.
283	Slab No. 2. Findspot : **Balai-kōṭur,** Bulandshahar Tehsil, Bulandshahar District, Uttar Pradesh.	King of Kanauj (?)	*Mahārājādhirāja* Yaśōvarmadēva .	Year 2, Agrahāyaṇa ba. [8].	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātṛikā.	Damaged. Appears to describe the demarcations of a house.
284	Slab No. 3. Findspot : Do. . .			[Śaka ?] 1644, Phālguna śu. . . , Monday.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Kailāsapura. Details are not clear.
285	Slab No. 4. Hauz Khas, New Delhi .				Nāgarī .	Badly damaged. Seems to read *phalaṁ* in line 2. Purport not clear. In late characters.
286	Slab No. 5. Findspot : **Rewalsar,** Mandi District, Himachal Pradesh.				Sanskrit, Tibetan .	Reads : (1) *Ōṁ maṇipadmē hūṁ* (2) *hrī*. In late characters.
287	Slab No. 6. Findspot : Do. .				Do. . .	The formula, *Ōṁ maṇipadmē hūṁ* is repeated eight times. Do.
288	Slab No. 7. Findspot : Not known .				Tibetan . .	Contains some religious texts found in the *Bhadrakalpa-sūtra*. Do.
289	Slab No. 8. Findspot : **Rewalsar,** Mandi District, Himachal Pradesh.				Do. . .	Contains some religious text pertaining to the Mahāyāna worship. Do.
290	Boulder in the Museum. Findspot : Do.				Sanskrit, Tibetan .	The formula, *Ōṁ maṇipadmē hūṁ* is repeated several times. Do. [Nos. 286 to 290 were transcribed and listed by Shri Hemraj Sakya of the Archaeological Department, Nepal.]

	GOA					
291	**Old Goa.**—Slab kept in the courtyard of the Convent of Saint Fransis de Assisse.			Śaka 1324, Chitrabhānu, Śrāvaṇa Śu. 1, Friday=1402 A.D., July 1. The week day was Saturday.	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī	Records the gift of a village (name not clear). Mentions Pāṇḍu-sēṇavaiya and Kāḷasāvanta. Refers to Gōvē.
292	Another salb in the same place				Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions a certain *adhikāri*. In characters of about the 15th century.
293	A third slab in the same place	Vijayanagara	Dēvarāya II	(1) Śaka 1347, Krōdhi, Āshāḍha śu. 1. (2) Śaka 1354, Paridhāvi, Bhādrapada [?] ba. 7, Wednesday. Irregular. (3) Śaka 1355, Paridhāvi, Kārttika śu.	Sanskrit and Kannaḍa, Kannaḍa.	States that Hariyaṇa-sūri (or Harihara-sūri), pupil of Siṁhanandyāchārya, who was himself a pupil of Vidyānandasvāmi, died on the second date and that the memorial slab (*nisidhi*) was set up by Siṁhanandi. Registers the gifts of the village Vāgurumbe and Akshaya made on the first and the third dates respectively to the Nēminātha-basti at Bandavaḍa. The gifts were entrusted to Muniyaṁṇa, pupil of Siṁhanandyāchārya and were to be administered by his sons and grandsons. It is also stated that Triyaṁbaka, son of Lakkappa, was governing Gōve. An endorsement at the end of the record states that the place Baṁdavāḍi was established by a king named Śrīpāla in early days and Virugapa, son of Maṁgadaṇḍa, built there the temple of Nēmitīrtha, and that the latter was renovated at the instance of Siṁhanandi.
	GUJARAT					
	BARODA DISTRICT					
294	**Baroda.**—State Museum. Impressions from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda. No. 1. *Prabhāvali* of an image.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the Buddhist formula *Yē dharmā* etc. In characters of about the 10th century.
295	No. 2. *Prabhāvali* of another image				Do.	Do.
296	No. 3. *Prabhāvali* of a 3rd image				Do.	Do.
297	No. 4. *Prabhāvali* of a 4th image				Do.	Do.
298	No. 5. Pedestal of an image				Do.	Reads: *Ma[sva]-kumāra-śrī-[si]tra-* In characters of about the 10th century.
299	No. 6. Inscribed stone			Vikrama 1357, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Friday=1301 A.D., April 28, f. d. t. ·08. (The month was *amānta*).	Do.	States that the image of Ādinātha was caused to be made by Lākhāka for the benefit of Lakshmidēvī, the wife of a person whose name seems to be Śrī Bāthā.
300	No. 7. Inscribed *pādukā* stone			Vikrama 1799, Bhādrapada śu. 9.	Do.	Records the obeisance to the feet by Saubhāgyavijayagaṇa, the disciple of *Paṁḍita* Sundaravijayagaṇa, belonging to Vijayānandasūriśvara-*gachchha*.
301	No. 8. Inscribed stone			Vikrama 1212, Āshāḍha śu. 1, [Wednesday]=1156 A.D., June 20.	Do.	Records that one Saubhāgyasundarī caused the image of Gaurī to be made.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—*concld.*					
	BARODA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	Baroda—*concld.*					
302	State Museum—Impressions from the Superintendent, Western Circle. No. 9. Pedestal of an image				Nāgarī	The writing is indistinct. Seems to record that an image was caused to be made. In characters of about the 11th century.
303	No. 10. Pedestal of another image				Do.	Mentions *Ṭha.*Pūnarpasā and *Ṭha.* Vālapasā. Do.
304	No. 11. Inscribed stone				Do.	Damaged and indistinct. Do.
	KARJAN TAHSIL					
305	**Walan**—Step-well. Right wall to the side of the steps. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur (Acc. No. 2142).	Sulṭān of Gujarat	Mahmūd I	(1) Vikrama [156]8, Śaka 1433, Pramāthi (wrong for Bahudhānya), Dakshiṇāyana, Śarad-ṛitu, [Kārttika] śu. 1, Wednesday=1511 A.D., October 22. (2) Vikrama 15[68], Phālguna ba. 1, Monday=1512 A.D., February 2.	Local dialect mixed with Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Damaged. Seems to record that the construction of the step-well in the village Valahaṇā was commenced on the first date and was completed on the second date, by a person whose name is lost.
	SANKHEDA TAHSIL					
306	**Sankhēḍā**.—Fort. Pedestal of an image near the tank. Do. (Acc. No. 2145).			Vikrama 1299, Vaiśākha ba. 10, Friday=1243 A.D., May 15. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the erection of an image of Nēminātha by Ālhaṇa for his own merit and its consecration by Varddhamānasūri of *Nāgēndra-gachchha*.
307	The right bastion of the south gate. Do. (Acc. No. 2144).	Sulṭān of Gujarat	Muzaffar Shāha II	Vikrama 1572, Śaka 1437, Dakshiṇāyana, Varshā-ṛitu, Bhādrapada śu.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī; Persian, Naskh.	Bilingual. Damaged and incomplete. Refers to Fāt Khān, son of [Rā]jan Khān and grandson of Asa[d]khān. For the Persian portion, see App. D. No. 34.

	•			[15], Friday, lunar eclipse=1515 A.D., August 24. However the eclipse occurred on the Pūrṇimā of the previous month.		
308	Steps of the fort-wall. Do. (Acc. No. 2146).			Vikrama 1782, Pausha śu. 6, Wednesday (?)=1725 A.D., December 29.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Refers to a *Subēdār* and a certain Harirāja. Details are lost.
	KUTCH DISTRICT					
	Bhuj Tahsil					
309	**Bhuj.**—West wall of a tomb in the graveyard of Farrāshān near the *dargāh* of Dādū Mīyān. Do. (Acc. No. 1794).			Vikrama 1870 (current), Āshāḍha śu. 2, Tuesday=1813 A.D., June 29, f.d.t. ·08.	Local dialect, Nāgarī, (Gujarāti); Persian, Naskh.	Bilingual. Mentions Alā. Rakhiō. For the Persian portion see *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, App. D. No. 16.
	SURAT DISTRICT					
	Mangrol Tahsil					
310	**Vāsrawi.**—Wall of a ruined well. Do. (Acc. No. 2150).	Sulṭān of Gujarat .	Mahmūd I .	Vikrama 15[5]4, Śaka ...., [Vaiśākha] śu. 5, Thursday=1498 A.D., April 26.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Fragmentary. Reads: *Gūrjara*....in line 7.
311	Loose slab in the house of Shri Yusuf Patel, Sarpanch. Do. (Acc. No. 2149).				Local dialect, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Appears to mention a certain [A]rjuna, his daughter Givādā and son Sudhīchandra. Details lost. In characters of about the 13th century A.D.
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR					
	JAMMU DISTRICT					
	Akhnoor Tahsil					
312	**Akhnoor.**—Boulder lying in the pathway leading to the Kāmēśvara temple.				Southern .	Badly worn out. Seems to read *Pavi*....In characters of the 6th-7th century with ornamental flourishes.
313	Step leading into the *mūlagṛiha* of the same temple.			Vikrama 1960 .	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'liq.	Bilingual. Records the name of Jaga-Rāma. For the Persian counterpart, see App. D. No. 48.
314	**Jammu.**—Ḍōgrā Art Gallery. Boulders. Findspot: Kāmēśvara temple, **Akhnoor.** First boulder.				Southern .	Seems to read: *Prāp[ta]vajrō-[yaṁ]*. In ornamental characters of the 6th-7th century.
315	Second boulder .					Contains two lines, the first of which mentions Bhaṭṭēśvara. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR—*concld.*					
	JAMMU DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	AKHNOOR TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Jammu—*concld.*					
316	Dōgrā Art Gallery, Boulders. Findspot: **Akhnoor.** Second boulder. Second side.				Ornamental characters.	Reading not certain. In characters of the 6th-7th century.
317	Third boulder in the gallery . .				Southern .	Seems to read: *Mahiśō-Bhūyaṁ* .. [| *] Do.
318	Second side of the same boulder .				Do. . .	Seems to contain four names of which one appears to read *Srīdēvī.* Do.
319	Fourth boulder in the same place . .				Do. . .	Appears to contain a name. Do.
320	Second side of the same boulder .				Do. . .	Contains some names of which one seems to read *La*[*ku*]*la* .... Do.
321	Fifth boulder in the same place .				Do. . .	Seems to read: [*Vā*(*Bā*)*lā*]*śrayavīryya* [| *] Do.
322	Pedestal and both sides of a Vināyaka image.				Sanskrit, Śāradā .	Reading uncertain. In characters of about the 12th century.
	SRINAGAR DISTRICT					
	SRINAGAR TAHSIL					
323	**Mārttaṇḍa.**—Mārttāṇḍa temple .				Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to contain an eulogy. In characters of about the 7th century.
324	**Śrīnagar.**—Boulder in the office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, Srinagar. Findspot: Kāmēśvara temple, **Akhnoor,** Akhnoor Tahsil, Jammu District.					Seems to mention a name. In characters, with ornamental flourishes, attributable to the 6th-7th century.
325	Another boulder in the same place					Reading uncertain. Do.
	KERALA					
	QUILON DISTRICT					
	KOTTARAKKARA TALUK					
326	**Punalūr.**—*Bali-pīṭha* in the Trikōṭēśvara Mahādēva temple. Impression from the Superintendent, Southern Circle, Madras.			Kollam 421, Rishabha.	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḻuttu .	Records that the *bali-pīṭha* was caused to be constructed by Chakrāyudan Mārttaṇḍan.

	QUILON TALUK					
327	**Meenad.**—Chāttaṇūr Mahādēva temple. Do.			Kollam 448, Jupiter in Makara, Mēḍam.	Do.	Records the construction of a *pīṭham* and of some other parts (not clear) of the temple terminating with the consecration of the *kalaśa* by Chāttaṇūr-vāriyaṉ Tēvaṉ Uḷuttiraṉ. The work seems to have been carried out by Paḷḷichchaṅgarañ-Chāttaṉ. The work is stated to have begun in Mēḍam in Kollam 446 when Jupiter was in Vṛiśchika. Published in *TAS*, Vol. VIII, pp. 36-37.
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	DATIA DISTRICT					
	DATIA TAHSIL					
328	**Datiā.**—Chhattīskōṭidēvatā-mandir near the Karṇasāgara tank. Slab between the two pillars on the left near the sanctum sanctorum.	Bundēlā of Datiā	Bhavānīsiṁha	Vikrama 1942	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records, in verse, the construction of the temple for the gods like Kēśava, Baladēva, Śaṅkara, the *navagrahas*, goddesses like Gāyatrī, Nārāyaṇi, Sāvitrī and the sages like Kaśyapa, Mārkaṇḍēya and Agastya by the king's minister Jānakī Prasāda. The masons were Gōvindadāsa, Bhagavānadāsa, etc.
329	Back of the same slab				Do.	Probably records the obeisance of Kanhaya-lāla with his wife and five sons. In modern characters.
330	Pedestal of the panel with figures				Do.	Damaged. Records names of several *paṁḍitas*. Do.
331	Pedestal of the stone figures built into the walls of the same temple. Southern verandah, figure No. 1.				Do.	Reads: *Kailāsapattī(ti) Mahādēvaji.* Do.
332	No. 2				Do.	Reads: *Satīchhana-munī.* Do.
333	No. 3				Do.	Reads: *Sāvitrī.* Do.
334	No. 4				Do.	Reads: *Gāyatrī.* Do.
335	No. 5				Do.	Illegible. Do.
336	Western verandah. Below the figure of a sage.				Do.	Reads: *Dhunī.* Do.
337	Below another figure of a sage				Do.	Reads: *Saṁkarachārja.* Do.
338	A panel of figures				Do.	Gives the names Haradēva and Bāla(Bala)dēva. Do.
339	Northern verandah. Below a panel of figures representing two four-armed deities with a horse and a lion.				Do.	Damaged. Reads: *ka (?)* . . . . *[vira]saṁpāla.* Do.
340	Below the figure of a sage worshipping a *liṅga*.				Do.	Reads: *Vālmīka.* Do.
341	Below another figure of a sage worshipping a *liṅga*.				Do.	Reads: *Visvamītra.* Do.
342	Below a third figure of a sage				Do.	Reads: *Gālāṁmarīshī.* Do.
343	Below a fourth figure of a sage		....		Do.	Reads: *Mārakaṁḍē-munī.* Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	DATIA DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	DATIA TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Datiā—*concld.*					
344	Chhatiskōṭidēvatā-mandir, near the Karṇasāgara tank. Figure of a fifth sage worshipping Śiva.				Local dialect, Nāgarī	Reads : *Bhārādauaja-munī*. In modern characters.
345	Figure of a sixth sage worshipping Śiva				Do. . .	Reads : *Kapāladēva*. Do.
346	Stone in a *chhatarī* near the Karṇasāgara tank.			(1) Vikrama 1843, Śrāvaṇa ba. 30, Tuesday=1786 A.D., August 22, f.d.t. ·77. (2) Vikrama 1844, Āshāḍha ba. 5.	Do. . .	Records the death of queen Amarakuṁvari on the first date and the construction of the mausoleum on the 2nd date.
347	Stone in another *chhatarī* at the same place.			Vikrama 1841 .	Do. . .	Records that the memorial (*suruhī*) was constructed for the queen Bhōjakuvari.
348	Stone in a 3rd *chhatarī* .			Vikrama 1793, Vaiśākha śu. 3.	Do. . .	Seems to record the construction of the memorial of Alamaṇa on the specified date.
349	Slab lying loose on a *samādhi* near the kachchā road.			Vikrama 1913, Māgha śu. 14.	Do. . .	Seems to record that the *samāḍhi* is that of Subhāsha Jāḷēdār.
350	Slab built into the wall of the Bhāṇḍērī gate.	Bundēlā of Datiā .	Pārichhata .	(1) Vikrama 1862, Māgha ba. 2. (2) Vikrama 1877.	Do. . .	Records in verse that the foundation for the fortification around the city of Datiā was laid on the 1st date by *Dimān* (minister) Amānasiṁgha and that it was completed on the second date. Mentions *pradhāna* Ānanda. The composer of the eulogy was the poet Kisunasiṅgha.
351	Satī-stone lying loose inside the same gate.				Do. . .	Damaged and completely defaced. In late characters.
352	Slab built into the wall of Bhāṇḍērīgate Bāvaḍī (i.e. step-well).				Do. . .	Damaged. Mentions the name of Vihārichanda in lines 5 and 6. Do.
353	Rock near the Hanumān temple on the hill-peak locally called *Uḍnūṁkī Ṭōriyā*, three miles west of the town.				Do. . .	Damaged and defaced. Purport not clear. Do,

354	Slab built into the wall of a ruined well near Modī's garden on the Baroni road.	Bundēlā of Datiā	Bhavānī-siṁha	Vikrama 1936, Jyēshṭha śu. 7.	Do.	Records an order of the chief to Rāmaprasāda to construct a well in Dalīpanagara (Datiā). The chief's father Parichchhata is also described. States that a sum of two hundred and seventy-five rupees was spent on the construction of the well. The mason was Saru-sihini and the composer *kavi* Balavanta.
355	Slab built into the wall of the well in the compound of Khairāpati (Hanumān) temple on the Baroni road.			Vikrama 1885, Jyēshṭha śu. 10.	Do.	Refers to the sum of rupees five hundred and annas eight probably as the cost of construction of the well.
356	**Murērā.**—Stone built into the left jamb of the main door of the orchard of Narayandas *mistrī*.				Do.	Records several benefactions including a provision for services (*bhōg*) twice daily in the temple by Nārāyaṇadāsa, a resident of Morēra. In modern characters.
357	**Richharā.**—Slab built into the wall of the step-well locally called "Rānī kī Bāvaḍī".	Bundēlā of Datiā	*Mahārājādhirāja Rāva* Indrajīta	Vikrama 1810, Bhādrapada ba. 3, Friday, Uttarabhādrapada=1753 A.D., August 17.	Do.	Records the construction of the step-well in the village Richharā (i.e. Richharā) by the chief queen Chhatrakuṁvarī.
358	**Sināval (Sōnāgir Railway Station.)**—Two sides of the lintel over the door of the Śiva temple.				Do.	Mentions Bābu Prasāda of Kānpur probably as the builder of the temple and a garden. Records the name of the priest Tulasīdāsa. In late characters.
359	**Sōnāgir Hill.**—White marble footprints in a *chhatarī* to the right of the main entrance to the temples.			Vikrama 1945, Śaka 1810, Mārgaśīrsha ba. 2, Monday=1888 A.D., November 19, *f.d.t.* ·74.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	States that the footprints are of *Paramabhaṭṭāraka* Chāruchandra-bhūshaṇa belonging to Gōpāchala-paṭṭa, Kundakundāchāry- ānvaya, Mūla-saṁgha, Balātkāra-gaṇa and Sarasvatī-gachchha.
360	Foot-prints of the 24 Tīrthaṅkaras in another *chhatarī* between temples Nos. 4 and 5.			Vikrama 1855, Āshāḍha ba. 2.	Do.	Records the obeisance to the feet of the 24 Tīrthaṅkaras in Svarṇādri by a lady named Vāsumatī, a disciple of *Maṇḍalāchārya* Surēndrakīrttijī who was a brother of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Rājēndrabhūshaṇa belonging to Kuṁdakuṁdāchāry-ānvaya, Naṁdy-āmnāya, etc.
361	Temple No. 20; stone built into the wall to the right of an image.			Vikrama 1962, Māgha śu. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the consecration of an image by *Paṇḍita* Harichanda, a resident of Gwālior. The *Bhaṭṭāraka* was Satēndra-bhūshaṇa.
362	Temple No. 34. Pedestal of a stone image containing several figures of Jain Nandīśvaras, kept in the verandah to the left of an image.			Vikrama 1236, [Māgha ?] śu. 12.	Do.	Purport not clear.
363	White marble foot-prints of three Jain *Bhaṭṭārakas* in a *chhatarī* to the left of the entrance of the same temple.			Vikrama 1701, Jyēshṭha ba..	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged and fragmentary. Records the obeisance of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Viśvakīrtti to the *pādukās* of Ma[ṁ*]galadāsa, Kēśavasēna and Viśvakīrtti.
364	Slab built into the wall to the right of an image in the same temple.	Bundēlā of Datiā	*Mahārājādhirāja* Pārichhata	Vikrama 1873, Māgha śu. 6, Thursday=1817 A.D., January 23.	Do.	Records the obeisance of Bulākhīdāsa Ṭhakurō of Balavantanagara, and his wife to the image of Ṛishabhanātha, caused to be consecrated by them on the advice of *Paṇḍita* Paramasukha Bhāgīratha, the disciple of Ārya Vijayakīrtti who was the disciple of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Dēvēndrabhūshaṇa of the Gōpāchala-paṭṭa. The mason was Nirāina.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH.—*contd.*					
	DATIA DISTRICT.—*contd.*					
	DATIA TAHSIL.—*contd.*					
	Sōnāgir Hill.—*contd.*					
365	Temple No. 43. Stone built into the wall to the right of the image.	Bundēlā of Datiā .	*Mahārājādhirāja* Pārīchhata .	Vikrama 1890, Phālguna śu. 5, Friday=1834 A.D., March 14, f.d.t. ·76.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Gives the genealogy of *Chaudharī* Kalyāṇasāhi and states that the members of the family of this family belonged to Balavantanagara. Records the construction of the temple by Ṭakārī, along with her husband and brothers-in-law, on the advice of the same priest referred to in No. 364 above. Also refers to the consecration of an image by the members of the family including Madanamōhana and records their obeisance to the same.
366	Temple No. 46. Pillar to the left of the door.			Vikrama 1812, Māgha śu. 5, Thursday=1756 A.D., January 5.	Do. . .	Records the construction of the Jinachaityālaya at the *siddhakshētra* Śivanāgira (*i.e.* Sōnāgira) by *Paṇḍita* Bālakṛishṇa, the disciple of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Vasudēvakīrtti belonging to Kuṁdakuṁdāchāryānvaya, Sarasvatī-ga[ch*]chha, Balātkāra-gaṇa and Mūla-saṁgha.
367	Temple No. 50. Slab built into the front side of the *śikhara*.	Mughal . .	*Pātasāha* Aligai[hura] (i.e. Shāh Ālam II).	Vikrama 1836, Śaka 1701, Kārttika śu. 15, Tuesday=1779 A.D., November 23.	Do. . .	Refers to the rule of Chhatrajīta, son of Indrajītadēva, in Dilīpanagara (*i.e.*Datīa) in the Bundēlkhaṇḍ-dēśa. Records the installation of a Jain image by Bōṭē Rāma who was a resident of Nōrōṁda and who came of a family of *Paṭawārīs*. Mentions *Bhaṭṭāraka* Dēvēndra-bhūshaṇa. The mason was Ghāsī.
368	Temple No. 51. Slab built into the front side of the *śikhara*.			Vikrama 1760, Pausha śu. 5.	Do. . .	Records the construction of the temple of Dharmanātha by Lālā Vāsudēva, son of Manīrāma and Rukamāvatī. Mentions *Bhaṭṭāraka* srī-Kumārasēna and Dēvasēna.
369	Temple No. 52. Stone built into the niche in the wall of the verandah.			Vikrama 1917, Bhādrapada śu. 3.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance of Rāmachandra, a resident of Lalatapura.
370	Temple No. 57. Slab built into the wall of the left of an image.				Do. . .	Records in verse that the temple of Chaṁdranātha-Jina, originally built on Pausha śu. 15 in the year 335, was renovated in the 12th century, probably by the brothers Śravaṇasēna and Kanakasēna of Balātkāra-gaṇa and Mūla-saṁgha, according to an old inscription. In late characters.
371	Stone built into the inner wall to the right of an image in the same temple.	Bundēlā of Datiā .	*Mahārāja* Pārīchhata .	(1) Vikrama 1883 . (2) ...., Phālguna śu. 13.	Do. . .	Records the commencement of the renovation of the temple on the 1st date by Lālā Lachhimīchanda and the completion of the same on the latter date by all on the advice of *Paṇḍita* Paramasukha Bhāgīratha. Refers to the pilgrimage of a person named Manīrāma and his brother Champārāma.

372	White marble slab built into the outer wall to the right of an image in the same temple.			Vikrama 1962 .	Do. .	Records the paving of the floor in the temple by Siṅgayī Chūḍāmana on the advice of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Harēndrabhūshaṇa of Mūla-saṁgha.
373	Pedestal of a white marble Jain image kept in the verandah to the right of the entrance of the same temple.			Vikrama 1[2]72, Māgha śu. 5.	Do. .	Indifferently engraved and appears to be spurious. Seems to refer to the consecrationof the image. Mentions *Bhaṭṭāraka* Dharamachandra of Mūlasaṁgha and Sarasvatī-ga[ch*]chha.
374	Pedestal of a black marble image of a Jain Tīrthaṁkara kept in the same place.			Vikrama [1670], Vaiśākha śu. 7, [Thursday ?]. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the consecration of the image of Pārśvanātha in Ṛishabhanātha-chaityālaya by Kēśarabāi, wife of *Sēṭha* Rāvata Chaṁda (?), on the advice of his (*i.e.* Rāvata Chaṁda's) preceptor [Lakshmī Jñāna ?], the disciple of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Vijayasēna, belonging to Pushkara-ga[ch*]chha and Ṛishabhasēn-ānvaya.
375	Temple No. 58. Slab built into a niche of the wall in the verandah.	Bundēlā of Datiā .	*Mahārājādhirāja, Rāvarājā* Satra-(Chhatra)-Jīta.	Vikrama 1855, Śaka 1720, Māgha śu. 5, Sunday=1799 A.D., February 10.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of the temples of Ādinātha, Pārśvanātha and Mahāvīra at the *siddhakshētra* Saunāgiri by Lālā Dēvakīnandana, Bhagavānadāsa, Mukunda Lāla and Rāma Prasāda, sons of Paramānanda and his wife Paratāpakuṁvari, residents of Balavanta-nagara. Also mentions *Bhaṭṭāraka* Mahēndrakīrtti.
376	Slab built into a platform containing a pair of feet, between temples No. 65 and No. 66.			[Vikrama 1918, Phālguna ba. 9(?)].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Seems to refer to the installation of the slab on the given date.
377	Stone slab in another platform containing a pair of feet in the same place.			.... Phālguna ba. 9, Tuesday (?).	Do. .	Do. Contents seem to be similar to No. 376 above. In modern characters.
378	Stone slab containing a pair of feet in a *chhatari* (?) between temple No. 67 and No. 68.			Vikrama 1959, Vaiśākha ba. 8, Wednesday=1902 A.D., April 30, f.d.t. ·24.	Do. .	Do. Refers to an offering at the feet of Ādinātha and to an installation.
379	Temple No. 75. Slab built into the wall to the left of the door.			Vikrama 1934, Vaiśākha śu. 1, Saturday=1877 A.D., April 14.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the obeisance of Bālachanda Nānachanda of Phaladana-grāma together with his family, on the *upadēśa* of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Chāruchandra-bhūshaṇa.
380	Stone slab containing a pair of feet in a *chhatari* behind the same temple.			Vikrama 1889 .	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
381	Images kept in the *parikramā* of temple No. 76. No. 1. Image of the goddess locally called '*Sāt pūt kī Māṁ.*'				Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	Records that [the image] was caused to be made by Vaḍāka, son of Siṅghadēva. In characters of about the 7th century.
382	No. 2. An image in *padmāsana* posture.			Vikrama 1828, Vaiśākha ba. ...	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the consecration of the image by a person whose name seems to be Dēvēśa.
383	No. 3. A black marble seated image of Pārśvanātha.			Vikrama 1707, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Saturday=1651 A.D., April 12.	Do. .	Records the installation of the image of Pārśvanātha by Syāmadāsa, son of Padamasī belonging to Vatsa-gōtra, together with the other members of his family and its consecration by *Bhaṭṭāraka* Viśvabhūshaṇa.
384	No. 4. A white marble image in *padmāsana* posture.			Vikrama 1558, Vaiśākha śu. 3.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Carelessly engraved. Mentions Muṇasiṅgha, Jarājachaṁda and Jītarāja.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH.—*contd.*					
	DATIA DISTRICT.—*contd.*					
	DATIA TAHSIL.—*contd.*					
	Sōnāgir Hill.—*contd.*					
385	Images kept in the *parikramā* of temple No. 76. Image No. 5. A white marble standing image.			Vikrama 1581, ...	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī	Do. Purport not clear.
386	No. 6. Back of a white marble seated image.			Vikrama 1663, Vaiśākha ba. 2.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the consecration of the image by *Bhaṭṭāraka* Yasā-(śō)nidi(dhi).
387	No. 7. A seated black marble image.			[Vikrama..55, Śaka 144. Māgha? .....]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Carelessly engraved. Seems to record the consecration of the image by a person whose name is not clear.
388	No. 8. A seated white marble image (broken).			Vikrama [1886]	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear.
389	No. 9. A seated stone image			Vikrama 1599, Māgha śu. 5, Wednesday =1543 A.D., January 10.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record the installation of the image. Mentions Kāshṭhā-saṁgha.
390	No. 10. Do.	Bundēlā of Ōrchchhā	Vīrasiṁghadēva and his son Jugarāja	Vikrama 168. , ..., Thursday.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record the obeisance of Jagajīvana and his family at the instance of Dharmakīrtti of the Lalita-kīrtti-paṭṭa. (Cf. No. 393 below).
391	No. 11. Back of another seated stone image.			Vikrama 1599, Māgha śu. 5, Wednesday=1543 A.D., January 10.	Do.	Mentions a person (name not clear) who belonged to the [Ōsa]vāla-jñāti and Garga-gōtra and was of the *āmnāya* of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Jasa-sēna belonging to Pushkara-gaṇa and Kāshṭhā-saṁgha. Other details not clear.
392	No. 12. A white marble seated image.			Vikrama 1913, Vaiśākha śu. 6.	Do.	Records probably the consecration of the image of Supārśva-nātha. Mentions *Bhaṭṭāraka* Rājēndrabhūshaṇa, the disciple of Mahēndrabhūshaṇa who was the disciple of Jinēndrabhūshaṇa of the Gōpāchala-paṭṭa, Kuṁdakuṁdā-chāry-ānvaya, Sarasvatī-ga[ch*]chha, Balātkāra-gaṇa and Kāshṭhā-saṁgha.
393	No. 13. A seated stone image	Bundēlā of Ōrchchhā	Vīrasiṁghadēva and his son Jugarāja	Vikrama 1680, Chaitra śu. 13, Thursday=1623 A.D., April 3.	Do.	Contents similar to those of No. 390 above.
394	No. 14. A seated white marble image			Vikrama 1545	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.

395	No. 15. A seated stone Jain image		*Mahārājādhīrāja....*	Vikrama 1647, Āshāḍha śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record the consecration of the image. Mentions the name of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Chandradēva. A portion on the back of the pedestal mentions several names.
396	No. 16. A seated black marble Jain image.			Vikrama 1248, Vaiśākha śu. 12.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions *sādhu* Sivarāja and his wife.
397	No. 17. A seated black marble Jain image.			Vikrama 1910, Āgrahāyana ba. 2.	Do.	Records the date.
398	No. 18. A brass Jain image			Vikrama 1388, Jyēshṭha śu. 9, Thursday=1331 A.D., May 16.	Do.	Mentions *sādhu* Abhayadēva, his wife Mālhī and their son Kēsō.
399	No. 19. Another image			Vikrama...., Āshāḍha śu. 6, Monday.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions the names of several persons such as Tējapāla, stated to be the chief of the *saṁgha*, his wife Harisiri, their son Rāvalā, his wife *sādhvī* Lāḍā, daughter of *Sā.* Narapati. Mentions Kāshṭhā-saṁgha and Ōlak-ānvaya, etc. In characters of about the 14th century.
400	No. 20. A stone slab containing figures of the twentyfour Tīrthaṁkaras.			Vikrama 1888	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the name of Gōlānātha and the date.
401	No. 21. A standing Jain Tīrthaṁkara				Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 14th century.
402	Temple No. 77. A pair of footprints in a *chhatarī* built in front of the temple.			Vikrama 1890, Mārgaśīrsha 5, Sunday, Pushpārkkasiddhi-yōga=1833 A.D., December 1, f.d.t. ·04.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the consecration of the footprints by *Paṇḍita* Hīrānanda Mēgharāja along with *Paṇḍita* Paramasukha Bhāgīratha etc., the disciples of Maṇḍalāchārya Vijayakīrtti of the Gōpāchala-paṭṭa.
403	Slab built into the middle brick-pillar in the *Dharmaśālā* near temple No. 1 in the valley.			Vikrama 1968, Āshāḍha ba. 10, Thursday=1911 A.D., July 20.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Champālāla, Gōpāladāsa and Pāṭanādalāla, probably residents of Hātharasa.
404	Broken stone footprints in temple No. 8 in the same place.			Vikrama 18.., Jyēshṭha śu. 14, Sunday.	Do.	Mentions *Bhaṭṭāraka* Munīndra-bhūshaṇa.
405	Pedestal of a broken Jain image kept in the store-cell of temple No. 9 in the same place.			Vikrama 1855, Māgha śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Mahēndra-bhūshaṇa, belonging to the *paṭṭa* of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Jinēndra-bhūshaṇa, *brahma* Harshasāgara and other *Bhaṭṭārakas*.
406	Stone built into a niche in the *parikramā*, in the same temple.	Bundēlā of Ōrchhā	Udītasiṁha	Vikrama 1747, Śrāvaṇa śu. 8, Saturday = 1690 A.D., August 2.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Carelessly engraved. Records services rendered to the temple by Jōgapati. Mentions *svāmi* Harēndra-bhūshaṇa, Viśva-bhūshaṇa and Jagad-bhūshaṇa. Cf. No. 408 below.
407	Marble slab built into the floor, near the doorsill of the same temple.			Vikrama 1973, Māgha śu. 5.	Do.	Records the construction of a *vēdi* (altar) and flooring perhaps in the temple by Brijalāla, Kastūrachanda, Sōnē Lāla and Nōnē Lāla belonging to Sēpurā and their obeisance.
408	Slab built into the wall to the right of the door of the same temple.	Bundēlā of Ōrchhā	Udītasiṁha	Vikrama 1747, Śrāvaṇa śu. 8.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of the temple by *Bhaṭṭāraka* Viśva-bhūshaṇadēva, the disciple of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Jagadbhūshaṇa-dēva. Cf. No. 406 above.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH.—*contd.*					
	DATIA DISTRICT.—*concld.*					
	DATIA TAHSIL.—*concld.*					
	Sōnāgir Hill.—*concld.*					
409	Slab built into the wall to the left of the door of temple No. 9.	Bundēlā of Datiā .	Pārīchhata	. (1) Vikrama 1863 (2) Vikrama 1866 . (3) Vikrama 1868, Māgha śu. 5.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the renovation of the temple by *Maṇḍalāchārya* Vijayakīrtti, the *gurubhrātā* of Dēvēndrabhūshaṇa, during the time of *Bhaṭṭāraka* Surēndrabhūshaṇa. States that the foundation of the temple was laid on the 1st date, the consecration and car festival were held on the 2nd date and the work was completed on the 3rd date. Mentions *Paṇḍita* Paramasakhajī, *Paṇḍita* Bhāgirathajī and *chi.* Hīrānanda-Mēgharāja, the disciples of Vijayakīrtti.
410	Slab built into the wall of a cell near the *gaddī* (seat) of *Bhaṭṭāraka*, in the same temple.	Do. .	. Bhavānīsiṁha	. (1) 1873 A.D., May 24. (2) 1878 A.D., October 7. (3) 1878 A.D., October 17.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records an order of the *Darbār* deciding a dispute between the *Bhaṭṭārakas* Śīlēndrabhūshaṇa and Chāruchandrabhūshaṇa about the construction of a temple on the hill with reference to the right over the way to a well with a tree. Also refers to a *pañchāyat* constituted earlier by the Tahsīldār of Datia to enquire into the matter.
411	Temple No. 11 in the valley. Footprints in *chhatarī* No. 1 inside the temple.			Vikrama 1890 (*ākāśa-nanda-nāga-chandra*), Kārttika śu. 7 (*muni-tithi*), Monday=1833 A.D., November 18.	Sanskrit (verse), Nāgarī.	Records the consecration of the footprints of Surēndrabhūshaṇa, belonging to Kuṁdakuṁdāchāry-ānvaya, Mūlasaṁgha and Balātkāra-gaṇa.
412	Temple No. 13 in the same place. Stone built into the wall in the courtyard to the left of the sanctum sanctorum.	Bundēlā of Datiā .	Vijaya Bahādura	. Vikrama 1899, Pramādī, Chaitra śu. 2, Friday. Irregular.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the consecration of the temple of Jina on Śramaṇāchala by Nandakisōra Manirāma, Bhōlānātha and their family including their sons and grandsons who were the residents of Balavanta-nagara. Also records their obeisance.
413	Temple No. 15 in the same place. Stone built into the wall (inside) above the main door.	Do. .	. Śatrujīta	. (1) Vikrama 1819 . (2) Vikrama 1825 . (3) Vikrama 1887 (*adri-ibha-ibha-indu*), Phālguna śu. 5, Monday (*dhavala-dyuti*), Irregular.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the laying of the foundation for the temple on the 1st date, its consecration and celebration of the car festival on the 2nd date on the orders of the king to *Bhaṭṭāraka* Jinēndrabhūshaṇa. The temple was completed on the last date by *Bhaṭṭāraka* Mahēndrabhūshaṇa and *Āchārya* Dēvēndra-kīrtti and others. The mason was Maṭaru, a resident of Dhōṁhānagara.
414	**Sirōl.**—Slab built into the wall (inside) of *Satiyōṁ kī Maḍhī.*			Vikrama 1758, Jyēshṭha ba. 8, Monday =1701 A.D., May 19.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the construction of the memorial. Mentions Kēsau.

	DHAR DISTRICT					
	DHAR TAHSIL					
415	**Māṇḍu.**—Slabs in the local museum. Findspot : Lōhaṇi Caves. Slab No. 1.				Prakrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 11th century.
416	Do. No. 2 .				Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Do. Reads:..[*m=i*]*dam=akhilaṁ pūritaṁ* [....] in line 3 and refers to some *pratishṭhā* in line 4. Do.
417	Do. No. 3 .				Do. .	Do. Contains the word....*varṇanaṁ* in each of the four lines. Do.
418	Do. No. 4 .				Nāgarī .	Reads: *Sā* [8]. In late characters.
419	Do. No. 5 .				Do. . .	Reads: *Kōkadēva.* In characters of the 14th century.
420	Do. No. 6 .			Vikrama 1557	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Fragmentary. Contains only the date.
421	Do. No. 7 .				Do. . .	Do. Contains hymns in praise of goddess Sarasvatī. In characters of about the 11th century. Published in *Paramāra Inscriptions in the Dhar State* by C. B. Lele, p. 31.
422	Do. No. 8 .	Paramāra .			Do. . .	Do. Contains only a part of the *praśasti* of the dynasty. Do.
423	Do. No. 9 .				Do. . .	Do. Reads: *viṁśatikē* in line 4. Do.
424	Do. No. 10 .				Do. . .	Fragment in 3 lines. Mentions Śaṁkara in line 2. The last line contains the word *mōksha-mārga.* Do.
425	Images in the same place. No. 1. An image of Śēshaśāyī Vishṇu.			Vikrama 1258 .	Do. . .	Damaged. Seems to record that the image was installed by Khāvaka. Cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1954-55, No. B 180. Text given in the *Paramāra Inscriptions in the Dhar State* by C. B. Lele, p. 99.
426	No. 2. A broken image .				Do. . .	Fragmentary. Mentions Pārvatī in line 1. In characters of about the 14th century.
427	No. 3. An image of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa				Do. . .	Damaged. Seems to mention Nārāyaṇa. Do.
	DURG DISTRICT					
428	**Kanwar.**—Slab erected near the south wall of Narasinghanātha's temple. Impressions from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 1999).					In shell characters.
429	Another face of the same slab. Do. (Acc. No. 2000).				Sanskrit, Southern .	Appears to read....*la*[*dh*]*vya-śama.* In ornamental characters of about the 7th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	JABALPUR DISTRICT					
430	**Gurjī.**—*Sati* pillars near a field. Pillar No. 1. Impressions from the Superintendent, Central Circle, Bhopal.	Tughluq .	*Mahārājasāhi* Mahamuda (i.e. Muhamad bin Tughluq).	Vikrama 1[3]99 (current), Māgha śu. 11, Thursday-1342 A.D., January-17, f.d.t. ·19.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Seems to refer to the performance of *sati* by a woman who was the daughter of *sādhu* Māsala when Saulāgrāma was being governed by Salasha(kha)ṇa. The expression *Akhaya trītīyā* occurs in line 9. Same as *A. R. Ep.* 1951-52, No. B. 112.
431	Do. No. 2. .			Vikrama 1861, Kārttika śu. 11, Tuesday=1804 A. D., November 13.	Do. . .	Mentions a person named Dēkala.
432	**Ladōi (Majhōlī P. O.)**—*Sati* pillar. Do.				Nāgarī .	In three lines. Worn out. In late characters.
	SAGAR DISTRICT					
	Banda Tahsil					
433	**Dulchipur.**—Stone fixed in a step-well, north of the village, outside the rampart known as Kukrau Bihar. Impressions from Shri C. B. Trivedi, Exploration Assistant, Archaeological Survey of India, Jabalpur.	Sulṭān of Mālwā .	*Mahārājādhirāja* Dilāvarakhāna .	Vikrama 1457, Śaka 1322, Vishu, Dvitīya-Chaitra śu. 7.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Refers to Mahammada, the chief (*Mahāmalika*) of Dulachīpura and records the excavation of a tank (*vāpī*) by a certain *Sā.* Ratana, son of *Sa.* Jīṇō and grandson of *Sā.* Kulhī of the Gṛihapati family. Composed by Mādhō. The *sūtradhāra* was Dharmasī.
434	Slabs from around the same place. Impressions from the Superintendent, Central Circle, Bhopal. Impression No. 1.	Tughluq .	*Mahārājasāhi* Mahammada (i.e. Muhamad bin Tughluq).	Vikrama 1400, Chaitra ba. 14, Saturday = 1344 A.D., March 13, f.d.t. ·45.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the performance of *satī* by *Rūpā*. Mentions *Mahāmalika* Tāja and *Rāuta* Bhōjā.
435	Do. No. 2 .			Vikrama 1557, Śaka 14[22], [Bhādrapada] śu. 14, Sunday=1500 A.D., September 6.	Do. . .	Records the performance of *satī* by a woman (name not clear) in Dulachīpura.
436	Do. No. 3 .			Vikrama 186 [1] .	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the performance of *satī* by the wife of a *Chaudharī*.
437	Do. No. 4 .			Vikrama 17[. .], Agrahāyana śu. 5, Monday.	Do. . .	Damaged. Mentions *mahārāja kumvara śrī* Rāū Mōh. . masīgha and a *kumvari*.

438	Do. No. 5			Vikrama 1[5]21 (current), [Āshāḍha] śu. 1, Wednesday= 1464 A.D., June 6.	Do.	Damaged. Mentions Dulachīpura in line 7. Purport not clear.
439	Do. No. 6			Vikrama 1534, Śaka 1399, [Māgha] śu. [6], Saturday= 1478 A.D., January 10.	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Mentions a Sultāna (?) in line 5, and Dulachīpura in line 7. Purport not clear.
440	Do. No. 7			Vikrama 1[5]79, Āshāḍha ba. 4, Thursday=1522 A. D., June 12, f.d.t. ·37.	Do.	Damaged and indifferently engraved. Mentions Chandēri in line 3. Purport not clear.
441	Do. No. 8	Sulṭān of Mālwā	*Mahārājādhirāja* Gayāsadīna	Vikrama 1535, [Āśvina] ba. 9, Sunday [*Vāsarādhipa*] =1478 A.D., September 20.	Do.	Seems to record the death of a person named *Sā°* Pāmā, son of *Sā°* Arjuna who was the son of *Sā°* Gaṇapati, and the performance of *satī* by Pāmā's wife at Dulachīpura. Mentions Sērakhāna Mudapharakhāna (Sher Khān Muzaffar Khān), governor of Chandēri-dēśa and Maḍaugaḍh-durga.
442	**Kānikhēri.**—Slab in the village. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Central Circle, Bhopal.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1539 (current), Jyēshṭha śu. 13, Wednesday= 1482 A.D., May 29, f.d.t. ·76.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to the performance of a *satī*. Mentions the same chief as in No. 441 above and a local official at Dulachīpura.
443	**Siṅghpur.**—Slab in the village. Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 15[47], Vaiśākha śu. 5, Wednesday=1491 A.D., April 13. f.d.t. ·18.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to the performance of a *satī*. Mentions the same chief as in No. 441 above and Dulachīpura-Parganā.
444	**Ēraṇ.**—Slab. Impressions from Professor K. D. Bajpai, University of Sagar, Sagar.			Year 20[?] .. *divasa*.	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Much damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
	SHIVPURI DISTRICT					
	KOLARAS TAHSIL					
445	**Rānoḍ.**—Eastern niche of Akhti Bāōḍi. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. Nos. 2176 and 1849.)			Vikrama 1720, Śrāvaṇa śu. 2, A.H. 1074, [Safar ?]	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'līq.	Bilingual. Records the construction of the *bāori* (*i.e.*, step-well) and a garden by *bhauyā* Sūradāsa and *bhauyā* Śītaladāsa and some others. Seems to record some other connected constructions by nine others, described as *kavāṁlādārs*. Mentions Bēḍi in *sūbā* Sahijahānābād, probably as the native village of the donors. For the Persian portion, see *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, App. D. No. 75, which is dated one month earlier.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	SHIVPURI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	KOLARAS TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Rānod—*concld.*					
446	Eastern niche of Akhti Bāōḍi. Impressions from Superintendent for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 1852)			Vikrama 1724, Phālguna śu. 13.	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'līq.	Bilingual. Seems to record the construction of a step-well and the laying out of a garden. Mentions Gōvindadāsa, son of Vīrasāhi-Mahimāsāhi who is stated to be the *Ṭhākur* of Ranauda (*i.e.* Rānōd). For the Persian portion, see *A.R. Ep.*, 1961-62, App. D. No. 76.
447	Do. (Acc. No. 1857) . .			Vikrama 1805, Āshāḍha śu. 13.	Do. . .	Do. Records the raising of a garden. Mentions Parīchhata Rai, a subordinate of *Paṇḍita* Gōpāla-Kēsavajī and *Paṇḍita* Lakshmana-Śaṅkaraji. States that Pargaṇā Ranaud (*i.e.* Rānōd) was included in Chandēri-sarakāra and Mālava-sūbā. For the Persian portion see *ibid.*, , App. D. No. 77.
	SHIVPURI TAHSIL.					
448	**Shivpuri.**—Pillar lying in front of a temple in Baṛā Bāzār-Mohallah. Do. (Acc. No. 1823).			Vikrama 1678, A.H. 1030, Āśvina śu. 10.	Do. . .	Do. Indifferently engraved. Records the order (*hukum* and *firmān*) of the *Pālisāhi* (*Bādshāh*) referring to the remission of taxes like *jakad*. Mentions *Mahājanas* of Kasbā Syōpuri (Śivapuri). For the Persian portion, see *ibid.*, App. D. No. 92.
	MADRAS					
	MADRAS CITY					
449	**Mylapore.**—Kapālīśvara temple. Main shrine, left of entrance, in two pieces.	Chōḷa .	Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III)	Year 35 .	Tamil .	Fragmentary and incomplete. Mentions Puliyūr-kōṭṭam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu and a *maṉṟāḍi*.
450	Kaṟpakāmbāḷ shrine, *prākāra*, west outer wall.	Vijayanagara .	Vīrapratāpa Dēva[rāya] .	Lost .	Do. . .	Do. Seems to record a gift of land as *sarvamānya* to Ulagāḷuḍaiya-nāyiṉā[r].
451	Do. East wall, inside . .	.		Year 5, Dhanus, śu	Do. . .	Do. Seems to register a grant of land. Mentions Śemmaṉpākkam, a village in Kuṉṟa-nāḍu and Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam. In characters of about the 12th-13th century.
452	Do. North wall, outside .	Pāṇḍya . .	Sundarapāṇḍya .	.... Punarpūśam	Do. . .	Do. Seems to record a grant of land. Mentions [Ku]l[ō]ttuṅgaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu and the deity Kapālīśvaram-uḍaiyā[r]. In characters of the about 13th century.
453	Do. West wall, outside .	[Do.] .	Ja[ṭāvarman] . .	.... Ēkādaśi, Saturday.	Do .	Do. Refers to an assembly. Other details lost. Do.

454	Do. East wall, inside .				Do. .	Beginning lost. Seems to register the gift of the income from all levies (*āyam*) and *āśuvigaḷ-pērāṟ-kaḍamai* probably to *Aḻiyāviratankoṇḍāṉ-maṭha*. Do.
455	Do. West wall, outside		Tribhuvanachchakra[varti]		Do. .	Fragmentary and incomplete. Records the gift of a perpetual lamp and the provision made for the supply of ghee for burning the same. Mentions Puliyūr-kōṭṭam. In characters of about the 12th century.
456	Do.			Year 24	Do. .	Do. Seems to record a sale of land for 12 *pudu-māḍai*. Mentions Tiruchchuramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār. Do.
457	Do.	Chōḷa	[Kulōttuṅga III]	Year 33	Do. .	Do. Seems to record the gift of a *sandhi* lamp probably by a *maṉṟāḍi*. Mentions Jayaṅgo[ṇḍaśōḷa]-maṇḍalam and Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.
458	Do. North wall .			[Year 12], .. ba. 4, Monday.	Do. .	Do. Mentions the deity Kailāyamuḍaiya-nāyaṉār of [Chi]ntāmaṇi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. In characters of about the 13th century.
459	Do.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja III	Year 17	Do. .	Do. Refers to the gift of six cows. Mentions Pallāpuram *alias* Vāṇavaṉmādēvi-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam, [*Ma*]*dhyasthan* Taḷuvakkuḷaindāṉ Aḻagiyamaṇavāḷaṉ and Umaiyāḻvi, a *dēvaraḍiyāḷ* of the temple of god Āḷuḍaiyār Dattāṇḍār and the hamlet Talaikkoṉṟaichchēri.
460	Do. West wall, outside	Pāṇḍya .	Sundarapāṇ[ḍya]		Do. .	Do. Seems to record a gift of cows for two lamps. Mentions Tiruchchuram-uḍaiya-[nāyaṉār], Śempoṉmāri and *maṉṟāḍi* Karuṇākarakkōṉ. In characters of about the 13th century.
461	Do. North wall, outside			[..?]5, Rishabha	Do. .	Do. Seems to refer to a gift of land including *puñjai* (dry land) and *nattam* (habitation-site). In characters of about the 12th century.
462	Do.				Do. .	Do. Mentions Āṇḍapirāṉ *alias* Araśa .... In characters of about the 13th century.
463	Do.				Do. .	Do. Refers to a *maṇḍapa*. In characters of about the 12th century.
464	Do.				Do. .	Do. Three pieces. One of them contains the imprecatory portion. Do.
	MADURAI DISTRICT					
	MADURAI TALUK					
465	**Madurai.**—Southern enclosing wall of the 2nd *prākāra* of the Sundarēśvara shrine in the Mīnākshī-Sundarēśvara temple. To the right of the private entrance into Mīnākshī shrine.	Pāṇḍya .	[Māṟavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya II]	....	Do. .	Major portion lost. Contains portions of the *praśasti*, *Pūmalar tiruvum*, etc. of the king. Seems to record a transaction in land made tax-free involving some action by [*Patipāda-mūlappaṭṭudai*]-*pañchāchārya-dēvakaṉmis* and *Śivabrāhmaṇas*. The names Aḻagiyamaṇavāḷanallūr and Tiyāgañchī[ri]ya-viṉṉagar-āḻvār occur in the description of the boundaries of the land.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	MADURAI DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	MADURAI TALUK—*concld.*					
	Madurai—*concld.*					
466	Southern enclosing wall of the 2nd *prākāra* of the Sundarēśvara shrine in the Mīnākshī-Sundarēśvara temple. To the right of the private entrance into Mīnākshī shrine.	Pāṇḍya	Māṟavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya II	Year [11], 457th day	Tamil	Begins with the *praśasti*, *Pūmalar tiruvum*, etc., of the king. Records a royal order issued from the seat *Maḻavarāyaṉ*, at the instance of [Maḻa ?]varāyar limiting to 2 *achchu*, the total amount of various taxes, such as *kaḍamai*, *antarāyam* etc., payable on various pieces of land, bought of Tirukkōḍikā-uḍaiyāṉ Tirukkaḍambamarndāṉ *alias* Koṅgarāyaṉ of Pūmbi-ḷāl in Kāñai-irukkai, the *kiḻāṉ* of Variñjiyūr and various others and gifted as the maintenance (*jīvitam*) of the servants engaged in the *tiruchchiṉṉam* service for god Tiruvālavāyu-ḍaiya-nāyaṉār of Madurai in Māḍakkuḷakkīḻ, instituted by Oruvāṟuṇarndāṉ Enakku-nalla-Perumāḷ *alias* Aṇṇaṉ Tami-ḻa-pPallavaraiyar of Rājavallabhapuram in Kīḻ-Vēmba-nāḍu. In continuation of this record, a copy and the *uḷvari* of the same transaction, the copy being dated on the 479th day of the same year, are engraved.
467	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanachchakravartti Kōnēriṉ-maikoṇḍāṉ	Year .. + 1	Do.	Records the same transaction as detailed in No. B 326 of 1961-62, this being the copy of that order. In characters of the 13th century.
468	Do.	Do.	Māṟavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya	Year .. + 1	Do.	Very much damaged. Seems to record a grant of gold for a lamp. Do.
469	Do.	Do.	Māṟavarmaṉ Tribhuvanachchakravarti		Do.	Damaged. Seems to record an order of the deity in respect of a land-grant. Mentions *paṇḍita* Brahmādarāyaṉ. Another fragment in the same place mentions Māḍakkuḷakkīḻ and refers to a land-grant. Contains in continuation, another order of the deity, mentioning Aṇḍa-nāḍu and Ālālasundaraṉ. Do.
	MELUR TALUK					
470	**Tiruvādavūr.**—Tirumaṟaināṭha temple. Wall of the *maṇḍapa* on the southern side of the first *prākāra*.	Do.	Māṟavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya I	Year 20+1	Do.	Purports to be an order issued in the name of the deity Vāta-purīśa in respect of the gift of land in .... yagambhira-nallūr, by a certain Bhaṭṭaṉ Aḻagapperumāḷ-dēvaṉ Tiruppaṇai-Īśvara-muḍaiyāṉ *alias* Śiṟuvēḷāṉ to provide for various offerings on the occasion of the *tiruvēṭṭai* festival of the god of Tiruvādavūr in Teṉ-Paṟambu-nāḍu.

471	Same wall	Do.			Do.	Engraved in continuation of the above. Records another order of the deity granting certain honours to Kuḷaiñjāḷ Achchaṉ *alias* Ālālasundara-naṅgai, one of the *dāsis* of the deity in recognition of her various services including the installation of the images of Chandraśēkhara and Gaurī done through her husband Bhaṭṭaṉ Dēvaṉ *alias* Teṉṉagaṅga-dēvaṉ. In characters of about the 13th century.
472	Do.	Do.	Māṟavarman Kulaśēkhara I	Year 30, Siṁha 30, śu. 8, Monday, Mūla. Probably= 1297 A. D., August 27. But the week-day was Tuesday.	Do.	Records the gift of 132 sheep for two perpetual lamps to god Tirumaṟai-nāyaṉār. One of the lamps was gifted by a certain Bhikshāṇḍār, a *kaikkōḷamudali* of Tiruvādavūr in Teṉ-Paṟappu-nāḍu and the other by Maṟaitandāṉ Rāhuttaṉ. The sheep were entrusted in equal lots to three cowherds (*surabhi-iḍaiyar*) of the temple who agreed to supply ghee for the lamps.
473	Do.	Do.	[Kōṉērimēlkoṇḍāṉ]	Year 5+1, 529th day	Do.	Records the royal order at the instance of Teṉṉagaṅgadēvaṉ exempting the lands granted to the temple of Tirumaṟai-nāyaṉār by different individuals from payment of taxes and arranging for the payment of the levies *antarāyam*, *kaḍamai* and *kuḍimai* on these lands to the temple treasury. The grant was to take effect from the 5+1st year. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. No. 471 above.
474	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanach chakravarti Kōnērinmai-koṇḍāṉ.	Year 29, 154th day	Do.	Damaged and partly erased. Seems to record a grant of land as *dēvādāna* of the god, made tax-free from the month of Āḍi of the [2] 9th regnal year of the king. Refers to a royal order in respect of a levy in *achchu* on several villages such as Tuvarattūr, Mēlaippaḷḷikkuṟichchi, Puḷiṅguḍi etc. Details are lost. In characters of the 13th century.
475	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 2[.]	Do.	Seems to be a royal order prohibiting the collection of *poṉvari* on the lands granted to the temple. Quotes some year lost in the reign of Sundarapāṇḍya. Do.
476	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 34, 345th day	Do.	Records the royal order granting the village Śiṟukuḷam in Kaḷavaḷi-nāḍu as *dēvadāṇa* to god Tirumaṟai-nāyaṉār and stipulating that the *kārāṇmai* (right of cultivation) in the village may continue to rest with Pāṇaṉ Aiyyanāyaṉ and that the levies *kaḍamai*, etc. from the village amounting to one *achchu* might be paid into the temple treasury with effect from the month Āṉi of the 34th year for offerings to the god. Do.
477	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the royal order addressed to the *paḍaikkāraṇavar* of Kaḷavaḷi-nāḍu in whose *paṟṟu* Śiṟukuḷam, held as lease (*kāṇi*) by Aiyyaṇāyaṉ, was included, informing them of the assignment of the income from levies from the village as mentioned above (No. 476). Do.
478	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 34+1, Āḍi 5	Do.	Records the undertaking given to the same temple as mentioned in No. 476 above by the *ūrār* of Kalātēri in Teṉ-Kaḷavaḷi-nāḍu in respect of the assignment of income from levies from Śiṟukuḷam in their *paṟṟu* to the temple following the order of Ulaguḍaiya-nāyaṉār. Mentions the *sthapati* Perumāḷ Periyāṉ *alias* Divākaran. (Cf. No. 492 below). Do.
479	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 29, 153rd day	Do.	Records of royal order addressed to the *paḍaikkāraṇavar* of Paḷḷikkuṟichchi informing them of the grant of their village to the temple of the god mentioned in No. 476 above as *dēvadāna* and directing them to pay the *poṉvari* of ten *achchu* to the temple. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	MADURAI DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	MELUR TALUK—*contd.*					
	Tiruvādavūr—*contd.*					
480	Tirumaṟaināthа temple. *Maṇḍapa* on the southern side of the first *prākāra*.	Pāṇḍya	Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara (I).	Year 29, Ādi	Tamil	Incomplete. Engraved below No. 479 above. Records an arrangement made by the *Śrīrudra-Śrīmāhēśvaras* of the temple following the order of Ulaguḍaiya-nāyaṉār with the *Urār* of Paḷḷikkuṟuchchi *alias* Śōṇāḍukoṇḍa-perumāḷ-nallūr in respect of 10 *achchu* that was to be paid to the temple.
481	Do.	Do.			Do.	Beginning lost. Records the tax-free gift of some land to the temple of Tirumaṟai-nāyaṉār of Tiruvādavūr to meet the expenses of the *Śēraṇaiveṉṟāṉ-sandhi* instituted in the name of Aṇṇāḷvi. Other details lost. In characters of about the 13th century.
482	Do.	Do.			Do.	Partly erased. The record is in the form of an order issued by the deity in favour of a lady (name lost) and her descendants. Refers to the installation of the images of Perumāḷ and Nāchchiyār and to the payment of 15 *kalam* of paddy by the measure *Kālakaṇḍadēvaṉ* as *viniyōgam*. Mentions *Kōvaṇavar* and Naṅgai[yār]. Do.
483	*Vāhana-maṇḍapa* of the same temple. East wall.	Do.	Māṟavarmaṉ Vīrapāṇḍya	Year 25, Rishabha ba. 6, Friday, Tiruvōṇam=1281 A.D., May 10, f. d. t. ·23	Do.	Records the allotment of land on lease by the authorities (*dharmakarttākkaḷ*) of the temple of Tirumaṟai-nāyaṉār to 8 individuals for carrying the deities of the temple during the festivals and for supplying firewood to the temple.
484	*Navagraha-maṇḍapa* in the same temple, wall.	Do.	Māṟavarmaṉ [Kulaśēkhara I]	Year lost	Do.	Badly damaged. Appears to record the sale of a tank and its perquisites (*kuḷavilaipramāṇa*) by the *mūlaparushai* of Kulaśēkharamaṅgalam to Kulaśēkhara Vēdapperumāḷ of Tiruvādavūr and to the *nāḍu* of some place (name lost).
485	Same wall	Do.	Kulaśēkhara	Year 42, Aippaśi 30	Do.	Do. Seems to record the order of god Vātapurīśa. Details are lost. Rājagaṇḍagōpāla is referred to. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. No. 495 below.
486	Do.	Do.	Māṟavarmaṉ Parākramapāṇḍya	Year lost	Do.	Do. Appears to record an agreement in respect of some land probably in Śeṅguḷam *alias* Nāṟpatteṇṇāyiranallūr between the authorities of the temple (name lost) and Tirumuṇḍam-aḷagiyāṉ. In characters of about the 14th century.

487	Do.	Do.	Parākramapāṇḍya	Year 7+1, Makara ba. 5, Thursday, Maghā. Probably =1343 A. D., January 16.	Do.	Do. Appears to record the order of the deity Vātapurīśa allotting the *aḍukkaḷaippuram* (land for kitchen expenses) of the temple probably to a certain Rudrabhaṭṭa for supplying rice and one *paṇam* to the kitchen of the temple.
488	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanachchakravarti Kōṉēriṉmaikoṇḍāṉ.		Do.	Fragmentary. Appears to record the grant of exemption from the taxes of some temple-lands made by the *sabhā* of Rājēndraśōḷa-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam. In characters of about the 13th century.
489	Do.			Year 5	Do.	Do. Seems to record a grant of land specifying the levies payable on the crops during a year. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 14th century.
490	Wall behind the solitary Śanīśvara image in the same temple.	[Pāṇḍya]	Kōṉēriṉmaikoṇḍāṉ		Do.	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Appears to record the grant of *kārāṇmai* on some land to a person (name lost) probably by the *sabhā* of Rājēndraśōḷa-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam, a *brahmadēya* in Teṉparappu-nāḍu. Mentions Vēlaṅguḍi *alias* Dēvargaḷdēvanallūr. Do.
491	Same wall				Do.	Do. Appears to record the order of the deity Vātapurīśa regarding the *aḍukkaḷaippuṟam* of the temple. Do.
492	Do.	Pāṇḍya	Kōṉēriṉmaikoṇḍāṉ		Do.	Do. Records an assignment of land for cultivation to some persons by the king stipulating that the taxes amounting to 1¼ *achchu* (=102 *paṇam*, 3 *mā*, 3 *kāṇi*) on it be paid to the temple. Mentions the *sthapati* Perumāḷ Periyāṉ *alias* Divākaraṉ. In the characters of the 13th century. Cf. No. 478 above.
493	Kitchen in the same temple. Inside. West wall.	Do.	Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara I	Year .., ... ,śu. 7, Saturday, Hasta.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record a grant of land by the authorities of the temple of god Tirumaṟai-nāyaṉār to Tiruchchiṟṟambalam-uḍaiyāṉ *alias* Vikramapāṇḍiya-Viḻupparaiyaṉ and another person (name lost). Probably the income from the levies on the land was to be utilised for burning lamps before some deities one of which is stated to have been set up by Nallak .... and another by Kulaśēkharadēvar. Refers to the flooding of the *dēvadāna* lands due to breaches in tanks. Cf. Nos. 494 and 495 below.
494	South wall of the same kitchen, inside	Do.	Do.	Year 28, Mīṉa śu. 10, Saturday, Hasta. Irregular.	Do.	Do. Appears to record the gift of the levy *poṉvari* etc. on some land by the *nāṭṭār*, to the temple of Tirumaṟai-nāyaṉār for burning a lamp before the deity Muktīśvaram-uḍaiyār set up by Nallak.... Also mentions Vikramapāṇḍiya Viḻupparaiyar.
495	Same wall	Do.	Do.	Year 30, Makara, śu. 13, Saturday, Hasta. Irregular.	Do.	Do. Seems to record a sale of land in the *dēvadāna* Kāmarmaṅgalam *alias* Māhēśvaranallūr to provide for the burning of a lamp in the temple of god [Phaṇidharēśvara]. It is stated that the land had lain fallow due to the silting up of the tank and refers to the non-payment of the *poṉvari*. as a consequence Vikramapāṇḍiya Viḻupparaiyar is mentiond in this connection. Rājagaṇḍagōpāla is also mentioned. Cf. Nos. 485, 493 and 494 above.
496	Outer wall of the same kitchen. North of the entrance.	Do.	Māṟavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya I	Year lost	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains part of the king's *praśasti*, *Pū maruviya Tirumaḍandaiyum*; etc.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	MADURAI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	MELUR TALUK—*concld.*					
	Tiruvādavūr—*concld.*					
497	Tirumaṟainātha temple, *navagraha-maṇḍapa*, wall.	Pāṇḍya	Kulaśēkhara	Year 13, Ṛishabha	Tamil	States that the *Śrīrudra-Śrīmāhēśvaras*, having met under the *bilva* tree in the temple of Tirumaṟai-nāyakar recorded the benefactions done by Dharmarājadēvaṉ Mummuḍiśōḻi *alias* Maṅgaiyarkkaraśiyār which included the installation of the images of Śrīrudradēva and consort in the temple, laying a road probably around the temple and building a stone embankment to the tank etc. and awarded the right to irrigate some lands with the water from the Pūvaṇai tank probably to the lady by the same body. Mentions Śrīvallavaṉ Kamaladēva-āḻvār. In characters of about the 14th century.
	TIRUMANGALAM TALUK					
498	**Aṇaiyūr (hamlet of Kāṭṭukkaruppaṉpaṭṭi)**.—Wall of the *vāhana-maṇḍapa* in the Airāvatēśvara temple.	Do.	Jaṭāvarmaṉ Śrīvallabha	Year 2	Do.	Commences with the *praśasti*, *Pūmādu Puṇara* etc. Records a royal grant of some villages made free of taxes like *kārāṇmai*, *meykāṭchchi*, *śiṟṟāyam* etc. for the various services and offerings to god Tiruvagnīśvaramuḍaiya-Paramasvāmigaḷ of Tirukkuṟumuḷḷūr in [Ten-Kalla]ga-nāḍu. In characters of about the 12th century.
499	Do. A pillar in the *maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja I		Tamil, Vaṭṭeḻuttu	Middle portion built in. Commences with the *praśasti*, *Tirumagaḷ pōla* etc., of the king. Seems to record a gift for a perpetual lamp to the god at Tirukkuṟumuḷḷūr, a *dēvadāna* in Teṉ-Kallaga-nāḍu by an *aganāḻigaiyāṉ* of the place.
500	Second pillar	Do.	Do.	Year [26?]	Tamil	Damaged. Do. Records a gift of sheep for a perpetual lamp. Some *paḍaittalaivar* were entrusted with the sheep so that they may supply ghee towards the maintenance of the lamp.
501	Third pillar	Do.	Do.	Year 27	Do.	Do. Do. Seems to record a gift of 3 *kāśu*, invested in land which was made tax-free, for some services to the god of the place.
502	Fourth pillar	Do.	Rājēndra I	Year 9	Do.	Beginning built in. Records the gift of two pedestals (*tiruvaḍi-nilai*) made of bronze weighing 16 *palam* to the god of Tirukkuṟumuḷḷūr in Ten-Kallaga-nāḍu in Madhurāntaka-vaḷanāḍu in Rājarāja-maṇḍalam by Pūṇḍāṉ Śōlai, a *dēvaraḍiyāḷ*.

503	Fifth pillar .	Do.	Do.	Year 6 .	Do.	Seems to record the gift of sheep for burning a perpetual lamp in the *maṇḍagam* of Mēl-Vārāndūr by Śōlai-Ulagan. The sheep were entrusted to Kāḍan Ūran a *paḍaittalaivan*. Seems to refer to a similar gift by Mādēvan Guṇaśi.. of Eyinaṅguḍi in Śōlamaṇḍalam. Refers to the 26th year of Rājarāja.
504	Sixth pillar .	Do.	Do.	Year 4 .	Do.	Damaged. Records the gift of 25 sheep for the maintenance of half-a-lamp probably to the god at Tirukkurumullūr for the merit of .... m-Pūvan by Pa[nai Śivindi]. The sheep were entrusted to some *paḍaittalaivar*.
505	Seventh pillar .	Chōḷapāṇḍya .	Sundarachōḷapāṇḍya	Year 9 .	Do.	Records the gift of 50 sheep for a perpetual lamp to the god at Tirukkurumullūr in Ten-Kallaga-nāḍu in Madhurāntaka-vaḷanāḍu in Rājarāja-ppāṇḍi-nāḍu by Nakkan Irattiyūr, daughter of Dēvanār (god) of the place, for the merit of her own daughter Nakkan Kaṇḍi. Also details the allotment of the sheep.
506	Eighth pillar .	Do.	Do.	Year 5 .	Do.	Records the gift of cows for the supply of milk for performing the holy bath daily to the god at Tirukkurumullūr *alias* Dinakōvanūr in Ten-Kallaga-nāḍu in Milāḍu in Madhurāntaka-vaḷanāḍu in Rājarāja-ppāṇḍināḍu, by Kurrālam Namban *alias* Iḷaiñjiṅgattanma-śeṭṭi, a merchant of Vikramaśōḷapuram, a town in the same *nāḍu*. Specifies the allotment of the cows to some *paḍaittalaivar* and the quantity of milk to be supplied by each.
507	Ninth pillar .	Do.	Do.	Year 13 .	Do.	Records the endowment of 25 sheep for the supply of one *āḻākku* of ghee for a perpetual lamp to the god at Tirukkurumullūr by Dāmōdiran Parañjōti, the *kaikkōḷa-māṇi* of the king.
508	Tenth pillar .	Do. (?)	Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān .	.	Do.	Records an order of the king to the concerned officials regarding the payment of one *tūṇi* of paddy daily from the temple-store, as *maṭhabhōgam* to Ambalattāḍi Veṇkāḍan *alias* Tiruppūvaṇa-toṇḍan, who was singing the *tiruppadigam* in the palace shrine (*tēvāram*) and who had got the local *māṭhāpatyam* of god Mādēvar of Tirukkurumullūr. In characters of the 11th century.
509	Eleventh pillar .	Do.	Do.	Year 16, 118th day	Do.	Records an order similar to the one in No. 508 above, and adds that the payment of paddy was to be made to the beneficiary mentioned above and his successors. Lays down some of his functions stating that the servants of the temple should take orders from him. Do.
	RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT					
	ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK					
510	Aruppukkōṭṭai.—Two stones forming the sluice of the tank near the Chokkanāthasvāmi temple.			[Śaka?] 1115 .	Do. (verse) .	Records the construction of the tank (*ūruṇi*) in Śeṅgāṭṭiḍattuvaḷi by Aruḷār-aḷagapperumāḷ, son of Tiruvāla-vāy-uḍaiyān Śōḷagaṅgan on the said date.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT-*contd.*					
	PARAMAKUDI TALUK					
511	**Vallam.**—Four facesof a stone-slab erected in the premises of the Muṇiyappaṉ temple. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Southern Circle, Madras.	Pāṇḍya .	Jaṭāvarmaṉ Parākramapāṇḍya .	Year 8+23, 240th day.	Tamil .	Damaged. Records the grant of land by the king for worship and offerings during the *sandhi* named after himself in the temple of god Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār of Perumarudūr in Tugavūr-kūṟṟam. In characters of about the 15th century.
	SRIVILLIPUTTUR TALUK					
512	**Śōḻapuram.**—Vikramapāṇḍyēśvara temple. Dilapidated *kalyāṇa-maṇḍapa*, tier.				Do.	Calls the *maṇḍapa* as *Ṛishabhadēva-maṇḍapa* and records that it was built by a certain Peṟṟān Kambaṉ. In characters of about the 13th century.
513	Pillar in the same *maṇḍapa* .					
514	Another pillar in the same place .				Do.	Records the name, Jñāṇasambandhar. Do.
					Do.	Records the name, Chīyaṉ *alias* Sōmanā[tha*]dēvar.Do.
515	Third pillar .				Do.	Records that the pillar in question was gifted by Pūvaṉ Dēvaṉ of Kōṇaṅguḍi as a votive offering on the birth of a son to him whom he named Tēṉmoḻipāgaṉ *alias* Dhaṇapālaṉ Uḍappiṟappaḻagiyāṉ. Cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1909, No. 489. Do.
516	Fourth pillar .				Do.	Records that the pillar is the gift of Uḍaiyaṉ Uḍaiyāṉ *alias* Uyyaneṟikāṭṭiṉāṉ of Araśūr. Do.
517	Fifth pillar .				Do.	Records that the pillar was the gift of Śōdiśūṟṟi *alias* Sundarapperumāṉ of Nāṅgūr. Do.
518	Sixth pillar .				Do.	Records that the pillar was the gift of Uḍaiyāṉ Periyāṉ *alias* Samaya-mantirigaḷ of Śōḻakulāntakapuram in Āṉmā-nāḍu. Do.
519	Slab in the bed of the Dēvanadi river in front of the same temple.				Do.	Fragmentary. Appears to record an undertaking given by the *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple of Vikramapāṇḍīśvarar receiving some money from Aḻagaikkōṉ of Neṭṭūr, the headman of Śiṟṟambūr. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 14th century A. D.
520	**Vēṅgānallūr(Vaḍakku).**—Chidambarēśvara temple, Central shrine, west and south walls, first tier.	Pāṇḍya .	Māṟavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya I .		Do.	In disconnected fragments. Contains parts of the king's *praśasti*, *Pū maruviya Tirumaḍandaiyum* etc. and records the king's order from his royal seat *Maḻavarāyaṉ* granting at the request of his brother-in-law Aḻagapperumāḷ, some

						lands as *ēkabhōga-brahmadēya* to Śrīrāma-bhaṭṭa Sōmayāji, son of Kurōvi Bhaṭṭa-Nārāyaṇa Atirātrayāji, cancelling the lease of the old tenants and removing the land from *veḷḷān-vagai.*
521	Same place	Do.	Māṟavarman Sundarapāṇḍya II		Do.	Do. Contains the king's *praśasti*, *Pūmalar Tiruvum* etc. and appears to record the king's order issued at the instance of Maḻavarāyan probably granting the taxes on the lands given to the donee mentioned in No. 520 above, for worship and offerings to god Chēranārāyaṇa-viṇṇagarāḻvār set up at Chēranārāyaṇa-maṅgalam by Nārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭan in the name of his father Śrīrāma-bhaṭṭan mentioned above. The measures *Mudal-Vīrapāṇḍiyan* and *Sundarapāṇḍiyan-[kōl]* of 24 feet are also referred to. Cf. No. 715 below.
522	Loose pillar in the same temple				Do.	Reads: *Śiṉṉachchēvakapperumāḷ piṟiyāviḍai.* In late characters.
	TIRUPPATTUR TALUK					
523	**Kōvilūr** *alias* **Kaḷaṇivāśal**—Koṟṟavāḷīśvara temple, Central shrine, north wall.			Śaka 17 [09?], Kīlaka, Tai 10.	Do.	Records the order of Chaṇḍēśvara of the temple of god Tirukkoṟṟavāḷīśvara of Śivallapuram *alias* Kaḷaṇivāśal in Tēṉ-āṟṟuppōkku granting the village Āṇaimaṅgalam as a *maḍappuṟam* to Tiruppuṇalvāśal Mudaliyār of the *Bhikshāmaṭha-santāna* in the *Tiruvellaikkāvalan-tirumaḍam* situated in the west street and stipulating the payment of a portion of the income from the village to the temple.
524	Same wall			Śaka 1785, ..., Māśi 6.	Do.	Damaged. Refers to a *maḍappuṟam*, to Tiruppuṇavāśal-Mudali[yār]-nāyaṇār and to Tirukkoṭṭavāḷīśvara-Tambirāṇār to the last of whom a contribution of paddy had to be paid.
525	Tiers of the same wall	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivarāya	Śaka 1477, Rākshasa, Āṇi 6.	Do.	Damaged and partly built in. Records the gift of land in Ilaṅgāṭṭūr in Kaḷaṇivāśal-ppaṟṟu in Tēṉāṟṟuppōkku as *maḍappuṟa-iṟaiyili* by Pettappa Viśaiyāla[ya]dēvar, son of Tīrāvinaitīrtta Viśaiyadēvar to Tiruppuṇavāśal-Mudaliyār of the *Bhikshāmaṭha-santāna*, belonging to the *Tiruvellaikkāvalan-tirumaḍam* situated in the western street in Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr.
526	North and west walls of the same shrine. Tiers.	Do.	Sāvaṇa-uḍaiyār	Śaka 1303, Durmati, Tai 6, ba. 1, Wednesday, Pūśam= 1382 A. D., January 1.	Do.	Records a regulation made by an assembly of the peoples of several *agaram* and villages as well as the *bhaṭṭas* from far off places summoned for the purpose at the instance of *Uḍaiyār* and Gāṅgēyarāyar, that in the marriages among the members of the Brāhmaṇa community, the bridegroom should pay only 8 *kaḻañju* each of gold and silver, and not more, for the jewels of the bride, and that the transgressors of the above regulation would be deemed to have lost their caste.
527	West wall of the same shrine			Śaka 1481, Siddhārthi, Āvaṇi 6, [Chatur]thī, Sunday, Hasta = 1559 A. D., August 6.	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Records an undertaking given at the instance of Ādichaṇḍēśvarar by the *sthāṇattār* of the temple of Tiruk[koṟṟavāḷīśvaram]-uḍaiyār and Pettappa Viśaiyālaiyadēvar of Śūraikkuḍi, son of Vinaitītta Viśaiyālaiyadēvar, to the *nagarattār* of Māttūr *alias* Vī[ra]pāṇḍyapuram in respect of a festival to be conducted in the month of Kārttigai. Refers to the renovation of the temple by the said *nagarattār*. Cf. No. 525 above.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS.—*contd.*					
	RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT-*concld.*					
	TIRUPPATTUR TALUK—*concld.*					
	Kōvilūr *alias* **Kaḷaṇivāśal**—*concld.*					
528	KORRavāḷīśvara temple. West and south walls of the central shrine, tiers.	Vijayanagara	Mallikārjunarāya [Sadāśivarāya]	Śaka 1472, Sādhāraṇa, Āvaṇi 25, śu. 3, Friday, Hasta, Amṛitayōga = 1550 A.D., August 15.	Tamil	Damaged. Records the gift of land in Kaḷaṇivāśal after purchasing it from Dharmābharaṇar by Śrīraṅganāthar *alias* Peṟṟappa Viśaiyālayadēvar, the chief of Śūraikkuḍi to provide for food-offerings and for burning lamps to a deity (Subrahmaṇya ?) in the temple of Koṟṟavāḷīśvara.
529	Same wall				Do.	Records the order (*ādēśa*) of Tiruppuṇavāśal-uḍaiyār conveyed through the *Śrī-Rudra-Śrī-Māhēśvaras* of the temple who had met under the *magiḻa* tree to the chief Periyāṉ *alias* Viśaiyālaiyadēvar to renovate and consecrate the temple of Tirukko [ṟṟavāḷīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyiṉār ?] on an auspicious day. In characters of about the 16th century. Cf. Nos. 525, 527 and 528 above.
530	*Gōpura* in front of the Ammaṉ shrine in the same temple.				Do.	Fragmentary. Contains the concluding part of a record. Refers to .... dēvaṉ *alias* Sundarapāṇḍiyaṉ. In characters of about the 13th century.
531	**Tiruppattūr.**—Tiruttaḷīśvara temple. Stray stones built into the wall in front of the Nāgēśvara shrine.	[Pāṇḍya]	Tribhuvanach[chakravarti]....	Year 13, ..., Wednesday.	Do.	Do. Ds. Records a gift of land by Nishadharājaṉ probably to Tiruvāvaṇam-uḍaiya-nāya[ṉār]. Mentions the measure *kuḍitāṅgi*. Cf. No. 534 below. Do.
532	Do.				Do.	Do. Seems to record the gift of some lands by purchase, by Peṟṟāṉ Āṇḍapiḷḷai to god Tiruvāvaṇamuḍaiya-nāyaṉār. The *mudalis* of Adaḷaiyūr-nāḍu seem to have arranged for the payment of taxes on these lands to the god. Do.
533	Do.	Pāṇḍya	Tribhuvanachchakravarti Kulaśēkhara	Year 13 +......, Sunday, Kārttigai.	Do.	Do. Seems to record a tax-free gift of land by Kaṇḍaṉ Āḷuḍaiyāṉ Kalv[āyil-nāḍāḷvāṉ] probably to provide for a *sandhi* called *Māḷavabhī*[..]-*sandhi* during the midday worship. Do. Cf. No. 187 of 1935-36.
534	Do.	Do.		Year 31+1	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to some compact among Māḷavachchakravarti *alias* [Mum]muḍiśōḷaṉ, [Rājē]ndraśōḷaṉ *alias* Nishadharājaṉ and two others. Also mentions Vallavaraiyaṉ. Do. Cf. No. 188 of 1935-36.
535	Do.	[Do.]			Do.	Two disconnected fragments recording the gift of some land. One of the fragments quotes the [fifth] year opposite to some year (lost) and the other to the asterism Kārttigai, Do.

536	Do.	Do.	Kulaśēkhara		Sanskrit, Grantha	In three fragments containing parts of verses describing the excavation of a tank. Do.
	SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT CHIDAMBARAM TALUK					
537	**Ādivarāhanattam.**—Vēṅkaṭēśa-Perumāḷ temple. Pillar in front of the central shrine.	Chōḷa	Kulōttuṅga III	Year 1[1]	Tamil	Incomplete and damaged. Records a gift of land to god Aparājita-viṇṇagar-āḻvār of Śrīparadūr by Āḷuḍaiyāḷ-ammai, wife of Tiruvaraṅganārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭaṉ of Vāsishṭha-gōtra. The land is said to have been purchased by the donor, with her own money, from a certain Gōvinda-nambi.
538	*Gōpura* of the same temple. Front side, north of entrance.	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivarāya	Śaka 1483, Dundubhi, Uttarāyaṇa, Mēsha śu. 10, Wednesday, Anurādhā. Irregular.	Do.	Do. Appears to record some arrangement made by Aḍappa Ti[m*]mappa-nāyaka to settle people in the streets around the temple of god Tiruvēṅgaḍam-uḍaiyāṉ of Bhuvanaikavīraṉ-paṭṭaṇam for the merit of Kṛishṇappa-nāyaka and to name the settlement as Kṛishṇāpuram.
539	Do.			Vishu, Āḍi 3	Do.	Records a gift of land for a perpetual lamp by Muṭṭappar, son of Pachchaiyappar and Śiṉṉappachchaiyappar, brother of Pachchaiyappar to goddess Alaimēlmaṅgai for the merit of Nali Mallappanāyaṇi Sadāśiva-nāyaka. In late characters.
540	Fragments in various places of the same temple.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja II	Year 14	Do.	Contain parts of the king's *praśasti*, *Pū maruviya Tirumādum* etc. Seems to record a gift of land probably to a deity whose name is lost. Mentions Poṉmēndaperumāḷ-maṅgalam. Another piece in slightly later characters mentions Tiruppuliśuram.
541	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanachchakravarti.........	Year 16	Do.	Records a *vyavasthā* (arrangement) made by a *sabhā* which had met at the *tiruveḍuttukkaṭṭi* in the temple, for providing for food offerings to some deity. The fifteenth day of the month Siṁha of some year (lost) is referred to. In characters of about the 13th century.
542	Do.			Year 33	Do.	Seems to record a gift of land to god Tiruniruttīśvaram-uḍaiyār. Do.
543	Do.				Do.	Seems to record a gift of land as *kāśukoḷḷā-iṟaiyili*. Details are lost. In characters of about the 14th century.
544	Do.				Do.	Refers to a grant of some land to the temple of Tribhuvanamahādēvī-Īśvaram-uḍaiyār for food-offerings to the deities like Kshētrapāla etc., probably at the request of Śivapādaśēkharappichchiyār. Mentions Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōḻanallūr and Karaippāḍi *alias* Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇinallūr. In characters of about the 11th century.
545	Do.				Do.	Seems to refer to a *tirumugam* in respect of a grant of land in exchange for another and refers to Sundaraśōḻavadi and a piece of land set apart for *nandavanam*. Another fragment records a grant of land as *maḍappuṟam* and mentions Teṉṉavaṉ Brahmārāyaṉ. In characters of about the 13th century.
546	Do.				Do.	Appears to record a gift of gold for the supply of oil to burn a lamp. In characters of about the 10th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—*contd.*					
547	**Chidambaram**.—Naṭarāja temple, third *prākāra*, south wall.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja [III]		Tamil	Badly damaged. Records a royal gift of land to the god of the temple and the Periyanāchchiyār of Tirukkāmakkōṭṭam. Refers to the 11th year of the king.
548	East wall of the same *prākāra*	Do.	Do.	Year 16+1,.... day	Do.	Do. Records a gift of land in Māṇikuḍi *alias* Tribhuvanavīraṉ-kiḍaṅgal and Vīrarājēndran-Vallam to the temple of Āluḍaiya-nāyanār as *tirunāmattukkāṇi* by purchase in auction as *Rājarājapperuvilai* on behalf of Sōmaladēviyār for 10,00,000 *kāśu*.
549	Do.	Pāṇḍya	[Māṟa]varmaṉ Vīrapāṇḍya	Year [7], 324th day	Do.	Do. Seems to record the order of Vikramapāṇḍya Gāṅgēyarāyaṉ probably in respect of the grant of some land as *tirunāmattukkāṇi* to the temple. Mentions Periyanāchchiyār of Tirukkāmakkōṭṭam. Refers to a piece of land given as *maḍappuṟam*. In characters of about the 13th century.
550	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do. Records another order of the officer mentioned in No. 549 above in respect of a grant of some land for raising a flower garden to provide flowers daily to the temple. Mentions Chōḷakulavallinallūr where the land granted probably lay. Do.
551	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 7, 340th day	Do.	Do. Records another order of the same officer (See No. 549 above) in respect of the purchase and grant of some land made tax-free for the maintenance of the persons tending a flower-garden, formerly granted to the god of the temple. Do.
552	Do.	Pallava	Sakalabhuvanachchakravarti Avaṉi-āḷappiṟandāṉ Kōpperuñjiṅga.	Year 9	Do.	Do. Records the order of Śōḷakōṉ specifying the contribution of paddy to be paid to the temple from the lands in many villages such as Uttamaśōḷamaṅgalam, Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇinallūr etc. endowed as *tiruppāvāḍaippuṟam* to god Tiruchchiṟṟambalam-uḍaiyār. Mentions Rājadivākara-pperunderuvu. Refers to some land granted earlier as *nattam* and *jīvitam* probably to some temple-servants.
553	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 11	Do.	Do. Fragmentary. Records another order of Śōḷakōṉ, details being lost. Also directs that the record should be engraved in the Rājākkaḷ-tambirāṉ-tirumāḷigai. Mentions Perumāḷpiḷḷai towards the end. Cf. No. 554 below.

554	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Records the order of Perumāḷpiḷḷai *alias* Śōḷakōṉ, one of the *mudalis* of the king, granting land for a flower-garden to supply flowers daily to the goddess Tirukkāmakkōṭṭam-uḍaiya-nāchchiyār for the *tiruppū-maṇḍapam* and also providing for the payment of paddy probably for the maintenance of the gardeners. The endowment is stated to have been created for the welfare of the king.
555	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 12	Do.	Do. Records another order of the same officer mentioned in No. 554 above granting land for residential purposes for those tending the flower-garden referred to in No. 554 above.
556	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do. Fragmentary. Seems to refer to another order of the same officer regarding some house-sites. Details are lost.
557	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do. Seems to record another order of the same officer probably granting some land as *iṟaiyili*. Refers to a water-course named after the officer Śōḷakōṉ.
558	Do.	Do.			Do.	Do. Records the order of Vēṇāḍuḍaiyāṉ in respect of the grant of some land by purchase from Tiruchchiṟṟambalamuḍaiyāṉ Tyāgavinōda-brahmārāyaṉ, Uḷachchāṉaṉ Tirunaṭṭapperumāḷ *alias* Tiruvīdikaṇḍa-brahmārāyaṉ and others for raising a flower-garden to supply flowers daily for the *tiruppū-maṇḍapam* of Tiruchchiṟṟambalamuḍaiyār and for the maintenance of the gardeners. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. SII, Vol. XII, No. 245.
559	Fragment paved into the floor on the northern side of the same *prākāra*	Chōḷa	Rājādhirāja [II]	Year .. Mithuna [22].	Do.	Refers to the image of Tirujñāṉasambandhappiḷḷaiyār in the temple of Abhimuktīśuram-uḍaiyār, situated to the west of the (temple of) god Tillai-Viṭaṅkar in Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr, a *taṉiyūr* in Rājādhirāja-vaḷanāḍu. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 12th century.
560	Another fragment in the same place	Do.	[Do.].		Do.	Seems to record a gift for maintaining a lamp. Details are lost. Mentions Amarargaḷnāyaka-bhaṭṭaṉ. Do.
561	Do.	Do.	Kulōttuṅga [III]		Do.	Refers probably to a certain Perumbāṟṟappaliyūr, a *taṉiyūr* in Rājādhirāja-vaḷanāḍu and Tillaināyaka.
562	Do.				Do.	Refers to Karuṇālaiyar of a *maṭha* and *brāhmaṇakkāṇi*. In characters of about the 13th century.
563	Do.				Do.	Refers to a sale of land. Mentions Kaḍavāychchēri. Other details lost. Do.
564	Do.			Year[·]3, day 31[.]	Do.	In several fragments. Refers to a transaction in the 16th year of a king (name lost) and mentions Sundaraśōḷavadi. Another fragment seems to record a grant of land and a third refers to a *tiruppāvāḍaichchiṟappu*. A fourth fragment refers to the [Rāj]āśraya-paḍugai. Do.
565	Do.				Do.	Appears to record a gift. Refers to a *nandavanappuṟam*. Do.
566	Do.				Do.	Records that the object, apparently a pillar, of which this stone must have formed a part is the gift of *vaḷḷal* Perumāḷ-mudaliyār. In characters of 14th-15th century.
567	Do.		....		Telugu	Purport not clear. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—*concld.*					
	Chidambaram—*contd.*					
568	Śivakāmasundarī shrine in the Naṭarāja temple. Base tier around the shrine.	Pāṇḍya . .	[Jaṭāvarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya I] . .	Year 18, 140th day	Sanskrit and Tamil. Grantha and Tamil.	Contains part of the king's *praśasti*, *Samasta-jagad-ādhāra* etc., and appears to record a tax-free gift of land by the king in favour of a deity. Mentions Māṇapallavaṉ-vāykkāl and Uḍaiyār Aḻagiyaśokkar. Other details are lost.
569	*Dhvajastambha-maṇḍapa* of the same shrine. West wall.	Do. . .	Vikramapāṇḍya .		Sanskrit verse, Grantha.	Middle portion built in. Attributes to the king the epithet *Bhuvanaikavīra* and praises the king's valour and exploits and seems to refer to the gilding of the *vimāna*. In characters of about the 13th century.
570	Same wall .	Do. . .	[Jaṭāvarmaṉ] Sundarapāṇḍya I . .		Do. . .	Do. Describes the king's victories over the Hoysaḷa and the kings of Kēraḷa and Ceylon and refers to his perfomance of *Tulārōha*, the gold weighed in which was used for gilding the *sabhā* of the god.
571	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. .		Do. . .	Do. Badly damaged. Contains verses in praise of the king and refers to the gilding of the *sabhā*.
572	*Mukha-maṇḍapa* of the same shrine. Base of a pillar.			Śaka 1716, Ānanda, Āṇi 16.	Tamil .	Records some renovation done by Vaidyaliṅga Tambirāṉ of Tiruvaṇṇāmalai-ādīṉam who is said to have originally hailed from Māyūram.
573	**Vaḷayamādēvi.**—Vēdanārāyaṇa temple. *Maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine. Door frame, southern side.	[Chōḷa] .			Do. . .	Fragmentary. Records an undertaking given by the *mahāsabhā* to pay the taxes on some lands belonging to the temple receiving 30 *kāśu* realised by selling away some gold jewels and silver vessels of the temple of god. . . .laviṉṉagar-Āḻvār as the services in the temple for which the lands had been granted could not be carried on with the burden of the taxes payable on them. Mentions Vānavaṉmādēvivadi and Vīraśōḷa-vāykkāl. In characters of about the 11th century.
574	*Gōpura* of the same temple. Ceiling of the entrance.			Hēviḷambi, Mā[rgaḻi] 20.	Do. . .	Damaged. Mentions an agent of a Nāyakkar and refers to the leasing of land. In late characters.
	VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK					
575	**Dharmanallūr.**—Stone set up in the *Iluppai* (mahuva) grove.			Śaka 166[1], Siddhārtti, Vaikāśi 31, Chaturthi, Wednesday, Pushya =1739 A.D., May 31.	Do. . .	Records that an assembly of the *aramanayāṉ*, *pāḷaiyakārar*, *nāṭṭār and talattār*, probably belonging to the place, granted the equal right of enjoyment of the proceeds of the grove containing various trees such as *Iluppai*, *Nelli*, mango etc. in Dharmanallūr in Uttaṅgā-sīmai included in Vṛiddhāchalam-sīmai

						to the temples of Vṛiddhāchalasvāmi and Dharmapurīśvara of Dharmanallūr for maintaining lamps. The grove is said to have been raised by Villavadaraiyaṉ Aruṇāchalam piḷḷai of the place and placed under the administration of Muttukumārasvāmi-Tambirāṉ of Dharmapurattu-kkaṭṭaḷai.
	TANJAVUR DISTRICT					
	MAYAVARAM TALUK					
576	**Nallāḍai.**—Agnīśvar temple. Central shrine, north wall.	Chōḷa	Tribhuvanavīra (Kulōttuṅga III)	Year 33	Do.	Damaged. Records the confirmation of the right of some people to the cultivation, etc. of the lands in the village by the *nagarattār* of Kulōttuṅgaśōḷapuram *alias* Nallāḍaimaṅgalam in Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.
577	West wall of the same shrine, base.	Do.	Rājarāja [II]	Year lost	Do.	Incomplete. Records an undertaking by some *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple of [Agnīśvara]m-uḍaiyār of Kulōtuṅgaśōḷapuram *alias* Nallāḍaimaṅgalam to provide for the food-offerings and a *sandhi* lamp during the midday worship of the deity Tiruvādavūr-Perumāḷ, set up by Chēramāṉ Tōḻar while renovating the temple, from the day of *Chittirai-vishu* in the 4th regnal year of the king out of the 62 *kalam* of paddy collected from many persons and deposited with them.
578	*Maṇḍapa* in front of the same shrine. East wall outside. Above the sculpture of a human figure with folded hands.				Do.	States that the figure represents Chēramāṉ Tōḻar who renovated the temple of the god. Cf. No. 577 above. In characters of about the 13th century.
	NAGAPPATTINAM TALUK					
579	**Tiruvāymūr.**—Tyāgarājasvāmi temple, *maṇḍapa* in front of Tiruvāymūrnātha shrine. North wall.	Chōḷa	[Kulōttuṅga] III	Year 33, Dhanus, Pūrvapaksha, Wednesday, Śadaiyam=1210 A.D., December 22.	Do.	Damaged. Records an undertaking given by the *Peruṅguṟi-sabhā* of Kaṭṭimāṇkuḍi *alias* Śōḷapāṇḍya-chaturvēdimaṅgalam of Vaṇḍāḷai-Vēḷūr-kkūṟṟam in Rājēndraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu to widen the street leading to a *tōppu* to which the deity was to be taken in procession. Refers to the 6th year of Rājarāja and to Rājarājappērāṟu.
580	Do.	Do.	Rājarāja III	Year [1]9, Mithuna, śu. 10, Wednesday, Chittirai. Probably=1234 A.D., June 7.	Do.	Unfinished. Stops with the mention of the officials of the temple of Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār in Rājēndraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.
581	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 29, Mithuna ba. [12], Friday=1244 A.D., June 3.	Do.	Partly built in. Records the sale of land as *chaṇḍēśvarap-peruvilai* for 4000 *aṉṟāḍu-naṟkāśu* by the authorities of the temple of Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār to Pattarāyppaṇivār *alias* Āṭkoṇḍavilli of Neydalvāyil, to provide for the worship and offerings to the image of Tiruñānampeṟṟa-piḷḷaiyār set up by the purchaser of the land. Mentions Īśanūr *alias* Paramēśvara-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam wherein the donor is stated to have owned some *kāṇi*.
582	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 29+1	Do.	Do. Records an undertaking by Śiṟṟāmūr-uḍaiyāṉ Arayaṉ Kambikkāḍaṉ Pavaḷakkuṉṟaṉ to provide for the expenses on the day of *tirukkāppu* of the festivals, in the months of Puraṭṭāśi and Chittirai, to god Vaṭṭaṇaiyāḍal-uḍaiyār from the proceeds of some land received by him as *kāṇi* from the temple, after paying the specified taxes thereon. Refers to the payment of some money into the temple treasury in this connection.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	TANJAVUR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	NAGAPPATTINAM TALUK—*contd.*					
	Tiruvāymūr—*contd.*					
583	Tyāgarājasvāmi temple, *maṇḍapa* in front of Tiruvāymurnātha shrine. North wall.	Chōḷa	Rājēndra III	Year 11, Mīna ba. 8, Wednesday, Mūlam=1258 A.D., February 27.	Tamil	Records the declaration of the *Peruṅguṟi-mahāsabhā* of Īśanūr *alias* Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimaṅgalam exempting from taxes the lands endowed by Vāṇakōvaraiyar as *maḍappuṟam* to the Tirutturaināyakaṉ-tirumaḍam, built by him, near the temple of Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār.
584	Base of the same wall	Do.	Rājarāja [III]	Year 27, Kumbha ba. 7, Friday, Anusham=1243 A.D., February 13.	Do.	Portions built in. Records an exemption from taxes granted by the *Peruṅguṟi-sabhā* of Kaṭṭimāṇkuḍi *alias* Śōlapāṇḍya-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam to lands endowed for services and offerings to god Piḷḷaiyār set up by Śrī- Krishṇaṉ *alias* Uḍappiṟappu-Aḻagiyappē[ra]yaṉ, residing near the temple of Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār.
585	Do. Engraved in continuation of the above.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the grant of a similar exemption in respect of lands in their village, endowed to the same deity granted by the *sabhā* of Īśaṉūr *alias* Paramēśvara-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam.
586	West wall of the same *maṇḍapa*. Outside	Do.	Tribhuvanavīra (Kulōttuṅga III)	Year 33	Do.	Records an undertaking given by the *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the *muppaduvaṭṭattu-kkāṇi* of the temple of Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār to provide the necessary commodities for the *tirukkaḷabhach-chiṟappu* on the occasion of two festivals to god [Āḍal ?]-viṭaṅkadēvar out of the interest on 1200 *kāśu* deposited with them by Tiruchchiṟṟambalam-uḍaiyāṉ Divākara.... who seems to have received the amount from the *Śrībhaṇḍāram* of the temple for some lands sold to it.
587	Tiers of the same wall	Do.	Rājarāja III	Year 3[0], Dhanus ba. 4, Saturday, Maghā=1245 A.D., December 9, f.d.t. ·12; f.d.n. ·10.	Do.	Records the sale of land for 1400 *kāśu* by the authorities of the temple of god Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār to Āṭkoṇḍavilli *alias* Pattarāyppaṇivār of Neydalvāyil who, in turn, endowed the same to meet the expenses for worship, offerings and procession of god Vaṭṭaṇaiyāḍal-uḍaiyār on the day of *Tiruvādirai* in the month of Mārgaḻi. Cf. No. 581 above.
	South wall of the same *maṇḍapa*. Base	Do.	Vīrarājēndra (Kulōttuṅga III)	Year 6	Do.	Records a gift of 112 *kāśu* by............Pūnaṅgai, a *dēvaraḍiyāḷ* of Tiruvāymūr for a perpetual lamp in the temple of god Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār. The *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple received the amount and undertook to maintain the lamp.

589	East wall of the same *mandapa*. Outside	Do.	Rājēndra III	Year 20, Dhanus śu. 9, Friday, Aśvati=1265 A.D., December 18.	Do.	Stones disarranged. Records the sale of some land by the authorities of the temple of Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār in favour of Kūttan̤ Āṇḍapiḷḷai of Iraiyāṇkuḍi who endowed the land as *jīvitam* for a guard at the western entrance of the temple, after renovating it. The guard was to pay the taxes on the land into the temple treasury. A stray stone to the proper right of this record contains portions of a date viz. the 5th *tithi* of the *aparapaksha* and refers to....śōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.
590	Do.	Do.	[Rā]jēndra [III]	.....Makara śu. 3, Monday, Aviṭṭam.	Do.	Stones disarranged and fragmentary. Records the sale of temple lands by the authorities of the temple of god Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār to Villiyāḷvāṉ Purriḍaṅkoṇḍāṉ for 2000 *kāśu* paid into the temple treasury and the endowment of the land by him for meeting the expenses of some service to a deity (name lost), for his own merit.
591	Do.	Pāṇḍya	Jaṭāvarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya [I]	Year 11, Siṁha ba. 12, Thursday, Puṉarpūśam = 1260 A.D., August 5.	Do.	Records the sale of land by the authorities of the temple of god Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār to Aḷagiyamaṇavāḷapperumāḷ Āṭkoṇḍanāyakaṉ of Teṉkuḍi for 150 *paṇam* and the endowment of the same by the latter for worship and offerings during an *upasandhi* to be called *Āṭkoṇḍaṇāyakaṉ-sandhi* after the donor following the *śiṟukālai-sandhi*. It was stipulated by the *sthānattār* that the amount realised by the sale was to be utilised for the renovation of the temple of Perumāḷ in stone upto the *kapō[ta]ppaḍai* and for some minor repairs in addition. The balance left over was to be utilised for the god's (Perumāḷ's) procession (*ēṟi-aruḷa*).
592	West wall of the Tiruvāymūrnātha shrine	Chōḷa	Rājādhirāja [II]		Do.	In two fragments. One of them records a gift for a lamp by the headman Vāṇavi-ṉāyakaṉ and quotes the [2.]th day. The other fragment mentions the name of the king and *Aṟppaśi Vishu*.
593	Do.	[Do. ?]	Tribhuvanachchakravartti	Year 9	Do.	Damaged. Records the gift of money for a lamp by Indanūr-uḍaiyāṉ Ulaganāthaṉ. The *Śivabrāhmaṇas* undertook to supply one *uḷakku* of oil daily as interest on the amount endowed. In characters of about the 12th century.
594	Do.	[Do. ?]	Do.		Do.	Badly damaged. Appears to record the undertaking given by the *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple to maintain a perpetual lamp. Details are lost. Do.
595	Tiers of the same wall	Do.	Vikramachōḷa	Year 12	Do.	Begins with the *praśasti*, *Pūmādu puṇara* etc. of the king. Registers an *uḷvari* listing the tax-free lands probably belonging to god Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār under the jurisdiction of the *ūr* (*Ūrkīḻ-iṟaiyili*) and lying in Kaṭṭimāṇkuḍi, Īśanūr, Amudamaṅgalam and Ālaṅguḍi.
596	Do.	Do.	Rājādhirāja [II]	Year 11	Do.	Records a gift of 50 *kāśu* paid into the temple treasury by Pañchavaṉ Viḻupparaiyaṉ to maintain two perpetual lamps, one to be burnt before god Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār for the merit of Vēḷāṉ-bhaṭṭaṉ *alias* .... rāyar and the other before the goddess in the temple for the merit of the donor's forefathers. The *peruṅguṟi-sabhā* of Īśanūr *alias* Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Aḷa-nāḍu having received the money from the temple, made some lands tax-free stipulating that the lease-holders of the said lands should contribute ghee towards the maintenance of the lamps.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS.—*contd.*					
	TANJAVUR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	NAGAPPATTINAM TALUK—*contd.*					
	Tiruvāymūr—*contd.*					
597	Tyāgarājasvāmi temple. Tiruvāymūr-nātha shrine. Tiers of the west wall.	Chōḷa	Kulōttuṅga III	Year 26	Tamil	Records the gift of a brass lamp with *nārāśam* (rod) and 600 *kāśu* for maintaining the same by Uḍaiya-nāchchi *alias* Śivan-Perundēvi, wife of Vaippūr-uḍaiyān Tirunāgīśvaram-uḍaiyān, a merchant residing at Pāśai, stipulating that the lamp may be burnt during the three *sandhis*. The *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple received the amount and agreed to maintain the endowment.
598	South wall of the same shrine	Do.	Rājarāja [III]	Year 20, Ishabha (Rishabha) śu. 11, Monday, Śōti (Svāti). Probably= 1236 A. D., May 19. The *tithi* ended at ·34 of the previous day.	Do.	Records a gift of 600 *kāśu* by Śemborśōdi Vaṭṭaṇaiyāḍal-uḍaiyār of Kāṭṭūr for maintaining three *sandhi* lamps to be burnt before the deity Aḷagiya-Vināyagappiḷḷaiyār set up by him in front of the *Śrīpīṭha* in the temple of Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār. The *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple received the amount and undertook to burn the lamps. Cf. *A. R. Ep.* 1960-61, B. Nos. 299 and 301.
	Do.			Year 24	Do.	Badly damaged and partly built in. Records an undertaking given by the *sabhā* of .... kuḍi in respect of an endowment made by a Mūvēndavēḷār (name lost,). Mentions Tirukkēraḷappichchan as a recipient of paddy probably as *maṭha-bhōgam*. Refers to a *tirumugam*. In charactres of about the 13th century.
600	Do.	Chōḷa	Tribhuvanachchakravartti Vīrarājēndra (Kulōttuṅga III).	...., Makara ...., Thursday, Mūlam.	Do.	Stones displaced and damaged. Records the exemption from taxes granted by the *Peruṅguṟi-sabhā* of Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Rājēndraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu to some lands endowed for the worship and offerings, and for meeting the expenses during the procession, to some deity set up by an individual (name lost.)
601	Do.			Year 7	Do.	Fragmentary. Records a gift of 60 *kāśu* for maintaining a perpetual lamp. Other details lost. In characters of about the 13th century.
602	Do				Do.	Do. Appears to record the gift of some amount of *kāśu* by .... ṇākaradēvan *alias* Amarakōṉār probably of Mēlmalai-Paḷaiyanur-nāḍu to maintain a perpetual lamp in the temple. The *śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple received the amount and agreed to provide one *uḻakku* of ghee daily for the lamp. Do,

603	Do.	Chōḷa	Rājādhirāja [II]	Year 12, Makara ba. 11, Monday, Mūlam=1175 A.D., January 20 or =1178 A. D. January 16, f.d. n.·15	Do.	Badly damaged. Records a gift of money in *kāśu* to maintain a lamp.
604	South wall, outside	Do.	Rājēndra [III]	Year............, Thursday, Rōhiṇī.	Do.	Fragmentary. Ends of the lines are lost. Records a tax-free gift of some land to provide for the expenses in a *maṭha* which was established by a person (name lost) in the street on the southern side of the temple of god Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār by Kūttāḍunāyaṉ *alias* Rājēndraśōḷa-kāraikkāḍ-ḍaiyāṉ. See No. 619 below.
605	Tiers of the same wall	Pāṇḍya	Varaguṇa		Do.	Damaged and middle portion built in. Records a gift of 8 *kaḻañju* of gold to maintain a perpetual lamp for god Tiruvāmūr-mahādēvar. Other details are lost. Appears to be a later copy, being in characters of about the 12th-13th century.
606	Do.				Do.	Do. Engraved in continuation of the above. Records a gift of 8 *kaḻañju* of gold to maintain a lamp for god Tiruvāmūr-mahādēvar. Do.
607	Do.				Do.	Do. Records a gift of 5 *kaḻañju* of gold by Śāttaṉ Vaḍugaṉ to provide *oḻukkavi* at the time of the midday worship to god Tiruvāmūr-mahādēvar from the interest on the money endowed. Do.
608	Do.	Pāṇḍya	Māṟañjaḍaiyaṉ	Year 4+11	Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift for providing one *nāḻi* of cow's milk to the temple by a person, (name lost,) from Toṇḍai-nāḍu. Do.
609	Do.	Chōḷa	Rājakēsarivarman	Year 9	Do.	Do. Appears to record a gift of 8 *kaḻañju* of gold to maintain a lamp out of the interest on it by Śīyānūraṉ of Śāṇḍilya-gōtra. Do.
610	Do.				Do.	Do. Engraved in continuation of the above. Appears to record a gift of gold to god Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār for a perpetual lamp. Other details are lost. Do.
611	Do.	Chōḷa	Parakēsarivarman	Year 13	Do.	Do. Records a similar gift of gold probably by a person from Pāṇḍi-nāḍu. Mentions the *sabhā* of Kaṭṭimāṉkuḍi. Do.
612	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 3[2]	Do.	Do. Records a gift probably of gold to maintain half a lamp before god Mahādēvar of Tiruvāymūr. Do.
613	Do.	Do.	Rājakēsarivarmaṉ	Year 18+1	Do.	Damaged. Records an endowment to yield one *kuṟuṇi* of ghee per month for a perpetual lamp to god Tiruvāymūruḍaiya-perumāṉaḍigaḷ made by a resident of Śiṟṟāmūr. Do.
614	Do.	Do.	Rājarāja	Year 2[.]	Do.	Do. Engraved in continuation of the above. Records a sale of land made tax-free for 40 *kāśu* by the *sabhā* of Kaṭṭimāṉkuḍi-Vaḍavūr in favour of the temple of Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār to provide for various offerings during midday services and during two festivals to the god. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS.—*contd.*					
	TANJAVUR DISTRICT.—*concld.*					
	NAGAPPATTINAM TALUK.—*concld.*					
	Tiruvāymūr.—*concld.*					
615	Tyāgarājasvāmni temple. Tiruvāymūr-nātha shrine. Tiers of the south wall.	[Chōḷa]			Tamil	Damaged. Records a sale of land made tax-free by the *Peruṅguṟi-sabhā* of Īśanūr *alias* Paramēśvara-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam in favour of the temple. Mentions king Rājarāja in the body of the record. Do.
616	Tyāgarāja shrine of the same temple. North wall, base.	Pāṇḍya	[Vikramapāṇḍya]	Year lost	Do.	Fragmentary and built in. Seems to record a tax-free gift of land for a *sandhi* instituted after his own name, to the god by the king. In characters of about the 13th century.
617	Vēdāraṇyēśvara shrine in the same temple. North wall, base.	Chōḷa	Kulōttuṅga [III]	Year 4, Makara śu. 10, Monday, Kārttigai. Irregular.	Do.	Records the undertaking given by the *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple to maintain a perpetual lamp in the temple out of the interest on the 100 *kāśu* they received from Vaittavāṉ .... Dāmōdira[ṉ] *alias* [Kulōttuṅga]chōḷa-kKachchiyarāyar of Periyakkuḍi.
618	Do.	Do.	Rājarāja III	Year 8	Do.	Partly built in. Appears to record a list of lands in the village granted as *nandavanappuṟam*, *bhaṇḍārappuṟam* etc., by some individuals to god Tiruvāymūr-uḍaiyār, and made tax-free by the *Peruṅguṟi-sabhā* of Īśaṉūr *alias* Paramēśvara-chatur-vēdimaṅgalam. Mentions Araśūruḍaiyāṉ *alias* Kaḷa-ppāḷa-rāyar as one of the donors.
619	Fragments built into in the *gōpura* of the same temple.	Do.	Rājēndra III	Year 21	Do.	In several fragments, disarranged with portions missing. Refers to a grant of land made tax-free as *maḍappuṟam* for a *maṭha* by Rājēndraśōḷa-kKāraikkāḍudaiyāṉ and states that it was lying fallow. Other details are not clear. Among the names of individuals mentioned occurs Ayyanaṅkakāra-ppēraiyaṉ. See No. 604 above.
620	Do.	Do. ?	Tribhuvanachchakravarti	.... trayōdaśi	Do.	Fragmentary. Records some endowment, details lost, for the procession of the god during some festivals. In characters of about the 13th century.
	PAPANASAM TALUK					
621	**Valaṅgaimāṉ.**—Lintel of the entrance into the *garbhagṛiha* in the Marudārāmar temple.				Do.	Records an imprecation against any one disputing over the wet and dry lands granted as *sarvamānya* to the temple of Śrī-Kayilāyanātha by Apparāyaṉ. In late characters.
622	Tiers of the south wall in the Varadarāja Perumāḷ temple.	Vijayanagara	[Krishṇa?]dēva-mahā rāya	Śaka 1447, Pārthipa, Tai 2.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record a grant of land for services to god .... mīgāmaṉ Perumāḷ-Varadarājaṉ by Paṭṭaṅgidhīrar Viṉaitī[r]ttār Piḷḷai, an agent of the king, after regulating the payments to be made by the *kaikkōḷar*.

623	Stray stone within the compound of the temple.			Svabhānu, Āḍi [2?]	Do.	Refers to the land called *ambaṭṭaṇkōl* endowed to god Varadarāja-pPerumāḷ by Mayilēṟum Perumāḷ. In late characters.
624	Stepping-stone at the gateway to the inner shrine of the same temple.			Khara, Āḍi 15	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land to god Pāvai-Perumāḷ Varadarāja-Perumāḷ and Nāchchiyār by Aṇṇaṇ Appu[ḷ]ḷai, the agent of Sāḷuva Deṇāyakkar. Do.
	TANJAVUR TALUK					
625	**Rājēndram.**—South wall of the Kshaṇamuktīśvara temple.	Pāṇḍya	Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara	Year 31	Do.	Records the gift of land made tax-free for worship to god Pōdumuttīśvaram-uḍaiyār of Rajēndraśōḷanallūr, a hamlet of Śrī-Virudarājabhayaṅkara-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam (?) for the well-being of the king, for the merit (?) of Toṇḍaimāṉār and for the prosperity of the village by the *kūṭṭapperumakkaḷ* of the place. States that some land granted as *iṟaiyili* previously was found inadequate and consequently worship had been stopped. In characters of the 13th century.
626	West wall of the same temple			Year 12, Kuṁbham	Do.	Records a transaction connected with No. 625 above. States that the land granted to god Pōdumuttīśvaram-uḍaiyār of Rājēndraśōḷanallūr, a hamlet of Virudarājabhayaṅkara-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam was found insufficient as the levies by the *ūr* could not be met and the *Śivabrāhmaṇa* in charge of worship ran away and that the *kūṭṭapperumakkaḷ* of the place now made a fresh grant of land for the well-being of the king. Do.
	TIRUTTURAIPPUNDI TALUK					
627	**Tirukkoḷḷikkāḍu (Terkukkāḍu).**—South wall of the central shrine in the Agnīśvara temple.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja I		Do.	Built in. Contains the *praśasti*, *Tirumagaḷ pōla*, etc. Seems to record a grant of land for a perpetual lamp.
628	Same wall				Do	Do. Contains the final portion of the record of a gift of land by purchase as *tiruviḷakkuppuṟum*. In characters of the 11th century.
629	Do.				Do.	Do. Contains the final portions of the record of a gift of l nd, made tax-free on its being brought under the plough by different individuals, by the *ūrār* of Girinallūr. Probably a continuation of No. 130 of 1935-36. Do.
630	North wall of the same shrine				Do.	Do. Seems to record a transaction in land by the *sabhā* of Tiruvaḍimaṅgalam. Do.
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT					
	KARUR TALUK					
631	**Tāndōṇimalai.**—Slab fixed into the obelisk in *khāji-mānyam*.			1783 A.D., April 2	English, Roman	Commemorates the seige of the fort at Caroor (Karūr) and its evacuation on the said date. Also gives the details about the casualties.
632	Rock near the carved figure of god Raṅganātha near the foot of the hillock.			Śaka 1751, Kali 4930, Virōdhi, Tai 23, Wednesday, Ēkādaśi, Tiruvādirai=1830 A. D., February 3, f.d.t. ·88.	Tamil	Records the obeisance of Śūḍikkoḍutta-nāchchiyār at the feet of Ulagaḷundāṉ (for Ulagaḷandāṉ) and refers to the *tirumañjana* on the Tāndōṇimalai.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS.—*contd.*					
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	LALGUDI TALUK					
633	**Iḍaiyāttumaṅgalam.**—Māṅgalyēśvara temple, central shrine, north, west and south walls.				Tamil	In fragments. Seems to record an undertaking given by the *peruṅguṟi-sabhā* of Tiruvāṇaikāvil to remit for a specific period (?) the tax on some lands purchased by Rājarāja-brahmārāyar from the *kuḍimakkaḷ* of the place and granted as *dēvadāna* by him, in lieu of 150 *kaḻañju* of gold which the *sabhā* owed the latter. The reign of Rājarāja is referred to in the body of the record. Mentions Dattaṉ Tāyabhaṭṭaṉ and others of the Rāthītara-gōtra who owned lands bounding the land granted. Cf. No. 634 below. In characters of about the 11th century.
634	Tiers around the central shrine of the same temple.				Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to Mummuḍiśōḻamaṅgalam and Parāntakapuram. as boundaries of a piece of land. Rāthītaraṉ Dattaṉ Tāya-bhaṭṭaṉ is mentioned as a signatory. Cf. No. 633 above. Do.
635	**Kāṭṭūr.**—Śiva temple, central shrine, south wall, base.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja I		Do.	Do. Contains a portion of the *praśasti, Tirumagaḷ pōla* etc. Probably refers to some grant of land made by the *perumakkaḷ*.
636	**Kottamaṅgalam.**—Stone set up on the main road in the village.	Pāṇḍya	Jaṭāvarmaṉ Vīrapāṇḍya	Year 5, Mithuna śu. 15, Tuesday, Mūlam, Probably= 1301 A.D., June 20, f.d.t. ·96, f.d.n. ·04.	Do.	Do. Contains the representations of a plough, *pūrṇakumbha* flanked by a lampstand on either side, and a drum. Mentions Irāvaḷar. Other details are lost.
637	Pillar in the Śiva temple in ruins in the centre of the village.				Do.	Records the gift of the income (*mēlvāram*) from two plots of land in Kīramaṅgalachchēri for *oḻukkavi* and for ghee for a lamp to god Piḍārar of Koṟṟamaṅgalam by Ēṟaṉ Chēndaṉ of Vaṇḍāḷañ-Chāttamaṅgalam in Chemburaikkaṇḍam. In characters of about the 10th century.
638	Another stone in the same place				Do.	Damaged. Records the gift of a house-site by the *tāṉattār, kaikkōḷa-mudaligaḷ* and the *dēvaraḍiyār* to Āditta-dēvaṉ who set up the images of the *āvuḍaiyār* and the *nāchchiyār*. In characters of the 13th century.
639	Ruined shrine in the same place. Base of west wall.	Hoysaḷa	Rāmanātha	Year [.]6	Do.	Damaged. Records an undertaking given by the *ūravar* of Koṟṟamaṅgalam *alias* Jaṉanāthanallūr in Kiḻāṟ-kūṟṟam in respect of contributions in paddy for offerings to the deity Nāchchiyār whose image is stated to have been set up in

						the *tirukkāmakkōṭṭam* in the temple of Brahmīśuramuḍaiyā-nāyaṉār by Kāmachchīyaṉ Sundarapperumāḷ *alias* Toṇḍaimāṉ Pallavaraiyaṉ of Jaṉanāthanallūr.
640	Base and tiers, east wall of the same shrine.	Chōḷa .	Kulōttuṅgachōḷa .	Year [1.] .	Do. .	Two fragments. Refers to the boundaries of a piece of land granted and contains the names of a few signatories. In characters of about the 12th century.
641	West base of a *maṇḍapa* in front of the same shrine.			Year 5 .	Do. .	Fragmentary. Refers to the *Peruṅguṟi-mahāsabhā* of Koṟṟamaṅgalam and to a sale of land. In characters of the 11th century.
642	Tiers of the eastern side, same *maṇḍapa*.	Chōḷa .	Vikramachōḷa . .		Do .	Fragmentary. Mentions Śiriḷaṅgō Vaḍagōpuram-uḍaiyāṉ and refers to a grant of land.
643	Do. In a cow-shed in the same temple.	Do. .	Do. .		Do. .	Do. Mentions Brahmīśuram and refers to the procession of the god.
644	Wall of another shrine in the same place adjoining the road.				Do. .	Do. Refers to a sale of land. Mentions Kalāṟ-kūṟṟam in .... bhuvanamuḻuduḍai-vaḷanāḍu and Śirāmavadi. In characters of about the 11th century.
645	Stray stone in the same place .			Year [5] .	Do. .	Do. Refers to an agreement between the *niyāyattār* and *ūrār* of Abhimānamērunallūr and the merchants of Rājēndra-śōḷapperunteru. Refers to a *brahmadēyam* in Kalār-kūṟṟam in Ulagamuḻuduḍai-vaḷanāḍu. Do.
646	Another stray stone .	Chōḷa .	Vikramachōḷa . .		Do. .	Do. Damaged. Mentions a *brahmadēyam* in Kaḷāṟ-kūṟṟam.
647	Piece of a hexagonal pillar at the same place.				Do. .	Do. Refers to a sale of land. Mentions Śrutimāṉ Jananāthan and Śirāman Tiruvaraṅganārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭar. In characters of about the 11th century.
648	Stray stones in the same temple .				Do. .	Fragments. One of the fragments refers to a gift of land by purchase and mentions Veḷḷāḷaṉ Śirāḷaṉ of Abhimānamērunallūr; another to a grant of land by purchase to god Brahmīśuvaram-uḍaiyār; the third, to the grant of a piece of land for a lamp and so on. Some of them are in characters of the 11th and the rest are in those of the 12th century.
649	Stray stone in the house of the village physician.				Do. .	Do. Mentions Pūvāli-Īśvaram. In characters of about the 12th century.
650	Stone set up on the way to the Perumāḷ temple in ruins, in the village.	Chōḷa .	Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III)	Year 34 .	Do. .	Records that the temple, Śrī-Rājakēsarivinnagar in Koṟṟamaṅgalam in Kalāṟ-kūṟṟam in Vaḍagarai-Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu, was renamed as Eḻupattoṉpadu-nāṭṭu padineṉ-bhūmi-Aiññūṟṟuva-viṉṉagar. Mentions the signatory Periyanāṭṭuvēḷāṉ.
651	Tiers of the base on the southern side of the *maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine in the same temple.	Do. .	Rājakēsarivarmaṉ . .	Year 7 .	Do. .	Records the provision made for food offerings during the *ardhajāma* service to Śrī-Vāsudēva-viṉṉagar-emberumāṉ at Kīramaṅgalachchēri in the eastern division of Kalāṟ-kūṟṟam in Maḷa-nāḍu by Śīkaṇḍaṉ Rishīkēśaṉ, the *Śrīkāryam* of the deity, by investing 49 *kaḻañju* of gold belonging to the temple in land purchased from Āchchiyaṉ Śrī-Vāsudēvaṉ. In characters of the 10th century. See No. 653 below.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS.—*contd.*					
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.—*contd.*					
	LALGUDI TALUK.—*contd.*					
	Kottamaṅgalam—*concld.*					
652	Tiers of the base on the southern side of the *maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine in the Perumāḷ temple.	Chōḷa	Vikramachōḷa	Year 13	Tamil	Records the undertaking given by two priests and the *Śrī-vaishṇava-kaṅgāṇi* of the temple of Rājakēsari-viṇṇagar-emberumāṉ in Koṟṟamaṅgalam for maintaining a lamp before the deity Maṇavāḷāḷvār in the same temple out of the interest on 3 *aṉṟāḍu-naṟkāśu* received from Oḷimati-uḍaiyāṉ.
653	Tiers of the base on the northern side of the *maṇḍapa*.	Do.	Parakēsarivarman	Year 11	Do.	Records the grant of land after getting it freed from taxes for *ēkāśiti-tirumañjaṉam* and for food offerings to Rājakēsari-viṇṇagar-emberumāṉ on the *dvādaśi* day in the month of Mārgaḷi by Āchchiyaṉ Bhaṭṭaṉ Chakrapāṇi Śrī-Vāsudēvaṉ, a *brahmādhirāja* of Peruveṅgūr. See below, No. 654.
654	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record an undertaking given by the *sabhā* of Kīramaṅgalam to exempt the land granted to god Emberumāṉ of Rājakēsari-vishṇugṛiham referred to above from taxes in lieu of some gold received from Āchchiyaṉ Bhaṭṭaṉ Chakrapāṇi Śri-Vāsudēvaṉ. See No. 653 above.
655	Central shrine, north wall	Do.	Rājarāja I	Year 20	Do.	Commences with the *praśasti*, *Tirumagaḷ pōla* etc. Records an undertaking given by the *Śrīkāryam* officers of Rājakēsari-Vishṇugṛiham to celebrate a festival on the day of *Śadayam* every month, and another festival in the month of Chittirai to extend over seven days ending on the day of *Sadayam*, the natal star of the king, with 300 *kalam* of paddy which was the produce of a piece of land formerly granted as *dēvadāna* to the god but which was not being utilised, on the orders of Āvaṉam-uḍaiyāṉ Māttāṇḍaṉ, a *paṇi-magaṉ* of the king who checked the accounts of the temple in the course of his inspection in the *nāḍu* during that year. Mentions the measure *Rājāśrayaṉ-marakkāl*.
656	Stones built in at the entrance into the *maṇḍapa*.	[Do.]	[Parakēsarivarman]		Do.	In four fragments. Seems to record a gift of land after purchase. Refers to the donor mentioned in Nos. 651, 653 and 654 above. One of the fragments mentions the month Mēsha. In characters of about the 10th century.
657	Stones built into the base of the front-side of the courtyard.				Do.	In two fragments. One of them mentions a *Vishṇugṛiham* and the other records the gift of 90 sheep for a lamp. Do,

	Aiyaṉār temple in the village. Stones built into the walls.				Do.	In four fragments. One of them records some provisions made for food-offerings and a lamp to Brahmīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyaṉār of Koṟṟamaṅgalam. Two others refer to grants of land. The fourth mentions Piḍāri. In characters of the 14th and 15th century.
659	Stone set up near a well in front of the same temple.				Do.	Damaged. Mentions the *brahmadēya* Jaṉanāthanallūr. In late characters.
660	**Lālguḍi**..—Saptaṟishīśvara temple, pillar in the *Vasanta-maṇḍapa*.				Do.	States that this pillar was contributed by five persons whose names are given. In characters of the 13th century.
661	Another pillar in the same place				Do.	Seems to state that this pillar was the contribution of some persons who belonged to the *Śī-gōpālar* community who had the lease-rights in Periya-Kaṇṇaṉūr in Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-nāḍu. Do.
662	Pillar near the switch board in the *mēḷa-ttaḍi-maṇḍapa*.				Do.	States that this pillar was contributed by four members of the same community mentioned in No. 661 above, but who had the lease-rights in Kuṇḍāṟṟūr in Vaḷḷuvappāḍi-nāḍu for the *nūṟṟukkāl-maṇḍapam*, to be named after their *nāḍu*. Do.
663	Easternmost pillar in the Naṭarāja-*maṇḍapa*.				Do.	States that this pillar was the contribution of four persons who had the lease-rights in Pūnduṟai of the same *nāḍu* as mentioned in No. 661 above. For the same *maṇḍapa* mentioned in No. 662 above. Mentions Amarasundara-nāyaṉār. Do.
664	Ammaṉ shrine, pavement slab				Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record a sale of land. In characters of the 11th century.
665	Left wall in the passage leading to the first *prākāra*.	Vijayanagara	Viruppaṇa-uḍaiyār	Prajāpati	Do.	Records the gift of a plot of land in Vīṟṟirunda-Perumāḷnallūr in Iḍaiyāṟṟu-nāḍu by purchase from Aḻagiyamaṇavāḷapperumāḷ of Śōḷamādēvi as *tiruviḷakkuppuṟam* for one perpetual lamp to god Tiruttavatturaiuḍaiya-nāyaṉār by Māyēśura-ppiriyaṉ Sundarattōḷ-uḍaiyāṉ of Tiruppuṅgūr, the accountant in the temple of Śivalōkamuḍaiya-nāyaṉār in Tiruppuṅgūr in Tiruvāli-nāḍu.
666	Do.	Do.	Virūpāksha	Śaka 1419 (wrong for 1420), Kāḷayukti, Kumbha śu. 11, Thursday, Tiruvādirai= 1499 A.D., February 21. The nakshatra ended at ·49 on the previous day.	Do.	Records the gift of income from taxes including *koṟṟilakkai*, *śūlavari*, *kuruvippaṇam*, *kāḍu-veṭṭu*, *tōṉikaivari*, *mūkkuttivari* etc., as *sarvamānya* for worship and other services to God Tiruttavatturai-uḍaiya Tambirāṉār of Cheṉṉi-kkūṟṟam in Iḍaiyāṟṟu-nāḍu in Teṉkarai-Pāṇḍikulāśani-vaḷanāḍu by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvaraṉ* Kōṉēridēva-mahārājaṉ.
667	Right wall	Do.	Pratāpa-Dēvarāya II	Śaka 1352 (*Rāmalōka*), Sādhāraṇa, Makara, *ardhōdaya* =1431 A.D., January 14, Sunday.	Sanskrit, Grantha	Records the gift of the village Tuvvēli to the deity Saptarshinātha by Vyāsabhārati, the disciple of Rāṃachandra-Sarasvati.
668	*Maṇḍapa* to the south of the Vināyaka shrine in the first *prākāra*. Pillar.				Tamil	States that this pillar was contributed by four persons having lease rights in Nāḷalūr for the hundred-pillared *maṇḍapa* of Uḍaiyār Amarasundara-nāyaṉār. One of them is also referred to as *samaiya-mantri*. In characters of about the 13th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.* TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—*contd.* LALGUDI TALUK—*contd.* **Lālguḍi**—*concld.*					
669	Saptarishīśvara temple. *Maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine, wall left of entrance (behind the Vishṇu image).	Chōḷa	Rājēndra I	Year 29	Tamil	Partly built in. Contains part of the *praśasti*, *Tirumaṇṇi vaḷara* etc., of the king. Seems to record an arrangement made by Tirulōkasundaraṉ for the investment of some gold endowed for 4 perpetual lamps in the temple of Tiruttavatturai Mahādēvar in land purchased from a *mahāsabhā* and for celebrating the *Tiruvādirai-ttirunāḷ* annually in the temple with the excess of paddy left over after meeting the expenses for the lamps.
670	Do. In continuation of the above	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the gift of a number of gold jewels set with stones to the god and the goddess by the *māhēśvara-kkaṅgāṇi* Śivapādyadēvaṉ and another. Mentions Dēśaviṭaṅkadēvar.
671	Second *prākāra*, stone built into the walls of the kitchen.	Do.	Parakēsarivarmaṉ	Year 20	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record a gift of land for some offerings during nights to Tirumēṟṟaḷi-pperumāṉaḍigaḷ and the exemption of the taxes on that land by the *sabhā* of Alaiyūr. In characters of the 10th century.
672	Do.				Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record a grant of land to *Āgamapperumakkaḷ* for reciting and teaching the *āgamas* in that place. Dantivarma[maṅgalam] and Alaiyūr are mentioned in this connection. In characters of the 11th century.
673	Do.	[Pāṇḍya]	Māṟavarmaṉ		Do.	In three fragments. One of them refers to a *vyavasthai* and perhaps to the installation of an image. The other two seem to be connected and they record a grant of land for offerings and a festival to god Kāmadēvapperu[māḷ], and they also mention Jaṉaṉāthanallūr, Peruṅgōṉūr and [Kulōttu]ṅgaśōḷa-brahmārāyar. In characters of the 13th century.
674	Do.			Śaka 13,..........., Śrīmu[kha], Tai 2.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the obeisance of Kumāra Narasaiyar. Mentions a *maṇḍapam*.
675	Do.				Do.	Fragments. Contains the names of a few signatories. In characters of the 12th century.
676	Do.			...., Monday	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Refers to a grant of 3,000 *kuḻi* of land. Mentions Kāma[dēvapperumāḷ] and refers to a *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* land. In characters of the 13th century.
677	Store-room adjoining the kitchen, east and north walls.	Chōḷa	Kulōttuṅga		Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Tyāgavalli-vaḷanāḍu and a *sabhā* and refers to the grant of land made tax-free. In characters of the 12th century.

678	Do. North wall .				Do. . .	Fragment. Seems to refer to *Śaṭṭappe[rumakkaḷ]*. In characters of the 10th century.
679	Base of the verandah of the store-room,				Do. . .	Two fragments. One of them mentions śrī-Sēnāpati-āḻvār and refers to a grant of 500 *kuḻi* of wet land. The other records the grant of land as *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* for repairs of the temple and a festival at the instance of Piḷḷai Pallava[raiyaṉ]. In characters of the 15th century.
680	**Maḻavaṉūr.**—Stone dug up from a field to the north-east of the village.			Bahudhānya, Āḍi 15	Do. . .	Bears the figures of a *liṅga* and a *triśūla*. Records the grant of 2 *chey* of land to god Maḻavēśurar by Vāṇādarāya-paṇḍāram. In late characters.
681	Another stone in a field called Śāmikuṇḍu			Kali 4969, Prabhava, Vaikāśi 27.	Do. . ..	Records the gift of land to god Periyasvāmi of Peruṅgāvūr and another deity probably of the same village by Āchchukuṭṭi and Śaṅgilimuttu of Maḻavanūr.
682	**Maṇakkāl.**—Kailāsanātha temple, central shrine, South wall, tiers.				Do. . .	States that this stone (?) was contributed by a *vēḷāṉ*. In characters of the 12th century.
683	**Māndurai**—Śiva temple, south wall, tiers.			[Īś]vara, Tai 10 .	Do. . .	Records the gift of land for worship and other services to the *nāyaṉār* probably of [Māṉ]durai situated on the northern bank. Two fragments in the same place mention respectively the *birudas* such as *manōbhayaṅkara, Mūvarāyaragaṇḍaṉ* etc., and the year Īśvara. In characters of the 16th century.
684	Piḍāri temple, west wall, tiers .				Do. . .	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a grant of land as *śaṅguppuṟamkāṇi* by two persons. Invokes the protection of the *Nagarnāṭṭār*. In characters of the 11th century.
685	**Nagar.**—Apratīśvara temple. Stone set up near the second entrance.				Do. . .	Damaged. Seems to refer to the lands allotted to the temple-servants viz., priests, *parichārakas* and *svayampākis*. Refers to the land *tuṟaimugam-chey* and mentions a Piḍāri-kōyil among the boundaries. Cf. No. 687 below. In late characters.
686	Tiers to the left of the same entrance .				Do .	Fragmentary. Refers to the restoration by Gaṅgaṉ of the image of Vin*h*yaka-ppiḷḷaiyār looted in the course of a riot, In characters of the 12th century.
687	East wall, left of entrance into the *maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine.			Akshaya, Āvaṇi 27 .	Do. . .	Records the grant of land as *sarvamānya* to the temple-servants mentioned in No. 685 above as well as to the garland-maker, bodyguard, servant-woman and the *dāsis* of Apparatīśvara temple. Kōdaṇḍarāma-dīkshitar was the *sthānika* of the temple. In late characters.
688	Do. Right of entrance . .	Chōḻa .	Kulōttuṅga (III) .	Year 13, Ṛishabha śu. (for ba.) 11, Monday, Rēvatī= 1191 A.D., May 20.	Do. . .	Incomplete. Records the sale of land in Maḻavaṉūr and Nagar by the *peruṅguṟi-mahāsabhā* of Pelaṅgāvūr in Kīḻpilāṟu in Pāchchil-kūṟṟam to the temple of Pirid[i]valīchcharam-uḍaiyār in Nagar in Kalār-kūṟṟam in Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu, in order to pay off their tax-obligations (*karabādai*) in respect of some lands which had been deserted by the lease-holders who could not fulfil their obligations in their turn to the *sabhā* due to failure of crops.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	Lalgudi Taluk—*concld.*					
	Nagar—*concld.*					
689	Apratīśvara temple. *Maṇḍapa*, south wall.	Pāṇḍya	Māṟavarmaṉ Kulaśēkhara	Year 29, Rishabha ba. 3, Friday, Mūlam=1297 A.D., May 10, f.d.t.·15.	Tamil	Records a *vyavasthā* by the *mahāsabhā* of the place which met at the *maṇḍapa* in the temple of Pṛithvīvallīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār in Nagar, a hamlet of Pōśaḷa Vīrasōmī-śvara-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, an *agaram* of Vikramapuram apparently exempting from taxes the lands granted by Anantanārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭaṉ of Gōmaḍam and his brothers to the deity (name lost) set up as *āśrayaliṅga* in the *prākāra* of the temple by Anantanārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭaṉ.
690	Do.	[Do.]			Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Pōsaḷa-Vīrasōmēśvara-chaturvēdima-ṅgalam. In characters of the 13th century.
691	North wall in the same place.	Chōḷa	Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III)	Year 11, Karkaṭaka śu. 2, Sunday, Rēvati. Irregular.	Sanskrit and Tamil, Grantha and Tamil.	Begins with a Sanskrit verse stating that this is a record in the *Paśchimadvāra* issued by the *Māhēśvaras*. Records a *samaya-śāsana* bestowed by a congregation of the *Śrī-Rudra-māhēśvaras* and the *Māhēśvaras* of many *maṇḍalas* and some other bodies at the *Nāṟpattеṇṇāyiravaṉ- tirukkā-vanam* in the temple of Tāyilunallīśvaram-uḍaiyār in Mēlaittiruvāśal in Śrīmāhēśvaranallūr in Mīmalai-nāḍu at the instance of the deity Chaṇḍēśvara, granting some land as *śilpāchārya-kkāṇi* and also some honours and privileges of the *samaya* on Tillaināyakaṉ *alias* Tiruttavatturai-āchāriyaṉ and his brother for their services to the said temple and to the *samaya*. Tillaināyakaṉ is said to have been the *Tachchāchāriyaṉ* of Maṇakkāl *alias* Virudarājabhajyaṅkara-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam in the *kīḻaimuṟi* of Maḷa-nāḍu.
692	Central shrine, south wall, base and tiers	Do.	Rājādhirāja II	Year 6, 80th day	Tamil	Begins with the *praśasti*, *Kaḍal śūḻnda pār ēḻum* etc., of the king. Records that the king granted as *dēvadāna-iṟaiyili*, some land in Tiladakkuḍi in Nerkuppaikkaṇḍam for various services to Piruduvali-Īśvaram-uḍaiyār in Nagar in Kalāṟ-kūṟṟam at the instance of Akaḷaṅka-nāḍāḻvāṉ. Also contains the details of the estimated yield of paddy from the land granted.
693	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Fragmentary. Contains portions of the same *praśasti* as in No. 692 above.
694	West wall, tiers	[Do.]		...., śu. 3, Wednesday, Rōhiṇī.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land to provide for worship and offerings to the image of Subrahmaṇya-ppiḷḷaiyār set up in the temple. In characters of the 12th century.
695	Do.				Do.	Reads: *Vēṅkaḍaltuṟaivar śai.* In late characters.

696	North wall, tiers			Śaka 14[.]4	Do.	Damaged and illegible. Seems to record a gift of land as *dēvadāna*.
697	Stone set up to the left of entrance of the Piḷḷaiyār temple in the village.				Do.	Damaged. Probably refers to a gift of land free from taxes to Piḷḷaiyār. Mentions Tipparaśar, Muttuvīramaraśar etc. In late characters.
698	Stone found in a field				Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to refer to some *ubhayam* to a temple and to *mahā-pradōsham*. Do.
699	**Piṇṇavāśal.**—Kailāsanātha temple. central shrine, west wall, tiers.	Vijayanagara	Narasiṁharāyar-kumāra—Dhammarāyar.	Śaka 1426 (for 1427), Krōdhana, Makara śu. 11, Monday, Rōhiṇī=1506 A.D., January 5, f.d.n. ·10	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the assignment of income from several taxes to Tiruvaruṇiśuramuḍaiya-nāyaṉār in Puṇṇaivāśal in Kalār-kūṟṟam by a chief (name lost), described as *śōḻa-bhīmaṉ*, *śōḻanārāyaṇaṉ* and as the lord of Uṟaiyūr. Mentions Rājarāja Viḻupparaiyaṉ probably as a signatory.
700	**Pūvāḷūr.**—Tirumūlanātha temple, tiers and base of western verandah in the first *prākāra*.	Chōḷa	Parāntaka I	Year 39	Do.	In several fragments. Refers to a gift of land as *dēvadāna-iṟaiyili* to god Tirumūlaṭṭāṉamuḍaiya-perumāṉ probably by Nakkaṉ Madiśūdaṉ. Mentions Kārikuḍichchēri, Brahmapurinallūr, etc.
701	Do.	Do.	Rājarāja I	Year 1[.]	Do.	Do. Contains parts of the *praśasti* commencing with *Kāndaḷūrchchālai*, etc., of the king. Records an undertaking given by three *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple at Pūvāḷ in the western division of Kilāṟ-kūṟṟam to arrange for food-offerings at the midday service to god Mahādēva with the interest on the paddy received by them from Chēndi, the *brāhmaṇi* of Rāthītaraṉ Chakrajaṭāmakuṭaṉ Amarabhujaṅgaṉ.
702	Do.	[Do.]			Do.	Do. Seems to record the grant of land by a *brāhmaṇi* and the exemption from taxes like *iṟai*, *echchōṟu* etc., on that land granted by a *sabhā* receiving some gold. In characters of the 10th century.
703	Pillar lying near the office in the temple			Kīlaka, Māśi	Do.	Records that the pillar was contributed by Ammaṇi Ammaṇi, a lady who was a resident of Pūvāḷūr. In late characters.
704	**Śāttamaṅgalam.**—Stone under a tree in the midst of the fields.			[Prajā]pati, Puraṭṭādi 24.	Do.	Damaged. Details other than the date are lost. Do.
705	**Śeṉṉivāykkāl** (near **Śāttamaṅgalam**)—Sundarēśvara temple, *ardha-maṇḍapa*, stone built into the lintel.	[Chōḷa]			Do.	In several fragments. Seems to record a gift of land for food-offerings, a lamp etc., to the god and for the maintenance of the persons who play on *paḍagam* and *mattaḷam* in the temple. A few small pieces on the tiers of the *mahāmaṇḍapa* refer to a gift of land. In characters of the 11th century.
706	**Śirudaiyūr.**—Stones built into the walls of the Piḍāri temple.				Do.	Do. Seems to record a transaction, executed by the *ūravar*, relating to a contribution in paddy. Also refers to some renovation. In characters of the 13th century.
707	**Śirumayaṅguḍi.**—Viśvanātha temple, Ammaṉ shrine, east wall, tiers.	[Chōḷa]			Do.	Do. Two of the fragments refer to a gift of land. Another mentions Kurukulattaraiyaṉ as one of the signatories. A fourth piece refers to Rājarājadēva. Do.
708	**Tāḷakkuḍi**—Stone built into the *maṇḍapa* near the main road.				Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Āḷuḍaiya-nāyaṉār. In characters of the 12th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*contd.*					
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	UDAIYARPALAYAM TALUK.					
709	**Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōḷapuram.**—Stone fixed into the wall of the platform at the entrance into the main shrine of the Bṛihadīśvara temple.	Chōḷa	Kulōttuṅga [I]		Sanskrit, Grantha	Contains part of a *praśasti* in two verses in the *Śārdūlavikrīḍita* metre wherein the conquest of a fort, a victory over the Pāṇḍyas and the setting up of a pillar of victory are mentioned. It also seems to refer to the *Pārasīkas*. In characters of about the 12th century.
	TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT					
	TIRUCHCHENDUR TALUK					
710	**Pārkuḷam** (hamlet of **Tirukkōḷūr**).—Stone set up in front of the Elementary School.				Tamil	Beginning and end lost. Contains some names such as Avaninārāyaṇa-Viḷuppādarāya-vēḷāṉ, the *samayakkaṇakku*, and Vaittamānedi.. ayyaṉ, the *dēśāntarikkaṇakku*. In late characters.
711	**Teṉtiruppērai.**—Makaraneḍuṅguḷaikkādar temple. Entrance in to the *mahā-maṇḍapa*. Southern door-post.				Do.	Records the construction of the *naḍaimāḷigai* by Viñjāraṅgaṇṇaṉār [Vi]laṅgāmoḷi of Muḍālam. In characters of about the 13th century.
712	Fragments built into the wall of the first *prākāra* in the same temple.	Chōḷa	Rājēndrachōḷa		Do.	Appears to record a grant for the food offerings to some deity. In characters of early 11th century.
713	Do.			[Śaka] 1443, Mārgaḻi 1[6].	Do.	In several disarranged fragments. Seems to refer to a grant, probably of land, for the provision of food-offerings to god Makaraneḍuṅguḷaikkādar.
714	Do.			[Śaka] [1]491, Paṅguṇi.	Do.	Do. Refers to the *sabhaiyār* and a car festival in Chittirai.
715	**Tirukkōḷūr.**—Vaittamānidhipperumāḷ temple. Central shrine. North wall.	Pāṇḍya	Māṟavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya II	Year 11, 30th day.	Do.	Commences with the *praśasti*, *Pūmalar-tiruvum*, etc., of the king. Records the king's order from his seat *Malavarāyaṉ* in his palace at Madurai, issued at the request of Aiyaṉ Maḷavarāyar to the *ūrār* of Tirukkōḷūr and Pūraṅguṛichchi revising the taxes and dues payable on the taxable lands in these two villages after surveying them with the measuring pole of 18 feet named *Vīrapāṇḍiyaṉ-kōl* as the same lands remained untilled due to the excessive taxes levied previously. The measure of capacity called *Muḍal-Vīrapāṇḍiyaṉ* is also mentioned. Cf. No. 521 above.
716	Same wall	Do.	Tribhuvanachchakravartti Kōṉēriṉmaikoṇḍāṉ.	Year 11, 74th day	Do.	Engraved below No. 715 above and is the copy of the same royal order as in No. 715 above.

717	West wall of the same shrine	Do.	Māṟavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya I	Year 20, 1030th day	Do.	Commences with the king's *praśasti*, *Pū maruviya Tirumaḍandaiyum*, etc. Records a royal order from the seat *Maḷavarāyaṉ*, issued at the request of Maḷavarāyaṉ, granting the village Vallakkuḷam in Amudaguṇa-vaḷanāḍu excluding the lands given as *kāṟāṇmai* to Śrīrāmaṉ Periyanambi *alias* Kulaśēkhara-Brahmādarājaṉ of Nālūr, as a tax-free *dēvadāna* to god Paḷḷikoṇḍaruḷiṉa Paramasvāmin of Tirukkōḷūr in Tiruvaḻudi-vaḷanāḍu, for conducting a festival in the temple in the month of Paṅguṇi, the festival terminating with *tīrtham* on the day of *Aviṭṭam*, the natal asterism of the king. The gift took effect from the 20 +1+1st year of the king. Contains in addition the *uḷvari* of the royal order. Text published in *Śentamiḻ*, Vol. XII, pp. 346 ff.; *Praśasti* alone published in *South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders*, pp. 208 ff.
718	South wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kōnēriṉmaikoṇḍāṉ	20+1+1	Do.	Incomplete. Contains a copy of the royal order recorded in No. 717 above.
719	*Maṇḍapa* in front of the same shrine. East wall(outside). North of entrance.	Do.	*Emmaṇḍalamumkoṇḍa* Kulaśēkhara [I].	Year 21	Do.	Fragmentary. Appears to record an order of the deity. Refers to the *Vēṭṭaittōppu* of the god and to a *sabhā*.
720	Same place	Ruler of Travancore	Udayamārttāṇḍavarmaṉ Tiruppāppūr Mūttavar.	....,Puraṭṭāśi 11	Do.	Do. Records an order of the god while seated on the seat called *Rōmīśaṉkaṭṭil* in the pavilion called *Madhurakavippandal* situated within the compound of the temple, granting temple-land (?) in Iraṇḍāṅguḍi belonging to the temple as *kāṇiyāṭchi* to Mārttāṇḍaṉ Mārttāṇḍaṉ, a *kaikkōḷa*. Probably the land had originally been granted to the temple by the king in the month of Āṇi in Kollam 707.
721	Do.	Do.	Do.	[Kollam] 707, Aṟpaśi 28.	Do.	Damaged. Records the order of the deity allotting a share in the *prasādam* (offerings in the temple) to Nayiṉāḷ, the daughter of Aḻagiyanambi belonging to Iraṇḍāṅguḍi. Cf. No. 720 above.
722	Do.				Do.	Later portion lost. Records the order of the deity addressed to Ambalattāḍi Tirumāliruñjōlaippirāṉ of Viḷattūr *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōḷanallūr in the eastern division of Miḻalaikkūṟṟam regarding some lands, the lease-rights of which were purchased from the *sabhā* of Śrīvaikuṇḍam *alias* Rājēndrachaturvēdimaṅgalam by the person mentioned above. In characters of about the 14th century.
723	Do.			Kollam 589, Puraṭṭāśi 9, śu. 13, Thursday, Aviṭṭam=1413 A.D., September 7.	Do.	Records the gift of a perpetual lamp weighing 50 [*palam*] and a hundred *Neṉmēni-Kaliyugarāmaṉ-paṇam* for its maintenance to god Vaittamānidhipperumāḷ of Tirukkōḷūr by Kāmaṉ Kumaraṉ of Kuṭṭamaṅgalattuchchēri in Malaimaṇḍalam. The amount was made over to two Brāhmaṇas who undertook to contribute oil for the lamp.
724	Do				Do.	Beginning lost. Records a gift of land made tax-free. Also refers to another piece of land granted previously as *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* and now made tax-free. In characters of about the 15th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—*concld.*					
	TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	TIRUCHCHENDUR TALUK—*concld.*					
	Tirukkōḷūr—*concld.*					
725	Vaittamānidhiperumāḷ temple. *Maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine. East wall (outside), north of entrance.	Pāṇḍya	Tirunelvēlipperumāḷ	Year 30, Arppaśi 2[2].	Tamil	Damaged. Records an order of the deity in respect of the distribution of *prasādam* probably to Pāṇḍipperumāḷ out of the food-offerings during the *Śrībali* in the midday *sandhi* called *Vīrapāṇḍiyan-sandhi* instituted by the king and Pāṇḍipperumāḷ and for which they endowed some lands in Pālikkōṭṭai in Śūrakkuḍi-nāḍu.
726	Chērachōḷapāṇḍyēśvara temple in the same village. Central shrine. North wall.	Do.	Jaṭāvarman Kulaśēkhara	Year 3+7	Do.	Records an undertaking given by the *Śivabrāhmaṇas* in respect of the *tirumantirappuvanam*(*tirumantirappōṉagam*) service during the early morning service to god Śōḷapāṇḍyēśvaram-uḍaiyār of Tirukkōḷūr *alias* Ulōkachintāmaṇipuram in Tiruvaḷudivaḷanāḍu to be conducted with the interest on 20 *achchu* deposited for the purpose by Sūryadēvan Kaṇṇan Mīṉavadaraiyan *alias* Nārpattеṇṇāyira Piḷḷai. In characters of about the 13th century.
727	South wall of the same shrine	Do.	*Śōṇāḍu vaḷaṅgiyaruḷiya* Sundarapāṇḍya [I].	Year 20	Do.	Partly built in. Records the sale of some land through a *tirumugam* in favour of Chaṇḍēśvaram-uḍaiyār of Tirukkōḷur *alias* Ulagachintāmaṇipuram as the *kaḍamai* on the *dēvadāna* lands previously granted could not be paid probably by the *sabhā*.
728	Same wall				Do.	Do. Appears to record a sale of land by the *sabhā*, probably in favour of the god. Refers to some land that was lying fallow and to Dēvar Narasiṁgadē[var]. The year [20] of some king is referred to in the body of the record. In characters of about the 13th century.
729	Do	Pāṇḍya	Tribhuvanachchakravarti Kōṉēriṉmaikoṇḍāṉ.		Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of land by purchase to the god. Also refers to a *dēvaradiyāḷ* of the temple. Do.
730	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanachchakravarti....	Year 39, Aippaśi	Do.	Do. Seems to record a grant of land to god Śōḷapāṇḍyēśvaram-uḍaiyār. Details are lost. In characters of about the 14th century.
731	*Maṇḍapa* in front of the same shrine. South wall.	Do.	Sundarapāṇḍya	Year 5+1, Āvaṇi	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the construction of the *maṇḍapa* by Arbuda-kkūttan and his two brothers and probably to an undertaking given by them to maintain a perpetual lamp. Mentions *Niyāyaparipālaṉa-pperunderuvu* of Tirukkōḷūr *alias* Ulōkachintāmaṇipuram. In characters of about the 13th century.

732	Do.	Do.	Māṛavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya I	Year 9	Do.	Records that Koṟṟaṟ Periyāṉ *alias* Sundarapāṇḍya Bhaṭṭa, a *Śivabrāhmaṇa* of the temple, took over the duty of supplying daily 6 *kuḍam* of water for the *tirumañjaṉam* of god Śōḻapāṇḍyēśvaram-uḍaiyār from Uyyavandāṉ Tiruchchiṟṟambalam-uḍaiyāṉ, a Brāhmaṇa of Tirukkōḷūr, probably for some consideration.
733	*Maṇḍapa* in front of the *Nandi* image in the same temple.				Do.	Damaged and partly built in. Refers to the transaction, recorded in No. 720 above. Other details lost. In characters of about the 16th century.
734	Fragments built into the walls of the same temple.	Pāṇḍya	Māṛavarmaṉ Sundarapāṇḍya II	Year 11, day....	Do.	One of the fragments contains parts of the king's *praśasti*, *Pūmalar tiruvum* etc., and the king's order issued on the date quoted to the *tānattār* of the temple of god Śōḻapāṇḍyēśvaram-uḍaiyār. Two other fragments mention Maḻavarāyaṉ and some signatories. Another fragment refers to some transaction to take effect from the month of Kārttigai of the 12th regnal year of the king.
735	Do.				Do.	One of the fragments contains portions of a *praśasti* and another refers to the deity Śōḻapāṇḍyēīśvaram-uḍaiyār. In characters of the 13th century.
	MAHARASHTRA					
	AURANGABAD DISTRICT					
	KHULDABAD TALUK					
736	**Daulatābād**—Slab found among the debris around the Jain temple. Impression from Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, South Western Circle, Aurangabad.			....Māgha	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 14th century.
737	Do.				Do.	Do. Contains five lines of writing. Do.
	BOMBAY DISTRICT					
738	**Bombay.**—Prince of Wales Museum. Rim of a bowl made of grey schist. Impressions from the Director. Findspot: **Gandhāra** West Pakistan.	Maurya	Aśōka		Prakrit, Kharōshṭhī	Contains the text of the Seventh Rock Edict excepting for the initial eighteen letters from *Dēvanaṁ* to *savra* in *savrapra-shaṁḍa*. Cf. the Shāhbāzgaṛhī version of this edict, *CII*, Vol. I, p. 59, Plate between pages 56 and 57 and the Plate facing p. 64 (top).
739	Do. Bronze tripod. Do. Findspot: Not known.				Tamil	Records that the stand weighing 55 *palam* was donated by Perumāṇḍi-nāyakkar to god Viśvanāthadēvar. In characters of about the 13th century.
740	Do. Bronze lamp. Do. Do.				Telugu	Reads: *Śrī-Vīrēsva(śva)radēvaraku* || In characters of about the 14th century.
741	Do. Broken slab. Do. Do.				Kannaḍa	Fragmentary. Refers to a grant for offerings to god Mallikārjuna. In characters of about the 11th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*concld*					
	BOMBAY DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	Bombay—*concld.*					
742	Prince of Wales Museum. A second slab			Śaka 1397, Jaya, Māgha śu. 1	Kannaḍa	Records the grant of the village Voraūr to Kēśavayya by Mādana-nāyaka, in the presence of god Nārāyaṇa of Hubbaḷi. Also records the renewal of the grant of the same village to the same donee by Immaḍi Siṅga-nāyaka in the presence of the god Aubhaḷadēva of Bāḍa.
743	A third slab	[Āḷupa]	*Pāṇḍyachakravarti* Dattāḷpēndradēva		Do.	Records that the Śaiva preceptor Gaganaśiva-śaivāchārya made a gift of land in the village Kanyāna situated in Yijapu, granted to him by the king, to god Vighnēśvara of Nagarēśvara. In characters of the 13th century.
	DHULIA DISTRICT					
	SHIRPUR TALUK					
744	**Bōrāḍḍī.**—Broken slab lying in the locality known as Dhābābāvaḍi.	[Tughluq]	Muhammad	Śaka............, Śrīmukha	Sanskrit and Marāṭhī, Nāgarī	States that Mēlugidēva, son of Siṅghaṇadēva constructed a temple and a well. Adds that the record was written by Mēlugidēva himself. In characters of the 14th century.
	OSMANABAD DISTRICT					
	TULJAPUR TALUK					
745	**Andur**—Slab fixed into a dilapidated wall in the village.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI), ruling from Kalyāṇa.	Chālukya-Vikrama 32, Sarvajit, Mārggaśira ba. 15, Sunday, Chūḍāmaṇi-grahaṇa=1107 A.D., December 16. The weekday was, however, Monday on which day there was a solar eclipse.	Kannaḍa	States that *yuvarāja Vallabha* Mallikārjuna granted the village of Boṭṭakereyūr to the god Māṇikēśvara of Āṇādūr at the request of his feudatory *mahā-pradhāna, maneverggaḍe, daṇḍanāyaka* Nāchimarasa. Also records subsidiary grants of lands, tax-money, betel leaves and nuts and money to the same deity by *suṅkaverggaḍe* Sōmānāthayyanāyaka, Dāsimarasa, Sōbhanānāyaka, the *suṅkaverggaḍe* of Āṇādūru-300 and others.
746	Same slab	Do.	Bhūlōkamalla (Sōmēśvara III)	Year 11, Naḷa, Kārttika śu. 1, [Monday] = 1136 A.D., September 28.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record a grant by the queen Rājaladēvi towards the maintenance of a perpetual lamp in the temple of the same deity, Māṇikēśvara, referred to in No. 745 above.

747	Do.	Yādava of Dēvagiri	Bhillama .	Regnal year 5, Krōdhi, [Āśvina], Thursday, Vishu-saṁkramaṇa. Probably=1184 A.D., September 27.	Do. .	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions *mahāpradhāna* Gaṁḍarayya.
	POONA DISTRICT					
748	**Junnār.**—Back wall between the two doors of the two cells in the verandah situated to the right of the unfinished *chaitya* cave at the foot of the hill.				Prakrit, Brāhmī .	Records the gift of a two-celled cave (*bigabha*) by two brothers (*bhātu*) Budhamita (*Buddhamitra*) and Budharakhita (*Buddharakshita*) of the Laṁkuḍiya family (or clan), who were the sons of Asasama (*Aśvaśarman*) and the inhabitants of Bharukachchha. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Lüders' List, No. 1169.
749	Do. Above the 3rd cistern to the left of cave No. 37 (Bhūtaliṅga) in the Manmodi group.				Do. .	Reads: (1) *Kumiya Duhubhaya* (2) *Shasāya deya-dhama poḍhi.* Do.
750	**Poona.**—Pātālēśvara cave, pillar at the entrance of the cave.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
	SANGLI DISTRICT					
	MIRAJ TALUK					
751	**Miraj.**—Slab fixed into the base of a shop left of the *dargah* of Bārā Imām. Impression from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2282).				Local dialect (Marāṭhī), Nāgarī, Persian, Thulth.	Bilingual. Seems to record an imprecation against any one disturbing the assembling of the evening market and the lighting arrangements in the locality. Mentions the Sūr san. In characters of about the 16th century. For the Persian portion, see App. D. No. 139.
	THANA DISTRICT					
752	**Kaṇheri**—Rock-cut cave No. 3, trench No. 3. A rectangular solid piece of rock. Impressions from the Superintendent, South Western Circle, Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad.			Year 9, *Gima*, *divasa*	Prakrit, Brāhmī .	Fragmentary. All details excepting the date are lost. In characters of about the 2nd century A. D.
753	Same cave, trench No. 16. Edge of a rectangular trough slab with a depression in the centre. Do.				Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Records that the trough is the gift of a Buddhist nun named Priyaṁ[k]arā. In characters of about the 3rd century A. D.
754	Do. Trench No. 3. A rectangular mutilated stone. Do.				Sanskrit, Southern	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the installation of some object. In characters of about the 5th century A. D.
755	Cave No. 2, trench No. 4. A small broken stone. Do.				Do. .	Do. Appears to record that the stone is a gift of a Buddhist nun (name lost) and refers to the *bhagavat*. Do.
756	Same trench. Rectangular solid block. Do.				Prakrit, Brāhmī .	Do. Contains three lines. Purport not clear. Refers to Kaṇha in line 2. In characters of about the 3rd century A. D.
757	Cave No. 4. Trench No. 1. A broken stone. Do.				Southern .	Do. Only two letters at the end of a line of this record having six lines, are preserved. In characters of the 3rd-4th century A. D.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE					
	BELLARY DISTRICT					
	MALLAPURAM TALUK					
758	**Tuṅgabhadrā Dam.**—Slab lying in two pieces at the entrance of the office of the Assistant Engineer. Findspot: Modalaghaṭṭa, Bellary District.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Trailōkyamalla	Śaka 9. . , ..., Mārggaśira śu. 5, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti	Kannaḍa	Fragmentary. Records gifts of land, oil-mill etc., for worship of a deity and to other individuals by. . . . . .dēvi. All other details are lost. Refers to *Mahāsāmanta, Manneya* Ajjarasa of the Raṇamūrkha (?) family and to a feudatory who was administering Kisukāḍu-70, ...70, Toragale, ...yavāḍi-140 and other divisions. Mentions Pānāvaḷeya-kōṭe and the Koṁkaṇa country.
	BIDAR DISTRICT					
	BHALKI TALUK					
759	**Gorṭa.**—Slab lying in the field of Śaṅkarappa.	Do.	Vikramāditya (VI).		Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Registers gifts of lands, house-sites and money income to the temple probably of god Rudrēśvara in *agrahārā* Gōraṇṭe and also for maintaining the students and teachers of an educational institution attached to it by Rudra-chamūpa and the *mahājanas* of the place. Contains genealogical accounts of the king and the chief. The record was composed by. . . .ra Mallapayya.
760	Same slab	Do. (?)	Bhūlōkamalla (?)		Do.	Registers further gifts of land to the same deity by Bhāskara-bhaṭṭōpādhyāya who was the preceptor of king Bhūlōkamalla.
761	Slab built into the court-yard of the house of Prayāgabāyi Nāgappa Hāḷumbare.			Chālukya-Vikrama [5]3, Kīlaka, Pushya śu. 1, Monday, Uttarāyaṇa=1128 A.D., December 24.	Do.	The beginning of the record is lost. Registers gifts of lands for worship, offerings and burning a perpetual lamp to the temple of god Mallēśvara situated near that of Nagarēśvara in Gōraṇṭe, a *sarvanamasyad-agrahāra*, by the *mahājanas* of that place. Also registers a gift of a garden (?) to the same deity by Pullavaḍugara Māyipayya-nāyaka and [Rā]yiṇa-nāyaka.
762	Right niche in the *maṇḍapa* of the Mahādēva temple.				Do.	Damaged. States that Chinniseṭṭi and Bāchana, sons of Hammikabbe and disciples of Tribhuvanasēna-siddhā[nta]-dēva got the image of the goddess (name lost) made. In characters of about the 12th century. Cf. No. 767 below.
763	Left niche in the same place				Do.	States that Rēvaseṭṭi and Jinnaṇa, sons of Basaviseṭṭi and his wife Lōkaṇabbe and disciples of *Muni* Suvrata-siddhāntadēva got the image of goddess Padmāvatī made.
764	Slab built into the platform of *Harijana-Chāvaḍi*			Chālukya-Vikrama 37, Nandana, Pushya śu. 4, Monday, Utta-	Do.	Registers a gift of one load of millets daily for offerings and a perpetual lamp to god Kuṁbēra by *sēnabōva* Gaṅgarasa and Sāvāsi Māṇikabhaṭṭa who was the *perggade* of *Bhaṭṭa-vēnṭheya-daṇḍanāyaka* Sāvāsi Pommaṇayya. Cf. No. 765 below.

				rāyaṇa-saṁkramaṇa =1112 A. D., December 23, Monday, f. d. t. ·59. The *saṁkramaṇa* occurred on Tuesday.		
765	Slab lying in front of the Hanumān temple			Do.	Do.	Registers a gift of two *drammas* per month to god Rudrēśvaradēva for the *gandha* by the persons mentioned in No. 764 above.
766	Three faces of a pillar lying in the same place.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) ruling from Kalyāṇapura.	......bhi, Kārttika amāvāsye, Tuesday. Probably=1082 A.D., November 20. The cyclic year was Dundubhi.	Do.	Damaged and top portion lost. States that the king's preceptor Rudramiśra, having received the village Hulicheṛu in Bhaluṅke-86, a *kampaṇa* of Mēlaṭṭali as *dakshiṇā* from the king when the latter performed several *kratus* in his name at Ghaṭṭada-Bōrihaḷḷa, made over the same through a copper-plate grant as a gift to god Rudrēśvaradēva installed by him at *agrahāra* Gōraṇṭe for worship, offerings and other services in the temple and for feeding and clothing the ascetics, teachers and students therein. Further gifts of land-income from taxes like *tippe-suṁka* and an oil-mill are registered. Kētabōva, the mason and Bāshōja, the smith who were temple servants received one house-site each. The early part of the record gives an account of the family of this preceptor of Vasiṣṭha-vaṁśa who is said to have been born of Gōvardhana-bhaṭṭa and Arasikabbe by the grace of god Kuṁbēśvara of Bāgevāḍi.
767	Pillar set up in the field of Mahādēvappa Kanakaṭe.	[Do.]		Bhūlōkavarsha 5, Sādhāraṇa, Śravaṇa ba. 7, Monday=1130 A. D., July 28.	Do.	Records the death of Tribhuvanasēna-siddhāntadēva who is highly praised. Cf. No. 762 above.
768	Another pillar in the same place .	[Do.]		[Chālukya-Vikrama ?] ..ḷaṁbi, Chaitra..	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a Jaina preceptor. Mentions Siṅgiseṭṭi and Vardhamāna. In characters of about the 12th century.
	BIDAR TALUK					
769	**Aṇadūr.**—Two faces of a slab lying in the grave-yard behind the *hirē-maṭha*.	[Do.]	Jagadēkamalla (II) .	Śaka 1059, Kāḷayukti, regnal year 1, Pushya śu. 15, Uttrāyaṇa-saṅkrānti. Irregular.	Do.	Registers a gift of lands, flower-garden, house-sites, income from taxes and oilmills for worship and offerings to god Nāraṇēśvaradēva of Aṇaṁdūr and for feeding Brāhmaṇas and ascetics in the *sattra*, by *maṇḍalēśvara* Baddarasa, the *manneya*, and *mahāpradhāna*, *maneverggaḍe* Bammaṇayya-daṇḍanāyaka, the *sāmantikey-adhikāri* of Aṭṭaḷe-nāḍu under the orders of the king when he visited the temple of Mahābhairava Mailāradēva in the first year of his rule and had the *kaḷasa* of the temple installed. Gives a genealogical account of Baddarasa and *mahāpradhāna* Gōpadēva-daṇḍanāyaka.
770	**Bidar.**—Fragment of a slab kept in the office of the Conservation Assistant in the fort.				Do.	Contains a portion of the imprecatory verses. In characters of about the 11th century.
771	Three faces of a broken stone kept in the same place.				Do.	Fragmentary. Commences with the imprecatory verses. Seems to refer to a gift of land, details of which are lost. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—*contd.*					
	BIDAR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	BIDAR TALUK—*concld.*					
772	**Rañjōle-Khēṇi**.—Slab kept behind the Hanumān temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)		Kannaḍa	Broken into three pieces and badly worn out. Registers gifts of lands and money to gods Hemmēśvara and Mailalēśvara of Reñjēṛu by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bhairavadēva of the Sinda family whose genealogical account is given in detail. The gift was made into the hands of Varēśvaradēva who was an *ārādhya*. Further gifts of land and money made by the *mahājanas* and other individuals to the deity Hemmēśvara, and to the Brāhmaṇas of the *brahmapuri* of that god and also to Bhāskara who wrote the record are enumerated. Reñjēṛu is said to have been situated in Aṭṭaḷe-nāḍu which was governed by Jagatsēvya who was one of the four sons of Niḍudōḷ-Sinda, the progenitor of the family. The other three sons, viz. Satyasēvya, Prabhusēvya and Budhasēvya are stated to have been ruling over Paḷiyaṁḍa-maṇḍala, Bāgaḍage-dēśa and Baḷḷare-nāḍu respectively.
773	Same slab	Yādava of Dēvagiri	Siṁghaṇa	Year 10, Vibhava, Māgha puṇṇami, lunar eclipse, Thursday, Pushya-nakshatra=1209 A.D., January 22. The *nakshatra* was Āślēsha.	Do.	Very badly damaged. States that *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Ādyarasa had the god Hajjēśvaradēva reinstalled besides installing god Ādyēśvaradēva and made a gift of 200 *mattar* of his own land at Hajuvalage for the repairs (of the temple) after laving the feet of *ārādhya* Ballahadēva.
774	Slab built into the right wall (outside) of the Hanumān temple.	Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa.	Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva	Śaka 1091 ; year 2, Sarvadhāri, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti.	Do.	Registers a gift of land, gardens and income from taxes to god Brahmēśvara of Reñjēṛu for worship, offerings and repairs and for feeding ascetics etc., after laving the feet of Chandrābharaṇa-munīndra by *śrīkaraṇa*, *antaḥ- pura-verggaḍe*, *mahāpasāyita* Barmadēva-daṇḍanāyaka who received the lands from *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bāchidēvarasa of the Sinda family. The record contains genealogical accounts of both these chiefs as also of the preceptor who was the *āchārya* of the Hejjēśvara temple. The temple of Brahmēśvara was established by Bāchidēvarasa.
	DHARWAR DISTRICT					
	DHARWAR TALUK					
775	**Dharwar**.—Impressions received from Dr. G. S. Dikshit, Karnataka University. Findspot: **Kolhāpur** (?).	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Trailōkyamalla Nūrmaḍi Taila (III) ruling from Kalyāṇa.	Śivarātri 14, Monday.	Do.	Damaged and left half of the slab broken. Seems to register a gift of land to god Saṅkēśvaradēva. Refers to a general (Kāḷidāsa ?) whose genealogy as also that of the king are

						given. Mentions Bijjala and the *mahājanas* of an *agrahāra* (name lost). Published in *Inscriptions in Northern Karnataka and the Kolhapur State*, Inscription No. 11.
776	Do.				Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of the 10th-11th century. Cf. *Ibid.*, No. 1.
777	Do. Findspot : **Biḍ** (?) .				Do.	Fragmentary. Records the death of Bonnama-nāyaka in a fight. Refers to Bijja-bhūbhuja. In characters of about the 12th century.
778	Do. Findspot: **Korōchi(?)** Hatkanangale Taluk, Kolhapur District.			(1) Śaka 1720, Kālayukta, Māgha śu. 1; (2) Śaka 1742, Vikrama, Māgha śu. 14, Monday. Irregular.	Sanskrit and Kannaḍa; Kannaḍa.	Records the construction of a *Jinālaya* and installation of the image of Pārśvanātha and other deities therein on the first date probably by Rāyappa and Rēchappa, sons of a certain *nāyaka*, whose name is not clear. The second date seems to be the one on which the inscribed slab was set up.
	GULBARGA DISTRICT					
	CHITAPUR TALUK					
779	**Nippāṇi**—Slab set up outside the Mallikārjuna temple.	Chāḷukya of Kalyāṇa.	Jagadēkamalla (Jayasiṁha II)	Śaka 960, Bahudhānya, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Thursday= 1038 A.D., April 26. The week-day was, however, Wednesday.	Kannaḍa.	Records that the queen Sōmaladēvi, who was governing Alande-1000, installed the image of goddess Sarasvatī at Supāṇi (i.e. modern Nippāṇi) and granted three hundred *mattar* of land and two gardens for the worship of the goddess, for maintaining the *vidyārthis* and for their preceptor. Also records the grant of fifty *gadyāṇas* of gold. After the usual imprecations, the record further states that Durggasiṁha, the *mane-verggaḍe* of the queen, built the Sarasvatī-*maṇḍapa* at Supāṇi.
	GULBARGA TALUK					
780	**Bōḷēvāḍ**.—Slab set up near the *agasi*			San (Śaka) 1[5]16 .	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to mention a name (not clear).
781	**Dastāpur**.—Three sides of a slab in front of the Hanumān temple.	Chāḷukya of Kalyāṇa.	[Tribhuvanamalla] (Vikramāditya VI).	(1) Year 2, Piṅgala, Śrāvaṇa, Amāvāsyā, Sunday= 1077, A.D. August 21, f. d. t. ·27. (2) Year 24, Pramādi, Kārttika śu. 12, Thursday= 1099 A.D., October 27, f.d.t. ·68.	Kannaḍa ; Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	The Kannaḍa portion of which the Sanskrit version is a copy, is partly damaged. The Sanskrit version records the creation of an *agrahāra*, and its gift to Chandyaṇa-dvivēdi-bhaṭṭōpādhyāya of Viśvāmitra-gōtra on the first date. It further records that, on the 2nd date, the image of the god Ādikēśava was installed and 55 *nivartanas* (*mattar* in the Kannaḍa version) of land granted for the worship of the deity, repairs to the temple etc.
782	**Gobbaravāḍi**.—Slab built into the wall of the Anantaliṅga temple.			Śaka 14[10], Kīḷaka	Kannaḍa, Nāgarī	Seems to record the construction of a corridor (*pauḷi*). Mentions a servant (*ḍiṅgariga*) Haramānu, son of Vaijanātha of Kāśyapa-gōtra.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—*contd.*					
	GULBARGA DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	GULBARGA TALUK—*contd.*					
783	**Gulbarga.**—Slab set up in the Municipal garden.	Chāluyka of Kalyāṇa.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI), ruling from Jayantīpura.	Year 42, Hēmalambi, Pushya śu. 8, Monday, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti, Vyatīpāta= 1117 A.D., December 3. There was no *saṁkrānti* on that day.	Kannaḍa	Incomplete. Records that the king's subordinate *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Hemmāḍiyarasa, while ruling over Kaḍagañchi, along with four others i.e. Kēsimarasa, the *prabhu* of Kaḍagañchi, Mallarasa, Padmarasa and Biṁbarasa, granted lands (details lost) for worship and offerings to god Mallikārjuna installed by Gōvindajīya at Kaḍagañchi.
784	**Harsūr.**—Three fragments lying near the Parvatadēva temple.	Do.	Permmāḍi (Vikramāditya VI)		Do.	Contains the genealogy of the king and that of Sāgara-seṭṭi and Bhāskara-seṭṭi. Records the construction of the temple of god Bāḷēśvara by Bhāskara-seṭṭi and of a temple of god Kēdārēśvara by (his brother) Sāgara-seṭṭi. Mentions Goṅkana-nāḍu, a subdivision of Alande-1000 in Kuntala-dēśa.
785	Slab lying on the left (outside) of the same temple.	Do.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI).	Year 21, Īśvara, Pushya ba. 3, Thursday, Uttarāyaṇa-saṅkranti= 1097 A.D., December 24.	Do.	Do. Mentions the king's son Sōmēśvara III, the latter's son Perma Jagadēkamalla and his brother Taila III. Also mentions Jagadēkamalla's subordinate Bammaṇayya, his wife Lakkhādēvi and their son Hemmāḍidēva. Records the renovation of the temple of god Bāḷēśvara, originally built by Bāḷi-seṭṭi, by Bhāskara-seṭṭi and the completion of the temple of god Kēdārēśvara, origanally started by Kēti-seṭṭi, by Sāgara-seṭṭi in the *sarvvanamasya-agrahāra* Sāleya-sīmaḷa, situated in Goṅka-nāḍu, a sub-division of Alande-1000 in Kuntaḷa-janapada. Further records that Goṅkarasa, the ruler of Goṅka-nāḍu, Nāmarasa, the *prabhu* of Sīmaḷa, other *prabhus* and the *vaiśya* Kēti-seṭṭi together granted 2 *mattar* of flower-garden to the deity Bāḷēśvara for worship in and repairs to the temple, etc. The record enjoins Bammaṇayya, Lakkhādēvi and Hemmāḍidēvarasa, among others, to protect the grant.
786	Slab built into the floor of the Veṅkaṭaramaṇa shrine in front of the Anantasayada temple.	Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa.	Rāyamurāri Sōma		Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Incomplete. Gives the genealogy of the Kalachuri family and records the installation of a *suvarṇa-kalaśa* by the king's minister Mādhava-daṇḍanātha, son of Māyidēva and Sāvitrī, in the temple of Lakshmīpati built by Paramardi-dēva. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 23 ff. and Plate.
787	Slab set up against the wall inside the Bōrliṅgēśvara temple.	Do.	Rāyamurāri Sōyidēva, ruling from Modeganūr.	Khara, Māgha śu. Paurṇṇami, Thursday, lunar clipsee=	Kannaḍa	Gives the genealogy of the Kalachuri family and records that *mahāpradhāna*, *hiriyadaṇḍanāyaka* Mādhavayya-nāyaka along with *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vīra Rāmadēvarsa and Vīra

	•			1172 A.D., January 13.		Goṅkarasa made a gift of the village Aṅkuḷage in Goṅka-nūrirppatt-aṟuvattu to the deity Bhōgēśvara of Sāleyasī-maḷa. Records further gifts to the same deity by the *dēśis* and *nakharas*.
788	Slab set up against the wall inside the Jaina temple.	Chāḷukya of Kalyāṇa.			Do. . .	Since the slab containing the record is plastered with cement, nothing can be made out. In characters of the 12th century.
789	Hero-stone in front of the Karibasappa temple.				Do. . .	Seems to record the killing of an elephant by Bhīveya. The sculpture in relief depicts a hero killing an elephant. Do.
790	**Holkunda.**—Slab in the locality called *Khanḍāri.*	Chāḷukya of Kalyāṇa.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI).	Year 37, Vijaya, Bhādrapada, śu. Puṇṇami, lunar eclipse=1113 A. D., August 28. The week day was Thursday.	Do. . .	Records the gift of 35 *mattar* of land to the west of the village by the *mahājanas*, and 40 *mattar* of land to the east by the queen Chandaladēvi, to the god Kēsavadēva of Poḷagunde, a *bhatta-grāma* of the queen.
791	Slab fixed to the floor of the Baḍigēra well.				Do. .	Mentions Basuvapa in the last line. In late characters.
792	Another slab in the same place .				Do. . .	Records the name of Basuvapa, son of Chanamala and Narasaka. Do.
793	Slab built into the *buruz* wall .				Marāṭhī, and Mōḍi. Nāgarī	Seems to refer to the maintenance of some accounts. Do.
794	Slab fixed into the outer platform of Tajuddin Badsha Dargaḥ.				Do. . .	Purport not clear. Seems to mention a certain *malika* Naraju[dī]na. Do.
795	**Jīvaṇagi.**—Slab fixed into the floor of the Hanumān temple.				Kannaḍa .	Fragmentary. Contains only the imprecatory portion. In characters of the 12th century.
796	Pillar in the same temple .	Chāḷukya of Kalyāṇa.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI), ruling from Jayantīpura.	Year 50, Viśvāvasu, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Sunday. Irregular.	Do. . .	Grant portion is worn out. Seems to record some grants made to the god Nakharēśvara of Jīvanige by the *Āchāryya* Lākuḷēśvara-paṇḍita, the *perggaḍes* and the *aśēsha-nakharas* of the village.
797	Slab set up in the *prākāra* of the Bimbanātha temple, in front of the central shrine.	Do. . .	Jagadēkamalla (II), ruling from Kalyāṇapura.	Year 11, Vibhava, Mārgaśira ba. 14, Monday. Irregular.	Do. . .	States that Kriyāśakti-paṇḍita, the *āchārya* of the *sthāna* of god Bibbēśvara of Jīvaṇige, along with the *prabhus* and the *samasta-nagara*, made certain grants of land to god Pārśvanātha of the village attached to Śāntinātha of Alande. The gift was made at the instance of Bhānusēnayya.
798	**Kamalāpur.**—Slab lying in front of the Hazarat Teg Burhanuddin Dargah.			Śaka 1232, Sādhāraṇa.	Do. . .	Records that Gaṅgidēvarāṇeya granted land for the maintenance of a *dharm-ēta* (charitable picotta).
799	Same slab .				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Another version of No. 798 above. In characters of about the 14th century.
800	Slab lying in the Hiri-maṭha .				Kannaḍa.	Mentions *hiri-maṭha* and seems to record some grant. In late characters.
801	Slab fixed into the steps of the Rāmatīrtha				Marāṭhī ? Nāgarī .	Reads: *Vīrō Dhanī Mudhōjīdēva*[| *]*gnē*. Do.
802	**Kerūr.**—Slab built into the wall of the village *ghūḍe*.			Śaka 909, Sarvajit, Phālguṇa śu. [7], Sunday, Rōhiṇī=988 A. D., February 26.	Kannaḍa.	Damaged. Records the grant of 96 *mattar* of land to the god Nāgēśvara of Keṟeyūra by Nāga-gāvuṇḍa. Mentions *aṟuvaṇa*.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—*contd.*					
	GULBARGA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	GULBARGA TALUK—*concld.*					
803	**Nāgaura.**—Slab set up against the wall of the Śaraṇa-Basavēśvara temple.			Śaka 1667, Prabhava, Chaitra śu. 1, Monday, Śravaṇa. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records that on the date quoted, the temple, probably of the god Nāgabhūshaṇa of Nāgāpuri who is eulogised in a stanza, was completed.
804	**Saṇṇūr.**—Slab built into the floor of the Rāmaliṅga temple.				Local dialect, Nāgarī and Mōḍi.	Purport not clear. Seems to contain the name Guṇḍapa in the last line. In late characters.
805	**Saraḍigi.**—Slab lying in front of the Hanumān temple.				Kannaḍa .	Damaged. Refers to a feudatory ruler of Sa[tta]ḷige-1000, a subdivision in Banavāsi-nāḍu, and seems to record some grants of land situated in Saravaḍige. In characters of about the 10th century.
806	Slab outside the Śaraṇa-Basavēśvara temple.			Vya[ya]? .	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Illegible. Contains the word *sahagamana* in line 2. In characters of the 15th-16th century.
	MYSORE DISTRICT					
	KOLLEGAL TALUK					
807	**Bastipura.**—Rock on the hill outside the village.				Sanskrit, Kannaḍa .	Commemorates the death of the Jaina ascetic Pushpanandi. In characters of about the 10th century.
808	Another rock in the same place .				Kannaḍa .	Mentions the death of Pushpanandi and refers to Purimaṇḍala-muni. Do.
809	Slab built into a platform .				Do. . .	Reads: *Śrīman-mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla.* In characters of about the 13th century.
	RAICHUR DISTRICT					
	MANVI TALUK					
810	**Amarāvati.**—Slab set up near the Iśvara temple.				Do. . .	Completely worn out. Seems to mention some Jaina teachers. In characters of about the 12th century.
811	**Arōli.**—Slab in front of the Iśvara temple.				Do. . .	Refers to a well built by *Kulakaraṇi* Appāji. In late characters.

812	**Atnūr.**— Slab built by the side of the steps of the Īśvara temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Trailōkyamalla (Sōmēśvara I)		Do.	Records a gift of money made by *daṇḍanāyaka* Pōtimayya in the presence of *manneya* Nayyaparasa and Sādhyaśiva-paṇḍitāchārya, the *sthānādhipati* of Pallēśvara of Mudugu[ṁ]dūru, when *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Rēvarasa was governing Eḍedore-2000. Also records a grant of 2 *mattar* of land each to *Brahmapurī* Chāuṇḍamayya and a *talāra*.
813	Slab set up in front of the *agasi*			Āṅgirasa, Mārgaśira śu. 1.	Do.	Incomplete. Only gives the date. In characters of about the 17th century.
814	Pillar set up in the same place			Āṅgirasa	Do.	Records the arrangement made for the lease of certain land, specifying the quantity of paddy and ghee to be given, during the specified periods. Do.
815	**Daddala.**—Slab lying behind the village.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Bhuvanaikamalla (Sōmēśvara II)	Śaka 991, Saumya, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti.	Do.	Records a grant of twenty-four *mattar* of fertile (*nigara*) land in three plots, one *mattar* of flower garden and one oil-mill and five house-sites to the *Girigōṭemalla-Jinālaya* constructed by Mākiseṭṭi at Ponnapāḷu, by *mahāsāmanta* Maḷeyamarasa of Mānuve who bears, among others, the epithet *Girigōṭemalla*. Mentions Peḍakalu Jaṭāchōḷabhīma-mahārāja of Kalikāla-anvaya as a feudatory of the king.
816	**Gōgēbāḷ.**—Slab set up near the temple of Basavaṇṇa.			[Śaka] .24	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to refer to a grant of money. In characters of the 9th-10th century.
817	Slab lying by the side of the path leading to the field of Kawtāḷ Śivanappa.	Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa.	[Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva]	Śaka 1097, Jaya, Mārgaśira, Pūrṇimā.	Do.	Damaged. Records a grant of money to a certain god. Mentions *Mummuridaṇḍas*, *Śeṭṭiguttas* and other local bodies.
818	**Guḍihāḷ.**—Slab built into the wall of the Īśvara temple.				Do.	States that Sōvayya, the son-in-law of *mahāsāmanta* Dāsaṇṇa and Māchigāvuṇḍa made a grant of six *mattar* of land and a garden to (god) Mahādēva of Iṅguṇige. In characters of about the 13th century.
819	**Jammaladinni.**—Slab in the field of the *Paṭavāri*.				Do.	Refers to the border probably of the village in which the stone is found. In late characters.
820	**Kātaraki.**—Slab set up near a well			Śaka 1523, Plava, Chaitra śu. Pūrṇimā, Friday. Irregular.	Do.	The portion following the date is worn out.
821	**Koravi.**—Boulder at the entrance of the village.			Yuva, Jyēshṭha śu. 1.	Do.	Damaged and worn out. In late characters.
822	**Nugḍōṇi.**—Slab set up near the Basavēśvara temple.				Do.	Records that the land measuring twelve *mattar* belonged to god Nakharēśvara of Śiriyūr. In characters of the 13th century.
823	Pillar set up in front of the same temple	Rāshṭrakūṭa	Kannara		Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to a grant of land. In characters of about the 10th century.
824	Slab set up in the same place			Śaka 956, Bhāva	Do.	States that *daṇḍanāyaka* Chākimayya made a grant of six *mattar* of land to god Mahādēva of Biyāḷakurika.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—*concld.*					
	RAICHUR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	MANVI TALUK—*concld.*					
	Nugḍōṇi—*concld.*					
825	Slab lying in the field known as *Maṇṇappana-hola.*	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.		Śaka 957, Yuva, Māgha ba.. Thursday. Probably=1036 A. D., January 22.	Kannaḍa	Seems to record a grant of 20 *mattar* of land, one *mattar* of garden, house-site and an oil-mill for a lamp by queen Sōmala-dēvī to the religious teacher Gōkarṇarāśi-jīya on the occasion of an Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkramaṇa in Pushya-bahula, Wednesday, *i.e.* the 24th December, 1035 A.D.
826	**Rājaladinni.**—Slab set up near the *maṭha.*			....	Nāgarī	Worn out. Mentions a *maṭha.* In late characters.
827	**Sirwār.**—Boulder at the foot of the hill.				Kannaḍa	Seems to refer to some arrangement (*samaya-sthiti*) made by the two-hundred (*Mahājanas*) of Śirivura for the regular payment of taxes such as *pañchaka, daśaka* and *vīsaka.* In characters of about the 10th century.
828	**Suṅkanūr.**—Slab set up near the temple of Maṇṇa-Basavaṇṇa.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Jagadēkamalla	Śaka 95[3], Bahudhānya (?), Māgha śu. [2], Saṁkrānti, Sunday. Irregular.	Do.	Seems to state that queen Bijjaladēvi, while camping at Poṭṭaḷakere, made some grant of land. The grant portion is damaged.
829	**Suṅkēśvar.**—Slab in the field known as *Suḍugāḍa-gaddi.*			Khara, Chaitra śu. 15, Thursday.	Do.	States that while Mallidēva was ruling, two *mattar* of wet-land were granted to a certain Bommayya. In characters of about the 13th century.
830	Slab near the Maruḷayyanaguḍi			Jaya, Āshāḍha śu. 11, Monday.	Do.	States that a land measuring 15 *mattar* was granted to Bommayva, at the instance of *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Mallidēva. Do.
831	**Taḍkal.**—Fragmentary slab built into the wall of the *agasi.*	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla (Jayasiṁha II) ruling from Ētagiri.	Śaka 955, Śrīmukha, Chaitra Amāvāsyā, Sunday, Saṅkrānti, solar eclipse. Probably=1033 A.D., April 1, f.d.t. ·25.	Do.	Mutilated. Refers to a grant of land probably made by queen Bijjaladēvi to a Bhalara (*i.e. bhalāra*). Mentions *agrahāra* Taḍakal.
832	Slab near the house of the *Patēl*	[Yādava of Dēvagiri]	Rāmachandra	Nandana, Āśvija ba. 13, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Damaged. Mentions the village Bāguḷahāḷa.
833	**Tupdūr.**—Fragmentary slab set up the *huḍe.*	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa		[Chālukya] Vikrama ....śu. 3, Thursday.	Do.	Right half is broken and lost. Records the installation of the image of a god and a grant of land made to provide for its worship. Mentions Tuppadūru.

	RAICHUR TALUK					
834	**Raichur.**—Loose slab leaning against the well near the tomb of Dārā-gāh. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2217).				Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Mentions Peṁnukoṇḍa in line 3. In characters of about the 15th century.
	RAJASTHAN					
	BHARATPUR DISTRICT					
	GIRD (DHOLPUR) TAHSIL					
835	**Dhōlpur.**—Slab in the custody of the Mahārāṇā of Dhōlpur. Impressions from the Curator, State Museum, Bharatpur. Findspot: Not known.	Chāhavāṇa	Chaṇḍamahāsēna	Vikrama 898 (*vasu-nava-ashṭa*), Vaiśākha śu. 2, Sunday, Rōhiṇī=842 A. D., April 16.	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātṛikā.	Describes the king as the grandson of Īsuka and the son of Mahisharāma and his queen Koṇhullā and records the construction and consecration of a temple of god Chaṇḍasvāmin and a tank on the north-eastern side of it by the king in a jungle. Published in *ZDMG*, Vol. XL, pp. 39 ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 27.
	CHITTORGARH DISTRICT					
	CHITTORGARH TAHSIL					
836	**Chittōrgarh.**—Broken slab. Impressions from the Superintendent, Archaelogical Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.	Khumāṇavaṁśa (i.e. Guhila of Mēdapāṭa)	Jaitrasiṁha		Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Seems to record the constructon of a Jain temple. Gives the genealogical list of a Jain family beginning with Yaśōnāga, of the Prāgvāṭa-vaṁśa flourishing in Chitrakūṭa (*i.e.* Chittōrgaṛh). Mentions *Āchārya* Śubhachandra who was probably worshipped by the Chāhamānas, Paramāras and the Gūrjaras. Contains part of a *bandha* drawn in the centre of the slab. Composed by Śubhakīrti and engraved by Sōḍhāka. In characters of about the 12th century. Cf. *PIRASWC*, 1904-05, No. 2202.
837	Do.		*Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāṇā Rāja....*		Do.	Do. Records the construction of a *dēva-kulikā* of Rēvata by Vīrāva. In characters of about the 16th century.
838	Do.	[Pratīhāra]	Bhōjadēva		Sanskrit, Siddha-mātṛikā.	Do. Records the construction of a [*Paṭṭaśālā*] and some grant probably to the same. The king's officer Siddha and his son Sēsha are mentioned.
839	Do.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Do. Refers to a person whose second name was Khomāṇa and to a *sandhivigrahi*. In characters of about the 12th century.
840	Do.				Sanskrit, Siddha-mātṛikā.	Do. Seems to be part of a *praśasti*. In characters of about the 8th century.
	MANDALGARH TAHSIL					
841	**Mēnal.**—Pedestal (right side) of the Vasantamūrti image kept in the sculpture shed. Impressions from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: [*Ōṁ*] || *Chēlā-śrī-Bhā*[*va*]-*Vasaṁtamūrttiḥ*. In characters of about the 14th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*contd.*					
	CHITTORGARH DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	MANDALGARH TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Mēnal—*concld.*					
842	Pillar in the upper *Sabhā-maṇḍapa* of the *maṭha*. Impressions from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.	Chāhamāna	Pṛithvīrāja II	Vikrama 1226	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a *maṭha* by Bhāvabrahma-muni. Cf. Bhandarkar's List No. 346; *JASB*, Vol. IV, Part I, p. 46.
843	Pillar in the *Sabhā-maṇḍapa* of the Suhavēśvara temple. Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1225	Do.	Seems to record that a sum of 20 *Ajayapriya-drammas* out of the income of the temple of Suhavēśvara should be paid annually to the temple of Āśādharēśvara (?) as formerly ordered by queen Suhavadēvī. Refers to the son of *Ṭhakkura* Vīlha, a *Kāyastha* of Māthura lineage hailing from Pārauli. Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar in *PRASWIWC*, 1906-07, p. 59, No. 2191. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 342.
844	Pedestal of another image in the same place as No. 841 above. Do.	Do.	*Rājakumāra* Dinakara Mēghanāda	Vikrama 1[3]1[2], Bhādrapada śu. 12, Monday, Śravaṇa=1255 A.D., August 16.	Do.	Records that the king pays his perpetual obeisance in the form of his image set up in front of the temple of Śiva at Mahānāla. Gives also the king's pedigree. Cf. *JIH*, Vol. XL pp. 9-14 and Plate.
845	Another image in the same place. Do.	[Do.]	*Bhāva* Sōmēśvara	Vikrama 1235, Jyēshṭha ba. 12.	Do.	Describes the king's exploits and states that the image was his representation.
846	Broken slab in the same place. Do.				Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Bhairava in line 5. Contains another inscription engraved in smaller characters recording a grant of land for food offerings. In characters of about the 12th century.
847	Pillar in the *Sabhā-maṇḍapa* of Mahānāla temple in the same village. Do.				Do.	Mentions Mahānāladēva and *Mahanta* Kaṭuva, son of *Mahāmantrin* Vāghā. In characters of about the 14th century. Noticed in *PRASI, WC* 1905-06, No. 2180.
	DUNGARPUR DISTRICT					
	ASPUR TAHSIL					
848	**Barōḍā.**—Slab in the Jain temple. Do.			Vikrama 1364, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Do.	States that the slab recording the *tapa-paṭṭikā* of the *Tīrthaṅkaras* from Kārttika badi to Āśvina śudi was set up by Jinachandra sūri. Cf. *Jain Inscriptions, Jaisalmer*, Part III Introduction, pl. opp. p. 35 and text line 22; Cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, No. B 644.

	SAGWARA TAHSIL					
849	**Semalia.**—Slab (situation not known). Do.			Vikrama 1700, Vaiśākha śu. 10.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record that *Mahārāula* Puñjājī built a temple in the village Samalīya and that his son Sūrasiṅgha consecrated the same on the date mentioned.
	JAIPUR DISTRICT					
	DUDU TAHSIL					
850	**Mozamābād.**—Tripolia Gateway. A huge pillar set up to the right. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2128).			Vikrama 1751, Māgha ..4.	Do.	Damaged and illegible. Purport not clear.
851	White marble slab set up to the right of the entrance (inside) at the same place. Do. (Acc. No. 2127).		Rāmasī (i.e. Rāmasiṅgha)		Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'līq	Bilingual. Seems to refer to the rule of the king. In late characters. For the Persian portion, see App. D. No. 191.
852	Right of the entrance and left of the Persian record. Do. (Acc. 2126).	Mughal	Aurangazeb	(1) Vikrama [172]6, (2) Vikrama [17]41, Māgha śu...	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records some construction and consecration by Vairisāl-Mahārāja and refers to a *Jāgīrdār* named Yaśa.
	PHAGI TAHSIL					
853	**Phāgi.**—Bībōlai-kā-Tālāb. Wall of the temple near the steps. Do. (Acc. No. 2130).			Śaka 1620, Āśvina ba. 6, Bīra[vāra], (Thursady)=1698 A.D., October 13. (The month was *amānta*)	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to record the construction of the tank.
	JAISALMER DISTRICT					
	JAISALMER TAHSIL					
854	**Jaisalmēr.**—Stone fixed into the wall of a chapel-shaped structure called Oswā-lōn-kā-Dādā. Impression from the superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	Chief of Jaisalmer	Mūlarāja	Vikrama 1861, Śaka 1726, Vaiśākha ba. 3.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction and consecration of the foot-prints of Gāṁgajī-gaṇi by his disciple *Paṇḍita* Rūpachandra. The engraver was the *sūtradhāra* Ālama.
855	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1843, Śaka 1708, Māgha ba. 9, Friday=1787 A. D., January 12.	Do.	Records the construction and consecration of the foot-prints of Jayavallabhajī-gaṇi, who was a *Mahōpādhyāya*, by his disciple *Paṇḍita* Rūpavajra together with his disciples Trilōkachandra and Kisanachandra. The engraver was Śivadānaka.
856		Do.	*Rāula* Bhīmasēna	Vikrama 1663, Mārgaśīrsha ba. 6, Monday, Pushya=1606 A.D., November 10, f.d.t. ·03.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Traces the genealogy of the minister Tējapāla and states that he, together with the members of his family, installed the *pādukā* of the preceptor Jinaguṇaprabha-sūri and that the consecration of the same was done by Jinēśvara-sūri. The writer and the engraver were Matisāgara and Śivadāsa respectively.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*contd.*					
	JAISALMER DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	JAISALMER TAHSIL—*concld.*					
857	**Ludarvā.**—Pillar inside the temple of Mātājī.	Chief of Jaisalmer	*Mahārājādhirāula* Harirāja	Vikrama 1626, Phālguna *śu.* 2, Monday=1570 A.D, February 6, f.d.t. ·13.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to refer to the construction of a *maṇḍapa* in the temple and mentions Prīthirāja, his brother Jagamāla Rāi, etc., belonging to the Bhāṭi family.
858	Pillar of the hall facing the same temple	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 163[1] (current), Bhādrapāda *ba.* 10, Wednesday = 1574 A.D., August 11.	Do.	Records the construction of the *maṇḍapa* in the temple of *Mātājī* by Bhīvajī, who was the son of the king. Written by the *guru* Kānha and engraved by Bhōjarāja.
859	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seems to be a copy of No. 858 above.
	JHALAWAR DISTRICT					
860	**Jhalāwār.**—Jhalāwar Museum. Stone in the Museum. Museum No. 65. Find-spot: **Jhālrāpāṭan.**		Durgagaṇa		Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā	Gives a *praśasti* of the king and seems to mention his brother whose name is lost. This introductory portion is similar to that of *A. R. Ep.*, 1952-53, No. B 420 and is engraved on the back side of the stone containing that record. Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V. p. 182 and Plate.
	JHALRAPATAN TAHSIL					
861	**Jhālrāpāṭan.**—Pillar in the Śītalēśvara-Mahādēva temple.				Do.	Reads: (1) *śrī-Dēva[jaḥ]* (2) *śrī-Śaṅkaragaṇa* (3) *Vikrama-chaṇḍa* (4) *śrī-Śaṁkaragaṇa* (5) *Dī[rghā]chārya* In characters of about the 8th century.
862	Same pillar				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: (1) *[I]hapa praṇamati* || (2) *nityaṁ nityaṁ* || In characters of about the 10th century.
863	Do.				Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions a person (name not clear) who was the son of Pristā(?) In characters of about of the 12th century.

864	Do.				Do.	Records the obeisance of *Sā°* Sāvadēva, son of Bhūlū. Also records the obeisance of some other person like Gaṅgādhara, etc. In characters of about the 13th century.
865	Do.				Do.	Records the obeisance of *Rāvuta* ūdā, son of *Rāvuta* Sijha of Datiyā. Do.
866	Do.				Do.	Records the obeisance of Kusumadēva, son of king Vālhaṇadēva. Do.
867	Another pillar in the above temple 5th row.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: (1) *śrī-Mōsukaḥ/suta-* (2) *śrī-Maṁchukaḥ* In characters of about the 10th century. See *PRASI, W.C.*, 1905-06, p. 56.
868	Another pillar in the same temple				Local Dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the obeisance of Kūlhū and Bhōjā Rānī on the occasion of their first meeting (*gōṇā*). Refers to *Sādhu* Chhōhaḍa. In characters of about the 12th century.
869	2nd pillar in the sixth row				Do.	Records the obeisance of persons like Tivaṭā, Mōmā, Kāku, Suhava, Dhavala, etc. In characters of about the 10th century.
870	Same pillar				Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	Reads: *Śaṁva[pu]raḥ praṇamati.* In chracters of about the 9th century.
	KOTA DISTRICT					
	LADPURA TAHSIL					
871	**Kōṭāh.**—Slab in the Museum. Findspot: **Rāmgarh.** Bhaṇḍ Dēvar Śiva temple.	[Paramāra]			Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to invoke Mahālakshmī in the beginning. Mentions Paramāra in line 15, Bhōja in line 16 and Vikrama in line 21. In characters of about the 12th century.
872	**Rāmpurā.**—Slab kept outside the Raghunāthji temple.	[Hāḍā]	*Mahārāja Mahārāva* Kishōrsiṁha II.	Vikrama 1877, Āśvina śu. 10, Monday =1820 A.D., October 16, f.d.t. ·10.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record some construction by a merchant of Rāmpurā and some instructions by the *durbār* in that connection to the revenue officers like the *Paṭel, Paṭwārī* etc. Mentions the name of Jālamsiṅgha and his son Māḍhōsiṅgha.
	NAGAUR DISTRICT					
	JAIL TAHSIL					
873	**Barikhāṭu.**—Mohallāh Lōhāran, house of Hāji Muhammad Siddique; loose slab. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2108).	[Chāhamāna]	*Mahārājādhirāja* Sōmēśvara	Chaitra ba. 3, Thursday.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Refers to *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Ilhaṇadēva and mentions a *pratōlī* (street). In characters of about the 12th century.
	MERTA TAHSIL					
874	**Mērtā City.**—Jāmi Masjid. Pillar to the left of the middle steps, eastern face. Do. (Acc. No. 2090).		*Mahārāja* Ghōkalasīgajī	Vikrama 1854, Śrāvaṇa ba. 2, Tuesday=1797 A.D., July 25.	Do.	Seems to record that the proceeds from the rent of the shop attached to the mosque were made over to meet the expenses of the latter.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*contd.*					
	NAGAUR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	NAGAUR TAHSIL					
875	**Nagaur.**—Stone beam fixed at the entrance to a small mosque on the bank of the Jinānī tank. (Originally fixed at the entrance of the gateway demolished by the Municipality). Do. (Acc. No. 2094).	Mughal	Auraṅgzēb		Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'līq.	Bilingual and damaged. Records the laying of the foundation for the Islāmī-darvājā. Mentions a *mahārājādhirāja*, who was the *amala* and Gahalōta Ḍuṁgarasīha who was the *kōtvāl*. For the Persian portion, see App. D. No. 235. Cf. *Ep. Ind. Mosl.*, 1949-50, pp. 47-48, Pl. XVI, L,
	NAWA TAHSIL					
876	**Bhilal.**—Memorial pillar near the well. Impressions from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the excavation of the well by Vigraha. In characters of about the 10th century. Cf. No. 877 below.
877	Another pillar. Do.			Vikrama 1048, Mārgaśira ba. 12.	Do.	Records the death of Chāhuāṇa Vig[r]aha, son of Vishṇurāja.
878	3rd pillar. Do.			Vikrama 1030, Kārttika śu, [11]..	Do.	Almost effaced. Appears to record the death of a certain Chhandradēu.
879	**Lichana.**—Stone built into the well. Do.			Vikrama 1559, Āshāḍha śu. 4.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Refers to the village Lichāṇa and mentions the names of some individuals like Bhīla, son of Kheta, Gōu, brother of Jēkha, etc.
880	**Marōth.**—Stone built into the wall of Jinmātājī-kā-mandir about two miles north of the village. Do.		*Mahārāja* Bhīvasiṁgha	Vikrama 1859, Śaka 1724, Vaiśākha śu. 6, Saturday=1802 A.D., May 8.	Do.	Records the renovation of the temple and the arrangement made for its maintenance by Mahēśadānajī, son of Sālimasaṁgha and grandson of Chatrasāla.
	PARBATSAR TAHSIL					
881	**Banwāl.**—Red sand-stone pillar at the Mātājī-kā-Thān. Do.			....ba. 1	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions [Si]ddhadēva in line 8. In characters of about the 10th century.
882	**Bari Sāpēr.**—Memorial pillar near the well. Do.			Vikrama [1]211 (current), Māgha śu. 2, Saturday=1154 A.D., January 16, f.d.t. ·67.	Do.	Records the death of a certain Kumarapāla in a fight.

883	Another pillar. Do.			Vikrama 11[1]6, Mārgaśīrsha ba. 6, Sunday=1059 A.D., November 28. (The month was *amānta*).	Do.	Records the death of a person called Mahīdhara.
884	**Bassi.**—Loose white marble pillar under the banyan tree at the site called Titro about one mile to the south of the village. Do.	Chāhamāna	*Mahārāja* Ajayapāladēva	Vikrama 1189, Kārttika śu. 5, Sunday=1132 A.D., October 16.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of the king on the given date and the performance of *sati* by his three queens, one of them being the chief queen Sōmaladēvī.
885	**Gaṅgwā.**—Memorial stone behind the Śiva temple about a mile to the west of the village. Do.			Vikrama [13..], Kārttika śu. 12, Monday.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of two individuals one of whom was Sōḍhika. Probably the memorial was set up by a certain Chāhaḍa.
886	Another stone. Do.			Vikrama 1203, Phālguna ba. 10, Monday=1147 A.D., January 27, f.d.t. ·85.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to mention the names Kīrttisiṁha and his son..........sīha.
887	3rd stone. Do.			Vikrama 1309 (current), Chaitra śu. 10, Thursday=1252 A.D., March 21, f.d.t. ·48.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of Mālhā's son whose name appears to be Vāhala.
888	4th stone. Do.		Vāhaḍadēva	Vikrama 1[5]10, Chai[tra*], ba. 14, Monday=1453 A.D., August 9.	Do.	Damaged. Records the death of Sib (Śiva)-sīha son, of Mahaṇa-sīha.
889	**Khōkhar.**—Memorial stone near the well in a field outside the village. Do.			Vikrama 1162, Śrāvaṇa śu. [7].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the death of Salakhuā.
890	**Makrāṇā (Gunaoti).**—West wall of the well known as Pahārkuvā. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 1992).			Vikrama 17[68], Bhādāvā (Bhādrapada) ba. 11.	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian Nasta'līq.	Bilingual. The beginning of each line in the first part is missing and the second part is very much damaged. Seems to mention Sahījahaja (*i.e.* Shah Jahān?) in line 3. Probably records the construction of the well. For the Persian portion see App. D. No. 236. There is another record of the same period in 6 lines, much worn out, on the right side of the Persian inscription.
891	Stone erected near the well called Qāẓi-kā-ku'ān, near the platform containing two graves. Do. (Acc. No. 2120).	Chauhān	Harisīgha (i.e. Harisiṁha)	Vikrama 1742, Āshāḍha śu. 5.	Do.	Do. Records the grant of 44 *bīghas* of land by Qāẓi Aphajala Muhammada. For the contents of the Persian portion see App. D. No. 241.
892	**Pedestal of a** *kīrti* **at Jhālrā-tālāb.** Marble-slab fixed in the centre of the floor of a *chhatrī*. Do. (Acc. No. 2121).	Do.	Māna-siṅgha	Vikrama 1678, Phālguna ba. 5, Monday=1622 A. D., January 21.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction and consecration of a building and a tank by the king at an expense of Rs. 3101/-. Refers to *mahāsati* Lāchhā.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*contd.*					
	SIROHI DISTRICT					
	SIROHI TAHSIL					
893	**Ākūnā.**—Stone lying in the courtyard of Purohit Motiji's house.	Chauhān			Local dialect, Nāgarī;	Purport not clear. A crude representation of a cow and a calf is engraved above the writing. In late characters.
894	**Bāldā.**—Marble slab in the Hanumān temple.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Jagamāla and his son Akharāja (I).	Vikrama 1563	Do.	Damaged. Mentions Arbudāchala and the village Bālada.
895	Stone near the '*Andāvāṭ*' *arahaṭ* (a wheel for raising water from a well), belonging to Shri Jojha Singh and others.				Do.	Broken at the top right side. Purport not clear. Mentions the engraver Sītā Māla. In late characters.
896	Stone in the field belonging to Danaji and others.			Vikrama 1761, .. [5]	Do.	Fragmentary. Indifferently engraved. Mentions *Rāja* Kēsara.
897	Stone in the field belonging to Kesaji Mupaji.			Vikrama [1657 ?]	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
898	**Fāsariyā.**—Stone under a tree near '*Andāvā*' *arahaṭ*.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Akharāja (I)	Vikrama 15[7]0, Kārttika ba. 2.	Do.	Damaged. Mentions *Ṭhākur* Aṇa.....(illegible) and Dēvaḍā Sāṁmatasī. Details not clear.
899	**Funganī.**—Stone lying outside the village on the way to the Mahādēva temple.			Vikrama ...., Bhādrapada śu. 3, Sunday.	Do.	Records the date only. In late characters.
900	Marble slab fixed on the floor inside the Hanumān temple.				Do.	Worn out. Seems to refer to some construction. Mentions [Lachha]manasīgha and the village Phuṁgaṇī. In characters of about the 17th century.
901	Stone under a tree near the same temple.			.... [Bhādrapada].	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Reads: *Mahārājā[dhirāja* ?] [*Sīhaḍa*] in lines 2-3 and *Chūḍā-suta-raṇa* ....*Kīlhaṇa*......*shaḍguṇa-dharaḥ* in lines 6-7. In characters of the 13th or 14th century.
902	**Jēlā.**—Stone lying in the courtyard of Shri Bhikaji Adaji's house.			Vikrama 1[7]25, Chaitra ba. 7.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the gift of an *arahaṭ* called [Ḍhabrā] probably by Dēvaḍā Vaṇajī and Padmajī.
903	Stone in a field belonging to the same person.			Vikrama 17[65 ?]	Do.	Indifferently engraved.
904	Stone in a field belonging to Shri Paip Singh Vijaya Singh.			Vikrama [16]47, Āshāḍha [śu.] 13.	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out.
905	**Kōṭrā.**—Stone in the courtyard of Shri Karandanji's house.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Akharāja		Do.	Defaced. Purport not clear. In late characters.

906	**Krishanganj (Mēḍā).**—Back of a brass image of Pārśvanātha in the Sumatinātha temple.			Vikrama 1074, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the name *Śrāvaka* Sāhila who was probably the donor. Published in *Arbudāchala-Pradakshiṇā Jaina-Lēkha-Saṁdōha*, p. 76, No. 224. Cf. *A. R. Rajputana Museum*, Ajmer, 1936-37, p. 2.
907	Back of another image in the same place			Vikrama 153[3], Vai. (Vaiśākha) śu. 12, Thursday=1477 A.D., April 24.	Do.	Records that the image of Śāntinātha was caused to be made by *Vya°* Lakhāka, son of *Vya°* Sōmā and his wife Sōnaladē, and a resident of Kīragrāma for his own merit. Its consecration was done by Lakshmīsāgara-sūri. Ibid., No. 225.
908	Back of a third image			Vikrama 1536, Māgha ba. 5, Sunday=1480 A.D., January 2.	Do.	Records that the image of Kuṁthunātha was caused to be made by *Sā°* Sālhā, son of *Sā°* Mūjā of the Prāgvāṭa-jñāti along with his wife Vīraṇi and son *Sā°* Nālhā and others. The image was consecrated by Jinachandrasūri who is stated to be the *nāyaka* of the Kharatara-gachchha, in the *paṭṭa* of Jinabhadra-sūri. Ibid., No. 226. Cf. *A. R. Rajputana Museum*, Ajmer, 1936-37, p. 6.
909	Back of a fourth image			Vikrama 1537 Jyē. (Jyēshṭha) ba. 8, Saturday=1481 A.D., April 21.	Do.	Records that the image of Suvidhinātha, caused to be made by Lāṇāka, son of *Vya°* Kājā and his wife Madhu, was consecrated by Lakshmīsāgara-sūri. Ibid., p. 77, No. 227.
910	Back of a fifth image			Vikrama 1552, Vaiśākha, śu. 5, Monday=1496 A.D., April 18.	Do.	Records that the image of Ādinātha was caused to be made by *Vya°* Tilhāka, son of *Vya°* Vāchhā of Nāndiāgrāma and his wife Suhāsiṇi, with his family for the merit of his (maternal) grandmother named Hanūrī and others. The image was consecrated by Hēmavimala-sūri of the *paṭṭa* of Sumatisādhu-sūri. Ibid., No. 228. Also cf. *A. R. Rajputana Museum*, Ajmer, 1936-37, p, 6.
911	Back of a sixth image			Vikrama 1713, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Friday=1657 A.D., April 10.	Do.	Records that the image of Nēminātha caused to be made by *Vya°* Mōhana, a resident of Sirōhī, was consecrated by Vijayarājasūri.
912	Stone lying outside the village near the Mahādēva temple.				Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Damaged and worn out. Purport not clear. Reads...... *Mahārāja śrī*......in line 6. In late characters.
913	Stone in a *chhatrī* outside the village			Vikrama 1753, Phālguna ba. 5.	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
914	Stone slab on a *Chabūṭrā* near *Māmājī-kā-arahaṭ*.			Vikrama 1757, Kārttika [ba. ?] 13, Monday=1700 A.D., October 28.	Do.	Seems to record the construction of a platform (*thurō*). Mentions a certain Su[ṁ*]dara....
915	Stone slab near the *arahaṭ* belonging to Shri Nain Mal Modi on the way to Mīrpur.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Suratāṇa	Vikrama 16[51], Jyēshṭha ba. 13, Sunday=1595 A.D., April 27. (The month was Adhika-Jyēshṭha).	Do.	Records the construction of a step-well probably by Sōlaṁkī Khētā and Rāyasī. Also mentions the names of *Kuvara* Rāja Sīga, Dēvaḍā Prathī Rāja, etc.
916	**Maḍiyā.**—Stone near the '*Hariāvā*' *arahaṭ* in a field belonging to Shri Nataji Manaji.			Vikrama 1[8]42, [Bhādrapada ba...].	Do.	Indifferently engragved. Refers to a piece of land (*khētara*) Details not clear.
917	Stone in another field belonging to the same person.				Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift. Mentions a certain Chībā Kalā. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*contd.*					
	SIROHI DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	SIROHI TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Maḍiyā—*contd.*					
918	Stone in a field belonging to Mali Motiji .			Vikrama 1800, Jyēshṭha śu. 13.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record a gift (?) of land (*khētara*). Mentions the *sākshi* of Dēvaḍā [.] vagajī.
919	**Mirpur**—Jain temple, pilaster on the right wall inside the main entrance.			Vikrama 1552, [Pausha ba. 5, Wednesday?]. Irregular.	Do. . .	Records the pilgrimage of *Sēṭhi* Kālā and *Sēṭhi* Ṭhākarasī.
920	Another pilaster on the same wall at the same place.				Do. . .	Records the pilgrimage of Vāṇadēva. In late characters.
921	Left wall at the same place . .			Vikrama [1*]552 .	Do. . .	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record the pilgrimage of a person (name not clear).
922	Pilaster on the left wall at the same place .			Vikrama 1552, Chaitra śu. 7, Monday=1496 A.D., March 21.	Do. . .	Records probably a gift made by Bāi Nāthī, daughter of Bāi Karamī. Mentions Jītamāla Saṅkha (Sukha?) māla as a *sākshi*. Transcribed in *Arbudāchala-Pradakshiṇā-Jaina-Lēkha-Saṁdōha*, p. 80, No. 235.
923	Lintel of a *dēvakulikā* in the same temple			Vikrama 1556, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Sunday=1500 A.D., April 12.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the construction of a *dēvakulikā* in the temple of Jīrāvalā Pārśvanātha by Karamāi, wife of *Saṁ.* [Ratna]-pāla, on the advice of Udayasāgara-sūri for the merit of her husband. Also records the obeisance of Māṁgī, daughter of *Saṁ.* Karamāi. Ibid., No. 236.
924	Lintel of another *dēvakulikā* .	Dēvaḍā Chauhān ?	*Mahārāja* Rāṇājī .	Vikrama 1556, Dvitīya-Jyēshṭha śu. 1, Friday=1500 A.D., May 29.	Do. . .	Records the construction of a *dēvakulikā* in the temple of Jagannātha (i.e. Pārśvanātha) for his own merit by *Saṁghavī* Dēvā, son of *Saṁghavī* Sachavīra and his wife Padmāi, and its consecration by Hēmavimala-sūri. Ibid., pp. 80-81, No. 237.
925	Wall left of the entrance outside the *garbha-griha*.			Vikrama 1555, Māgha śu. 4, Tuesday=1449, A.D., January 15.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the *ōlaga* (service) of Dēvakaraṇa, son of *Sā.* Vachhā, Kurā, son of Amīpāla and *Saṁ.* Adā, son of *Saṁ.* Hīsā. Ibid., p. 79, No. 233.
926	Below No. 925 above .			Vikrama 155[7], Phālguna śu. 1.	Do. . .	Mentions *Sō°* Sāmā, son of *Sō°* [.]samarā, a resident of Niṇēra. Ibid.
927	Below No. 926 above .			Vikrama 1657	Do. . .	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.

928	**Mōhabbatnagar (Mōṭāgaon).**—Marble slab in a cenotaph outside the village.			Vikrama 17[6]5, Māgha śu. 14.	Do.	Records the name of Dēvaḍā Kraṇajī (Karṇajī).
929	Marble slab in another cenotaph at the same place.			Vikrama 1880, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Wednesday=1824 A.D., May 5.	Do.	Records the installation of the *chhatrī* of Dēvaḍārāja Tējasigha.
930	*Satī* stone on a platform a t the same place.			Vikrama 1784, Vaiśākha ba. 7, Friday=1728 A.D., April 19.	Do.	Records the name of Saṁbalājī.
931	**Nūn.**—Saṁgamēśvar temple, beam resting on two pillars in the *maṇḍapa*.	Sōngīrā Chauhān ?	*Mahārājakula Rāuta* Sāḍhadēva	Vikrama 1335, Bhādrapada śu. 2, Thursday=1279 A.D., August 10, f.d.t. ·18.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records that the ruler donated 120 *dra°* (*drammas*) for the construction of a *cha[ü*]kī* for the god Saṁgamēśvara. Also mentions two persons named Bhāviāra and Chāhuāṇa Ḍūṁgāra who donated annually 129 *drammas* and 2 *drammas* respectively.
932	Another beam at the same place			Vikrama 1345, Jyēshṭha śu. 2, Sunday=1289 A.D., May 22.	Do.	Records the construction of a *chaükī* by Sōhaḍa, son of Ajā, in the temple of Saṁgamēśvara.
933	Pillar in the *maṇḍapa*			Vikrama 13.., ...ba [1], ...	Do.	Badly damaged. Records the obeisance of a person to the god Saṁgamēśvara. Mentions another named Vāhaḍa in line 2.
934	Pedestal of an image in the *garbha-gṛiha*				Nāgarī	Reads: *Oṁ* (expressed by symbol) ‖ *Va° Jasarāmūtai.* In late characters.
935	Slab in the field attached to ,*Bōkdāvā*' *arahaṭ*.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Suratāṇa	Vikrama 1638 (current), Śrāvaṇa śu. 7, Sunday=1581 A.D., August 6.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to refer to some lands. Mentions a certain Ratana. Details not clear.
936	Slab built into the water-trough of '*Dudāvā*' *arahaṭ*.				Do.	Contains two parts. The first part is defaced and its purport is not clear. The second part reads : (1) *Sadavāna*. (2) *Masalājī*. In late characters.
937	Stone lying loose near '*Diāvā arahaṭ*. First side.			Vikrama 1857, [Śrāvaṇa] ba. 7.	Do.	Seems to record the gift of the *araṭa* called Dīava. Details not clear.
938	Do. Second side			Vikrama 1959, Jyēshṭha ba. [2 ?].	Do.	Seems to refer to an *araṭa*.
939	Stone near the '*Sētlāvā*' *arahaṭ*			Vikrama 1832, Bhādrapada ba. 12.	Do.	Seems to record the gift of an *araṭa*. Mentions Jatājī as *sākshī*.
940	**Sartarā**.—*Satī* stone on a platform opposite the new Panchayat building.			Vikrama 1885, Phālguna śu. 8, Friday=1829 A.D., March 13.	Do.	Records the death of Opāji on the given date and the performance of *satī* by his wife subsequently.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*concld.*					
	SIROHI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	SIROHI TAHSIL—*concld.*					
941	**Savarāṭā.**—Sculptured slab on a *chhatrī* in the village.			Vikrama 19[0*]5, Jyēshṭha ba. 5, Friday=1849 A.D., May 11, f.d.t. ·59.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the setting up of an image (*putalī*) of Pīthōjī, brother of Dēvaḍā Dēvīgajī (Devī Sīgajī ?), who died fighting, probably in a battle.
942	**Silōīyā.**—Stone on a dilapidated platform under a pipal tree.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Suratāṇa	Vikrama 1638, Chaitra śu. 4, Tuesday=1582, A.D., March 27.	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear.
943	**Sindrath.**—Marble slab fixed to the wall of a stepwell (*vāv*) in the village.	Do.	Vairīsāla (I)	Vikrama 1736, (Āshāḍhādi), Śaka 1601, Māgha śu. 13, Monday, Pushya =1680 A. D., February 12.	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the step-well by Sadākuarī (Sadā kumārī), the queen of *Māhārāya* Akharāja. Gives the genealogy from Suratāṇa to Vairīsāla. Mentions Dudā son of Śivadāsa as the chief mason. Noticed in *A.R. Rajputana Museum*, Ajmer, 1936-37, p. 7.
944	Stone beam resting on a pilaster and a pillar.				Do.	Mentions *salavaṭa* (mason) Lakhmīdāsa. Hīrā and others. In late characters.
945	**Tawrī.**—Jain temple; pilaster on the right wall inside the main entrance.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Vījaḍa	Vikrama 1330, Kārttika śu. 11, Monday=1273 A.D., October 23.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Worn out. Mentions *Rā°* Vījaḍa and records probably a donation to a Brāhmaṇa (name not clear) by [Subu]ḍa, son of Ghōshā.
946	Pillar in the *Nauchaukī*.			Vikrama 1340, Vaiśākha ba. 1, ...	Do.	Do. Records some constructions by a person named Vāmaṇa (?), son of . . . . (name lost).
947	**Vardarā**—Marble slab fixed into the wall (outside) of the Hanumān temple.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Suratāṇa	Vikrama 1638, Jyēshṭha ba. 10.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the grant of the village Varadarā to *chāraṇa* (poet) Dudā Sāha.
948	**Vēlāṅgarī.**—Back of a brass image in the Jain temple.			Vikrama 1535, Mā° (Māgha or Mārgaśīrsha) ba. 6.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the setting up of an image of *Muni* Suvrata by Nīsala together with his family, in Śāṇāgrāma. The image was consecrated by Lakshmīsāgara-sūri.
949	Stone near the entrance of Sāṁvalājī temple.			Vikrama 1639, [Śrāvaṇa] ba. [13 ?]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Mentions Śrī [Rāma ?]-Sī[ga]jī in lines 4-5.
950	Stone slab near the step well (*vāv*) in the village.			Vikrama 1736, Chaitra śu. 1, Sunday=1680 A.D., March 21.	Do.	Records that *Pēja-Sāhu-rāja* Chaturbhuja donated an *arahaṭa*. Mentions the sun and moon as witnesses.

951	Stone fixed near the door of Shri Dharma Shaukar Ramnath's house.			Vikrama 1716, Ā . . . . 1.	Do.	Damaged. Reads *mahājana* in line 6.
952	Stone in the '*Kērāva*' *arahaṭ* belonging to Shri Chamni Ram Devi Chand.			Vikrama 176[5], Jyēshṭha . . .	Do.	Seems to record the gift of the *araṭa*. Mentions [Dēvaḍā Kēsara].
953	**Vērū Sāpādar.**—Stone in a field attached to '*Jōiāvā*' *arahaṭ*.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Suratāṇa	Vikrama 1637, Māgha śu. 1.	Do.	Records the grant of land (*khēta=kshētra*) by the ruler.
	TONK DISTRICT					
	NIWAI TAHSIL					
954	**Niwāi.**—Temple of Dāmōdarjī. Marble slab fixed into the right corner of the facade. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur (Acc. No. 2124).			Vikrama 1749, Vaiśākha śu. Akshaya-tṛitīyā.	Do.	Records the construction of the temple of Dāmōdarjī and Rādhākṛishṇa by Girdharadāsa, son of Sāraṁgadhara, who was the son of Gōpāla.
	UDAIPUR DISTRICT					
	KUMBHALGARH TAHSIL					
955	**Kumbhalgaṛh.**—Broken slab. Impressions from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.	[Yādava Chūḍāsama]		Vikrama 1554	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	In two fragments. Contains parts of verses describing a place on the bank of a river. Mentions a Sōraṭhapati. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 867.
	UTTAR PRADESH					
	ETAWAH DISTRICT					
956	**Eṭāwāh.**—Stone lying in the *kuṭi* of a Bābā, near the Eṭāwāh Fort Mound, 2 miles from the city. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Northern Circle, Agra.		*Mahārāja* Ajayasiṁha		Do.	The king claims to belong to the line of his paternal uncle Jayachandra of Kanauj. Appears to record that at the instance of the king, his *purōhita* made preparations for a *Chaṇḍīmahāyāga*, but had to give up and take away the image of Durgā installed in the fort and hid it in a pit (*gartta*) fearing that the *Mlēchhas* (i.e. Muhammadans) might destroy it. In characters of about the 13th century.
957	Do.		Śūrōddharaṇa	Śaka 1271, (*śaśāṅka-vīti-akshi-dharā*), Tapas (i.e. Māgha) śu. 3 (*Girijātithi*), Monday=1350 A.D., January 11.	Do.	Records the erection of a memorial stone (*smāraka-śilā*) by the king at the outer entrance of a Śiva temple which was situated in a fort.
958	Do.	Chauhān	Śūrasēna	Śaka 148[2]	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to record the creation of a lake and garden by the king and the installation of an image at the centre of the lake.
959	Do.		Vijayasēna, son of *Mahīpāla* Vīrasēna	Śaka 1113, Vaiśākha śu. 9.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Appears to be a *Vijayalēkhā* (writing of victory) probably of the king. Mentions Ajayachandra, Jayachchandra and Gōri.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*					
	VARANASI DISTRICT					
960	**Sārnāth.**—Slab in the Museum. Findspot : **Syedpur Bhītari,** Syedpur Tahsil, Ghazipur District, U. P.				Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	Fragmentary. Records the construction of a *chaitya* probably by a person called Kalaśa. In characters of about the 7th century A.D.
961	Another slab found in the Museum discovered at the site during repairs.				Sanskrit, Later Brāhmī.	Records the Buddhist formula *yē dharmmā°*, etc. In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
962	**Vāraṇāsi.**—Right side of the upper part of an image on a pillar kept in the Bhārat Kalā Bhavan. Findspot : **Rājghāṭ.**				Southern	Damaged. Reads : *Vāmanasvā*[*mī*]. Do. Cf. *A.R. Ep.*, 1947-48, No. B 161.
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA					
963	**Salt Lake City.**—Metal lamp in the possession of Mr. Robert G. Harding, Consulting Engineer and member of the University Archaeological Society, Salt Lake City, Utah. From photographs sent by him through the Embassy of India, Washington S, D. C., through the Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi. Findspot : Bed of Rio Turriable, in **Costa Rica,** Central America.				Malayāḷam	Appears to record the name of the donor or the maker of the lamp, and the numeral sign probably standing for 40, which represents either the amount of money spent for the making of the lamp or its weight in *sērs.* In modern characters.
	CEYLON					
964	**Mankanai.**—Stone slab. From a photograph received from Professor K. Kanapathi Pillai, Professor of Tamil, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya. Findspot : **Mankanai.**	King of Ceylon	Abhayaśilāmēghapanmar *alias* Chakravartti Jayabāhudēvar.	Year [4]3	Tamil	Seems to record a grant of land to a monastic establishment by Mindan Koṟṟan, a *kaṅkāṇi* and a member of the body called *tiruppaḷḷi-chchiviyaiyār*. The land is stated to have formed part of the land granted for the donor's maintenance by Gajabāhudēvar. The whole transaction was approved by Māṇābharaṇadēvar. In characters of about the 12th century.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.**

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	BILASPUR DISTRICT					
	BILASPUR TAHSIL					
1730	**Pāli.**—Śiva temple. Inscriptions in the *maṇḍapa*, Inscription No. 1.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur	Jājalladēva I .	.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the unspecified *kīrti* (i.e. meritorious work) of the king. In characters of the 12th century. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, p. 419 No. 78.
1731	No. 2 . .	Do. . .	Do.	.	Do. . .	Do. Ibid., No. 79.
1732	No. 3 . .	Do. . .	Do.	.	Do. . .	Do. Ibid., No. 80.
1733	No. 4 . .	Do. . .	Do.	.	Do. . .	Do. Ibid., No. 81.
1734	**Ratanpur.**—Temple of Mahāmāyā ; stone built into the left side of the door way of the sanctum.	Do. . .	Vāharēndra	.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	In verse. States that the king had a force of a thousand horses and sixty elephants and mentions Gōvinda, the Mayor of Ratnapura (*Ratnapura-prajādhipa*), who was the king's trusted servant. In characters of about the 15th century. Ibid., pp. 555, Inscription A.
1735	Stone built into the right side of the same door way.			Vikrama 1552 .	Do. . .	Do. Records the eulogy of Chhītaku, a *sūtradhāra* belonging to the Kōkāsa family and states that he was the son of Manmatha and brother of Māḍana. The writer was Dityana. Ibid.. p. 556, Inscription B.
	JANJGIR TAHSIL					
1736	**Akaltarā.**—Stone built into the plinth of the Siddhēśvara-Mahādēva temple. Findspot: **Kōṭgaḍh**, Bilaspur District.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	Ratnadēva II	.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the construction of a temple of Rēvanta and the excavation of a tank by Vallabharāja, a feudatory of the king. Also traces the genealogy of the Kalachuri rulers of Ratanpur from Ratnadēva I to Ratnadēva II. The record was composed by Dēvapāṇi. In characters of the 11th century. Ibid., pp. 430 ff.
1737	**Kugdā.**—Detached stone .	Do. . .	Pṛithvīdēva II	Kalachuri 893 .	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Contains a description of the exploits and charity of Vallabharāja who was a feudatory of the king. Ibid., pp. 446 ff.
1738	**Śeōrīnārāyaṇ.**—Stone built into the plinth of Chandrachūḍēsvara temple.	Do. . .	Jājalladēva II	Kalachuri 919 .	Do. . .	Damaged. Seems to record the donation of the village Chiñchēlī by Āmaṇadēva for the purpose of defraying the expenses of incense, lights, etc. for the worship of the god Chandrachūḍa and the erection of a temple of Durgā in front of the shrine [of Chandrachūḍa] by Vikannadēva who was the uncle of Āmaṇadēva. Ibid., pp. 519 ff.
1739	Pedestal of a statue in a shrine in the courtyard of Nārāyaṇa temple.			Kalachuri 898 (current), Āśvina śu. 2, Monday= 1146 A.D., September 9. (The year was *Kārttikādi*).	Do. . .	Records [the installation of] the statue of a warrior named Saṁgrāmasiṁha. The eulogy was composed by *Paṇḍita* Talapasiṁha. Ibid., pp. 582 ff.

* Continued from Appendix C of *Annual Report* for 1961-62.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	CHHATARPUR DISTRICT					
	CHHATARPUR TAHSIL					
1740	**Khajurāhō.**—Image in a Jain temple				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions a *kshētrapāla* named Varēṁdra. In characters of about the 11th century.
1741	Another image in the same temple			Vikrama 1205, Māgha ba. 5.	Do.	Records the names of *Śrēshṭhī* Trivikrama Ālhaṇa and Lakshmīdhara, sons of *Śrēshṭhī* Pāṇidhara of the Grahapati family. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, p. 153, No. VII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 273.
1742	A third image in the same place	Chandēlla	Madanavarmadēva	Vikrama 1215, Māgha śu. 5.	Do.	Records that the image was caused to be made by the *Sādhu* Sālhē, the son of Pāhilla who was the son of the *Śrēshṭhin* Dēdū, of the Grahapati family. Also records the obeisance of Mahāgaṇa, Mahīchandra, Sirichandra, Jinachandra, Udayachandra and others, the sons of Sālhē, to Sambhavanātha. Ibid., No. VIII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 300.
	DHAR DISTRICT					
	DHAR TAHSIL					
1743	**Dhār.**—Two pillars in the Bhōjaśālā	Paramāra	Naravarman		Do.	Contains two verses in *Anushṭubh* metre and a chart called *Varṇa-nāga-kṛipāṇikā-bandha* exhibiting verbal terminations of the ten *lakāras* together with 16 *dhātu-pratyayas*. In characters of the 12th century. Ibid., Vol. XXXI, pp. 29 ff.
	DURG DISTRICT					
1744	**Dēorbijā.**—Sati pillar on the southern side of the temple near the tank.				Nāgarī	Damaged. Contains only a few letters. In characters of about the 12th century.
1745	**Gurur.**—Two sides of a pillar in a field behind a deserted temple on the roadside.	Sōmavaṁśa	*Rāṇaka* Vāgharāja		Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records the gift of land to the gods Umānātha and Kāla Bhairava by Nāyaka Āditya. Do. Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. LV, p. 44. Bhandarkar's List No. 1891.
	KAWARDHA TAHSIL					
1746	**Chaurā.**—Stone slab in two pieces in the Maṇḍavā Mahal.	Phaṇi or Nāgavaṁśa	Rāmachandra	Vikrama 1406, Jaya	Do.	Gives the legend of the origin of the family and records the construction of a Śiva temple by the king. Bhandarkar's List, No. 707; Hiralal's List, second edition, pp. 174 ff.
1747	**Chhaprī.**—Inscriptions on the pedestals of statues in the Bōramadēō temple. Inscription No. 1.				Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Mentions *Jōgī* Kānhō and describes him as proficient in all the arts and as a human incarnation of Rāma. In characters of about the 11th century. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, pp. 580 ff., A.
1748	Inscription No. 2		Lakhaṇadēva (Lakshmaṇadēva)		Do.	Gives the names of the king, his wife, son and daughters. Do. Ibid., B.

1749	Inscription No. 3		*Rāṇaka* Gōpāladēva	Kalachuri 840	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives only the date. Ibid., C.
1750	Inscription No. 4				Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	States that the image of Umā-Mahēśvara was caused to be made by Sādhu, the son of Dhāṅgū. In characters of about the 11th century. Ibid., D.
1751	**Kawardhā.**—Southern face of a square pillar in Rāmjī's temple.		*Mahārāja* Śī(śrī) Rāmadēva	Vikrama 1404, ..., Phālguna śu. 1[2], [Punarvasu?], Tuesday = 1348 A. D., February 12.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the performance of *satī* by Dē-māī.
1752	Pedestal of a statue kept in the Burhā Mahādēva temple. Findspot: **Bōria,** Kawardha Tahsil, Durg District.		*Mahārāṇaka* Jasarājadēva	Kalachuri 910	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the construction of a temple by *Ṭhākura* Māltu, the *mahāmātya* (chief minister) of the ruler, for the religious merit of his father. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, p. 585 f., 112A.
1753	Pedestal of another statue at the same place. Findspot: Do.		Do.		Do.	Mentions *Daṇḍ-nāyaka* Jāgu, the son of Dhirachha[n*]dra. In characters of about the 12th century. Ibid., B.
1754	**Sāhaspur.**—Pedestal of the statue of Sahasrārjuna or Sahasrabāhu lying under a tamarind tree near a tank.		Yaśōrāja	**Kalachuri 934, Kārttika śu. 15, Wednesday=1182 A.D., October 13.**	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	**Records the eulogy of the king and mentions that his queen was Lakshmādēvī, his sons were Bhōjadēva and Rājadēva and his daughter was Jāsalladēvī. Ibid., pp. 595 ff.**
	GOONA DISTRICT					
	RAGHOGARH TAHSIL					
1755	**Raghōgarh** (?).—Findspot: Not known				Do.	Reads: *Rāṇaka-śrī-Hāradēva-ubhaya*. In characters of about the 12th century.
	JABALPUR DISTRICT					
1756	**Bēsāni.**—Broken stone slab lying near the temple.			Kalachuri 958, Prathama Āshāḍha śu. 3.	Do.	Fragmentary. States that various amounts of *drammas* were received from several persons named Jagadēva, Puja, Vandadhāli, etc. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, pp. 368 ff.
	JABALPUR TAHSIL					
1757	**Bhērāghāṭ.**—Gaurīśaṁkara temple; slab built into the wall to the right of the entrance into the sanctum.	Kalachuri of Tripurī	*Mahārāja* Vijayasiṁhadēva		Do.	Records the obeisance of the queen-[mother] Gōsaladēvī, the king and [the heir apparent] Ajayasiṁhadēva to a deity who appears to be named Bhagnakhidra (i.e. the destroyer of diseases). Ibid., pp. 363 ff.
1758	**Jabalpur.**—Detached stone. Findspot: Not known.	Do.	Jayasiṁha	Kalachuri 926	Do.	Records the construction of a temple of Śiva by Vimalaśiva, the religious preceptor of the king who endowed the temple with three villages on the occasion of a solar eclipse. Ibid., pp. 331 ff.
	MURWARA TAHSIL					
1759	**Bilhāri.**—Stone in the compound of Vishṇuvarāha temple.				Do.	Fragmentary. Appears to record a gift of money. Mentions Tripurī-sthāna. In characters of about the 11th century.
1760	**Chhōṭī Dēōri.**—Pillar in the village	Kalachuri of Tripurī	Śaṅkaragaṇa I		Sanskrit (corrupt), Siddhamātṛikā.	Seems to record the donation of a granary by Chuṭu Nāgaka in [charge of] the *vishaya* of Kakandakuṭu. In characters of about the 8th century. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, pp. 176 ff.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	MANDSAUR DISTRICT					
	MANDSAUR TAHSIL					
1761	**Mandsaur.**—Loose slab	Guhilōt	*Mahārājādhirāja Rāṇā* Saṁgrāma	Vikrama 1576, Śaka 1441, [Paushа] śu. 5, Monday=1519 A.D., December 26.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records probably a grant of land and mentions the *gardabha* curse. Also gives the names of *Rāja-śrī-Rāva* Asōkamala, *Thānāpati* of Daśapura-nagara, *Sāha* Sahasamala, *Saṁgavī* Jējā and *Sāha* Vachhā.
	NIMAR DISTRICT					
1762	**Māndhātā.**—Stone slab probably in the Mātaṁgēśvara temple.	Mughal	Akbar	Vikrama 1626, Śaka 1491, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Saturday=1569 A. D., April 23.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the renovation of the temple of Mātaṁgēśvara on the northern bank of the Narmadā in Māhishmatī by some person belonging to Pōravāḍa-jñāti for the attainment of spiritual merit.
1763	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1622, Śaka 1587, (wrong for 1487).	Do.	Records the renovation of the temple of Śiva situated on the northern bank of the Rēvā, near the confluence, at Māhishmatī by Tryaṁbakadāsa and others.
	RAIPUR DISTRICT					
	MAHASAMUND TAHSIL					
1764	**Rājim.**—Stone slab built into the left wall of the *maṇḍapa* of the Rājīvalōchana temple.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	Pṛithvīdēva II	Kalachuri 896, Māgha śu. 8, Wednesday=1145 A. D., January 3.	Do.	Records the construction of a temple of Rāma and the grant of the village Śālmalīya for the purpose of offerings of food to the deity by Jagapāla, also called Jagasiṁha. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, pp. 450 ff.
1765	Pillar inscriptions in the same temple. No. 1.				Siddhamātṛikā	Pilgrim-records. Two mention Māṇadēvi, and Salōṇatuṅga, in characters of about the 9th century, and the third in ornamental characters. Cf. Hiralal's List, second edition, No. 189.
1766	No. 2				Do.	Pilgrim-records giving names of Pūrṇṇāditya, Salōṇatuṅga and Māṇadēvī. In characters of about the 9th century. Ibid.
1767	No. 3				Do.	Pilgrim's record. Mentions Pūrṇṇāditya. Do. Ibid.
1768	No. 4				Do.	Pilgrim-records giving names of Bhagavatī and Ratnapurushōttama. Do. Ibid.
1769	No. 5				Do.	Pilgrim's record. Mentions Vidēśāditya and Kramantavidēśa. Do. Ibid.

1770	Other inscriptions. No. 1					In shell characters.
1771	No. 2					Do.
1772	No. 3					Do.
1773	No. 4					Do.
1774	No. 5					Do.
1775	No. 6.					Do.
	RAIPUR TAHSIL					
1776	**Āraṅg.**—Stone in the pavement of the courtyard of Jhali Rauti's house.					Do.
1777	**Raipur.**—Red sand-stone slab in the Museum. Findspot: **Kōṭgaḍh**, Janjgir Tahsil, Bilaspur District.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	Pṛithvīdēva II		Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Records that the king constructed a temple of Śiva at Kōṭgaḍh and made certain donations for the worship of the deity. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, pp. 436 ff.
1778	Another red sand-stone slab in the same place. Findspot: In the *maṇḍapa* of a temple at **Khalāri**, Mahasamund Tahsil, Raipur District.	Kalachuri of Raipur	Haribrahmadēva	Vikrama 1470, Śaka 1334, Plava, Māgha śu. 9, Saturday, Rōhiṇī. Irregular.	Do.	Records the construction of a temple of Nārāyaṇa by a shoemaker named Dēvapāla, son of Śivadāsa and grandson of Jasau, at the town of Khalvāṭikā (*i.e.* Khalāri). Ibid., pp. 575 ff.
	RAISEN DISTRICT					
	RAISEN TAHSIL					
1779	**Sāñchī.**—Stūpa 1, Aśōka-pillar at the south gateway.	Maurya	Aśōka		Prakrit, Brāhmī	Contains the text of the minor Pillar edict of the king. Published in *The Monuments of Sāñchī*, Vol. I, p. 287, No. 1.
1780	North-east quadrant rail-pillar (outside)				Do.	Reads: *Ujeniya upāsikāya Pusaya* [*dāna*]. Ibid., p. 303, No. 38.
1781	Do.				Do.	Reads: *Ujeniya Dhamakānaṁ dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 40.
1782	Do.				Do.	Reads: .... *siniyā* .... *dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 304, No. 51.
1783	Cross-bar (Do.)				Do.	Reads: [*U*]*jeniyā Dhamayasāyā matu bhichhuniya dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 305, No. 60.
1784	Rail-pillar (Do.)				Do.	Reads: (1) *Ujenakasa vānejasa.* (2) *Isidatasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 61.
1785	Cross-bar (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Ujeni*[*yā Upe*]*dadatasa* [*duhitu*] *Ja.* [*ya*] *dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 307, No. 80.
1786	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads: (1) ..*hālakaniya* (2) ..*sāye dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 81.
1787	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Ujeniya Devalaya dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 82.
1788	Do. (Do.)			....	Do.	Reads: *Ujeniyā Vipulāyā dānaṁ* Ibid., p. 308, No. 86.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	RAISEN TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Sāñchī—*contd.*					
1789	Pillar (outside)				Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads: (1) [*Sv*]*etapathasa* [*Yona*]*sa* (2) *dānaṁ* Ibid., No. 89.
1790	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down facing east gateway).				Do.	Reads: ....*yanāye dānaṁ* Ibid., p. 309, No. 99.
1791	Screen of the eastern entrance. Cross-bar (outside).				Do.	Reads: *Datakalavaḍasa dānaṁ* Ibid., p. 310, No. 110.
1792	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Mo*[*rajāhikaṭā Si*]*hadatasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 315, No. 159.
1793	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Su*[*bāhitasa*] .... *dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 316, No. 171.
1794	Rail-pillar (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Bedakaḍā Badikasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 317, No. 179. (Reading given in the book is incorrect).
1795	Coping stone (outside, facing south gateway).				Do.	Reads: (1) *Kaṭakaññyakasa Aya-Patuḍasa.* (2) *bhichhuno dānaṁ* Ibid., p. 318, No. 190.
1796	Cross-bar (outside)				Do.	Reads: *Pusasa dānaṁ* [*Māhisatiyasa*]. Ibid., p. 321, No. 213.
1797	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads: [*Si*]*hasa bhikhuno dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 322, No. 222.
1798	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Taṁbalamaḍa Kujarasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 223.
1799	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Ujeniye Agisimaye dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 324, No. 245.
1800	Do. (inside, turned upside down)				Do.	Reads: ..[*ya*] *Ujenikāye bhichhuniye dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 248.
1801	Do. (outside)				Do.	Reads: *Arapana Asādrasa dānaṁ Ugā .. sa cha bhichhuno.* Ibid., p. 325, No. 250.
1802	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Mahisatiya Devabhagasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 327, No. 276.
1803	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Peḍitakasa* (?) ..*ghisasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 328, No. 284.

1804	Rail-pillar (Do.)				Do.	Reads: (1) *Ujeniyā Tāpa-* (2) *siyānaṁ nusā-* (3) *ya Mitāya* (4) *dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 285.
1805	Coping stone (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Aya-Dhanakasa bhichhuno dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 329 No. 294.
1806	Cross-bar (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Kurārā Sa[ṁ]valitasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 331, No. 309.
1807	Coping stone (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Vedisā Mohikāye bhichhuniye dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 332, No. 318.
1808	Rril-pillar (Do.)				Do.	Reads: (1) .. *sika* .. (2) [*Va*]*radatasa dana.* Ibid., p. 334, No. 340.
1809	Coping stone (outside, facing north gate-way).				Do.	Reads: *Ujenihāre Morajābhikaṭisa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 336, No. 359.
1810	Rail-pillar (ground balustrade fragment)				Do.	Reads: (1) *Ujeniyā Visvade-* (2) *vasa pajāvatiyā* (3) *Mulāya dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 337, No. 368.
1811	Cross-bar (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Ujeniya* .... Ibid., p. 338, No. 379.
1812	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads: *Ujeniya Balakaya dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 380.
1813	North gate, 1, left pillar				Do.	Reads: (1) .. *ka pāpakārina save malaṁ paṭipajeyā* .. (2) [*pach-ānata*]*riya-kārakānāṁ cha gatiṁ gachheya yo ito.* Ibid., p. 340, No. 389.
1814	Pavement slab				Do.	Reads: *Utarasa rajukasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 343, No. 408.
1815	Do.				Do.	Reads: *Dhamayasāsa dana.* Ibid., p. 346, No. 455.
1816	Do.				Do.	Reads: *Nagaya dana.* Ibid., No. 457.
1817	Do.				Do.	Reads: *Yugakasa dana.* Ibid., No. 458.
1818	Do.				Do.	Reads: *Bhadabhutino dana.* Ibid., No. 461.
1819	Do.				Do.	Reads: *Avāḍhiya Vanijaya dana.* Ibid., No. 462.
1820	Do.				Do.	Reads: *Balagutasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 355, No. 557.
1821	Do.				Do.	Reads: (1) *Kurariya Kaṇāya bhichchuniya* (2) *dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 560.
1822	Do.				Do.	Reads: (1) *Kurarāye Kāṇāya bhichchuni-* (2) *ya dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 561.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	RAISEN TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Sāñchī.—*contd.*					
1823	Pavement slab .				Prakrit, Brāhmī .	Reads: (1) *Kuraraya Dhamase-* (2) [*na*]*ya bhikuniya* (3) *dānaṁ*. Ibid., No. 562.
1824	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: [*Ku*]*rarā*[*ya*] *Sirideviya dānaṁ*. Ibid., p. 356, No. 563.
1825	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: (1) *Kurariya Dhamasenāya bhikhu-* (2) *niya dānaṁ*. Ibid., No. 564.
1826	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: (1) *Varadata-bhāgineyi-Dā-* (2) *belāya dānaṁ*. Ibid., No. 565.
1827	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: *Sujātāye*. Ibid., No. 566.
1828	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: *Ujeniye Asvarakhitāye dānaṁ*. Ibid., No. 568.
1829	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: *Ujeniyā Mita-mātu dānaṁ*. Ibid., No. 571.
1830	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: *Ujeniye Mitaye bhichhu* .. Ibid., p. 358, No. 591.
1831	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: (1) *Samikayā bhikhuni-* (2) *ya dānaṁ*. Ibid.,No. 595.
1832	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: (1) *Dhamadinasa* (2) *dānaṁ*. Ibid., No. 596.
1833	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: (1) *Varadatasa dānaṁ* (2) *bhaginiyā Varasenāya* (3) *dānaṁ*. Ibid., p. 359, No. 597.
1834	Do. .				Do. .	Reads: (1) *Vitirinahiya Mahi-* (2) *rakhitasa danaṁ*. Ibid., No. 598.

1835	Do. .				Do. .	. Reads : (1) *Nadinagarā Utaradataya* (2) *dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 600.
1836	Do. .				Do. .	. Reads : (1) *Nādinagarā Kāboja* (2) *sa bhichhuno dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 601.
1837	Do. .				Do. .	. Reads : *Ujeniye Revāye dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 605.
1838	Do. .				Do. .	. Reads : *Tākāripādā Saṁ[gha]* .... Ibid., No. 606.
1839	Stair-way .				Do. .	. Reads : .. *gutāya bhichhuniya dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 361, No. 621.
1840	Do. .				Do. .	. Reads : (1) *Nadinagarikaya [Pusa ?]-* (2) *siriya bhichhuni-* (3) *ya dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 622.
1841	Do. .				Do. .	. Reads : (1) *[Nadinagarā] Araha[ya]* (2) *bhichhuniya dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 623.
1842	Do. .				Do. .	. Reads : *Saṁghāya Dāsaka-mātu dāna..* Ibid., No. 625.
1843	.				Do. .	. Reads : (1) *Dhamarakhitasa* ...... (2) *rakarakasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 362, Appendix, viii.
1844	.				Do. .	. Reads : (1) *Vitiriñahaya Bhuta-* (2) *rakhitasa danaṁ.* Ibid., Appendix, xiii.
1845	Stūpa 2, Ground balustrade. Screen of Northern entrance. Coping-stone (inside).				Do. .	. Reads : *Nāgilasa dānaṁ Ayasa aṁtevasino.* Ibid., p. 363, No. 632.
1846	Do. North-west Quadrant. Cross-bar.				Do. .	. Reads : (1) *Dhamarakhitasa sejhasa Ku-* (2) *ḍasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 633.
1847	Do. Coping-stone (inside) .				Do. .	. Reads : *Pusarakhitasa dānaṁ Ayasa atevāsino.* Ibid., No. 634.
1848	Do. Cross-bar (Do.) .				Do. .	. Reads : *Bhichhunikāya dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 364, No. 641.
1849	Do. Rail-pillar (Do.) .				Do. .	. Reads : (1) *Dhamarakhitāya* .... (2) *dānaṁ Korami[kaya ate]vāsininā.* Ibid., No. 645.
1850	Do. Do. (outside) .				Do. .	. Reads : *Rohaṇikasa Udubaraghariyasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 365, No. 652.
1851	Do. South-east Quadrant. Cross-bar (inside).				Do. .	. Reads : (1). .... *bhikhuno.* (2) *Budharakhitasa Anaṁmitakasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 655.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	RAISEN TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Sāñchī—*concld.*					
1852	Stūpa 2, South-east Quadrant. Cross-bar (inside).				Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : *Dhamagutasa Pusiniyā cha dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 366, No. 661.
1853	Do. Do. (Do.)				Do.	Reads : (1) *Valiya Koraiye bhikhu-* (2) *niye dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 663.
1854	Do. Rail-pillar (Do.)				Do.	Reads : (1) *Dhamasenaya Korariya dāna bhikhuni-* (2) *ya.* Ibid., No. 664.
1855	Do. Cross-bar (Do.)				Do.	Reads : *Utaradatāya. ḍiyā dihitu dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 667.
1856	Do. Do.				Do.	Reads : *Phagulāya bhikhuniyā dāna.* Ibid., No. 668.
1857	Do. South-west Quadrant. Coping-stone (inside).				Do.	Reads : *Ayasa Budharakhitasa Pokhareyakasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 367, No. 675.
1858	Do. Rail-pillar (inside) to the right of the Entrance.				Do.	Reads : (1) *Viṇhukāye Vā-* (2) *ḍivahanikāye* (3) *dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 676.
1859	Do. North-west Quadrant. Coping-stone (inside).				Do.	Reads : . . *ya Sidakaḍiyā dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 368, No. 681.
1860	Do. Do.				Do.	Reads : *Sidakaḍiyāya Golāya dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 682.
1861	Do. Do.				Do.	Reads : *Budhapālitā[ya*] Sidakaḍiyāya dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 683.
1862	Do. Do.				Do.	Reads : *Budhagutāya Sedakaḍiya danaṁ.* Ibid., No. 685.
1863	Do. Do.				Do.	Reads : *Bhūtagutaya Sagareyikāya Dhamadata-sunhusāya dānaṁ.* Ibid., p. 369, No. 687.
1864	Do. Do.				Do.	Reads : *Arahakasa bhichhuno bhāṇakasa dānaṁ.* Ibid., No. 691.

1865	Do. Rail-pillar (inside)				Do. .	Reads : *Idāgi[data]sa dānaṁ*. Ibid., No. 692.
1866	Stūpa 3. Berm balustrade pillar .				Do. .	Reads : (1) *Nadinagarā* . . . . (2) *imitaya bhikhunaya dana*. Ibid., p. 374, No. 720.
1867	Do. Pillar in the stairway balustrade.				Do. .	Reads : ...*sa mātu dānaṁ*. Ibid., No. 721.
1868	Do. Another pillar in the same place				Do. .	Reads : (1) *Kurarāto Ga*. . . . . (2) *dānaṁ*. Ibid., No. 723.
1869	Do. Another pillar, ground balustrade.				Do. .	Reads : *Bhikhuniyā Valāyā dānaṁ thabho*. Ibid., No, 724.
1870	Do. Cross-bar in the same place				Do. .	Reads : (1) *Alaṇasa bhikhuno dānaṁ* (2) *Mūlasa bhikhuno dānaṁ*. Ibid., No. 726.
1871	Do. Another cross-bar, in the same place				Do	Reads : *Saṁghāya bhikhuniyā dānaṁ*. Ibid., p. 375, No. 731.
1872	Stūpa 1 .				Do. .	Reads : *Koraghariyā upāsikāya silā*. Ibid., p. 376, No. 737.
1873	Do. .				Do. .	Reads : . . *maya Nādināgarikāya bhichhuniya* . . . . Ibid., No. 738.
1874	Pillar of temple No. 40 .				Do. .	Reads : (1) *Ujeniyā bhi[khu]*- (2) *nina pasa[da]*. Ibid., p. 379, No. 780.
1875	**Sāñchī Museum.**—Stone slab. Findspot : **Kānakheḍa** Raisen District.	Śaka .	Śrīdharavarman .	(1) Year 13, Śrāvaṇa ba 10. (2) [Kalachuri] 102.	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī.	Records the excavation of a well by the king for the increase of welfare and prosperity and the attainment of spiritual merit and fame. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, pp. 13 ff. Cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1956-57, C. No. 92.
	REWA DISTRICT					
1876	**Chandrēhē.**—Two stone slabs built into the back wall of the front varandah of the monastery.			[Kalachuri] 724, Phālguna śu. 5.	Sanskrit Nāgarī .	Records the construction of a *maṭha* and the excavation of a tank and a well by Prabōdhaśiva of the Mattamayūra (clan), genealogy of the spiritual heads of which is given. Also states that this ascetic repaired and re-excavated a well which was formerly dug by his preceptor Praśāntaśiva. The *praśasti* was composed by Dhāṁsaṭa, and was written by Dāmōdara. It was engraved by Nīlakaṇṭha by the command of the *sūtradhāra* Sūrāka. Ibid., pp. 198 ff.
	REWA TAHSIL					
1877	**Mukundpur.**—Slab lying in the ruins of a small temple of the north-west of a tank called Rūpasāgar.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	Gāṅgēyadēva .	[Kalachuri] 772, Kārttika śu. 12, Wednesday. Irregular.	Do. .	Records that the *Śrēshṭhi* Dāmōdara, the ornament of the family of Grahapati, caused a temple of Jalaśayana (Vishṇu) to be constructed. The *sūtradhāra* was Sāmbhūka. Ibid., pp.234 ff.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	REWA DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	REWA TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Mukundpur—*contd.*					
1878	Stone in the P. W. D. office at Govindgarh.			Vikrama 1397, Vyaya, Pushya, ba. 3, Saturday=1341 A.D., January 6. The month was *Amānta*.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgrī.	Records the death of some person (name not clear) and states that the image was caused to be made by Nā[ga]dēva, son of [Harsha]-dēva.
1879	**Rēwā.**—Sand-stone slab in the Secretary's office. Findspot : Not known.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	Karṇa	[Kalachuri] 812, Māgha śu. 10, Thursday=1061 A.D., January 4.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged and fragmentary. Records that Vapulla, who defeated the forces of Trilōchana in the battle of the yellow mountain, erected a temple of Śiva in the village of Kādambarī in which he caused a liṅga under the name of Vapullēśvara to be installed by sages. The composer of the *praśasti* was Vijhūka, son of Hṛishīkēśa. Ibid., p. 278 ff.
1880	Stone slab placed in the front wall of the palace. Findspot: GURGI, Rewa Tahsil.	Do.	Kōkalladēva (II)		Do.	Damaged. Contains the spiritual pedigree of the Śaiva ascetic (name lost) who put up this record. Records the grants made by the king Kēyūravarsha (*i.e.* Yuvarājadēva I) for the worship of the god Śiva and for the benefit of the Śaiva ascetics who were in charge of the temple. Ibid., pp. 224 ff. Cf. No. 1876 above.
1881	Stone slab deposited in the guard hall of the old place. Findspot : Not known.	Do.	Vi [jayasiṁha*]	[Kalachuri] 96[.]	Do.	Records the royal grant of the village Dhōṭṭavāḍa in the Rēvā-*paṭṭalā* to a donee whose name is lost. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV. pp. 365 ff.
1882	Stone in the Rewa Museum. Findspot : GURGI, Rewa District.				Do.	Records the obeisance of *Sūtradhārī* Rāhūla. In characters of about the 10th century.
1883	**Alha-Ghāṭ.**—Block of stone about a hundred yards from a large cave, near the foot of the Alha-Ghāṭ.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	Narasiṁhadēva	Vikrama 1216, Bhādrapada śu. 1, Sunday=1159 A. D., August 16.	Do.	Records that *Rāṇaka* Chhīhula, son of Jālhaṇa, the *Mahārāṇaka* of the Pipalāma fort, caused the *Shaṭashaḍikā ghāṭa* to be constructed and [a temple of] the goddess Amikā (Ambikā) to be built near the road leading to it. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV. pp. 322 ff.
1884	Stray stone				Do.	Damaged. Mentions *Rājaputra* Sākhadēva, *Rā°* (for *Rājaputra*) Tāmadēva *Rā°* Himē, etc. In characters of about the 13th century.
	SHAHDOL DISTRICT					
1885	**Amarakaṇṭak.**—Pedestal of a statue.			[Kalachuri] 922	Do.	States that the statue is an exact representation of Nārāyaṇa, son of Mādhavāksha, the *Lēkhanādhyaksha* (Superintendent for writing). Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, pp. 586 ff.

1886	Inscriptions on stone figures in the Narmadamāyi temple. No. 1.				Do.	Reads: *Paṇḍita-śrī-Sēva-vārakasyā-mūrtti[ḥ]*. In characters of about the 12th century.
1887	No. 2				Do.	Reads: *Kalatra-Vāchhilikasya-mūrtti[ḥ]*. Do.
1888	No. 3				Nāgarī	Reads: *[Sakhu-Sīh] Nārayaṇa*. In characters of about the 13th century.
1889	No. 4				Do.	Reads: *Vaṇijā[rā]-śrī Rā Sāgava*. Do.
1890	No. 5				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Mentions a Kāyastha whose name is not clear. In characters of the 15th or 16th century.
1891	**Nimūhā.**—Foot of the Dēvī image				Sanskrit, Siddhamātṛikā.	Records the obeisance of a person whose name is not clear. In characters of about the 9th century.
1892	Back of an image representing a female				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Contains the Buddhist formula *Yē dharmmā hētu°*, etc. In characters of the 10th or 11th century.
	BANDHOGARH TAHSIL					
1893	**Bāndhōgarh.**—Inside of the west wall of the Fish temple in the fort.	Kalachuri of Tripurī	Yuvarājadēva I		Do.	Records that [the figures of] the fish, the tortoise, the boar and others [were caused to be carved by] Gōllāka, a Gauḍa, who was the son of Bhānu, who was a minister of the king. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, pp. 182 f.
1894	Pillar to the west of the rock-cut figure of Ādivarāha in the same temple.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Contents similar to No. 1893 above. Ibid., pp. 183 f.
1895	Rock facing south-west near the rock-cut image of a tortoise in the same temple.				Do.	Damaged and worn out. Mentions Gōllāka, son of Bhānu. Seems to refer to a battle in line 5. Guṇanivāsa was the writer and Bhāka was the engraver. In characters of about the 10th century. Ibid., pp. 184 f. Cf. Nos. 1893 and 1894 above.
	TIKAMGARH DISTRICT					
	JATARA TAHSIL					
1896	**Jatārā.**—Temple of Nēminātha; pedestal of an image.			Vikrama 1478, Kārttika ba. 14, [Monday]=1421 A. D., November 24.	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions the name of some *Bhaṭṭāraka* belonging to Mūla-saṁgha, Balātkāra-gaṇa and Sarasvatī-gachchha.
1897	Stone pillar in the Kētakī garden on the bank of the Madan-sāgar.		.... Mahmūda	(1) Vikrama 1[3]86, Jyēshṭha ba. 12, Wednesday=1329 A. D., April 26. (2) Jyēshṭha ba. 1, Saturday=1329 A. D., April 15.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged and indifferently engraved. Seems to be a memorial for some one whose name is not clear. Mentions *Gahalōta* in the last line.
	NIWARI TAHSIL					
1898	**Guṁdarai.**—Stone built in to a step-well called *Jamīndār kī Bāvaḍī*.			Vikrama 1769, Vaiśākha 5, Thursday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the construction of the step-well by a lady named Kisudāsī.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.* TIKAMGARH DISTRICT—*contd.* NIWARI TAHSIL—*contd.* **Guṁdarai**—*contd.*					
1899	Red sand-stone slab built into a step-well called *Khinnī kī Bāvaḍī*.			Vikrama 1748, Śaka 1613, Śrāvaṇa śu. 11, Friday= 1691 A. D., July 24. f.d.t. ·73.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record the construction of the step-well.
1900	Stone built into another step-well	Bundēlā	Udōtasiṁha	Vikrama 1764, Chaitra śu. 2, Monday= 1707 A. D., March 24.	Do.	Records the construction of the step-well by *Rāva* Rājadhara.
1901	**Harsamau**.—White marble slab into niche No. 4, in the gate of the tank.	Do.	[Rāma Sumanasiṅgha]	Vikrama 1728 (current), Māgha śu. 7, Saturday=1671 A. D., January 7.	Do.	Purport not clear. Mentions the name of *Paṁ°* Chantamanī.
1902	**Lāḍapurā**.—Red stone, erected a mile to the east of the village.	Do.	Udōtasiṅgha	Vikrama 1760, Śaka 1625, Jyēshṭha, śu. 5, Monday, Pushya =1703 A. D., May 10.	Do.	Records the construction of a *vihari* (*i.e.* a step-well) by Raivārāva, the son of Rāmakrishṇa and the daughter's son of Raivā Kīrttirāma, a chief of the king.
1903	**Ōrchhā**—Stone in the step-well near the *chabūtarā* (i.e. platform) in the market.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1781, Śaka 1646, (*rasa-vēda-shaṭbhūmi*). Ānanda, Māgha śu. 3, Tuesday. Dhṛiti-yōga= 1725 A. D., January 6, f.d.t. ·43.	Do.	Records the construction of a *vihari* (i.e. step-well) by Rāi Bhōja, a servant of the king.
1904	White marble slab built into a niche in the temple of Multānī Bābā.	Do.	Sāvathasiṅgha	Vikrama 1813 (*guṇa-mahī-nāga-iṁdu*), Śaka 1678, Vyaya, Uttarāyaṇa Śiśira-ṛitu, Māgha śu. (*ahīndra-tithi*) 5, Monday, Ahirbudhnya-yōga=1757 A. D., January 24.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Recods in verse and prose the construction of a Śiva temple on the bank of the Bētavā river by the ascetic Sāmantapurī and the installation of the (image of) the god Mōhanēśvara (Śiva), along with images of Hēramba, Nandin and other deities. Mentions the ascetic Harivaṁśa.

1905	Stone slab built into the wall of the same temple.		*Pātasāhi* Ahmada-sāhi	Vikrama 1810, Śaka 1675, Subhānu, Uttarāyaṇa, Grīshma-ṛitu, Āshāḍha ba. 13, Friday, Rōhiṇī-1753 A.D., June 29.	Do.	Records the installation of the (image of) god Śiva, on the bank of the Bētavā river, by *Mahanta* Mōhanapurī. The engraver was Chhoṭē Rāi.
1906	Stone slab lying near the same temple .	Bundēlā .	Sujānasiṅgha .	Vikrama 1728, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Monday=1671 A. D., March 20. (The month was Adhika).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a well and a garden by *Pradhāna* Paraśurāma, son of *Pradhāna* Vallabhadāsa, who belonged to the Kāyastha family, and was a servant of the king.
1907	Stone built into the niche of a platform on the bank of the river Bētwā.			Vikrama 1852, Śaka 1717, Kshaya, Uttarāyaṇa, Grīshma-ṛitu, Āshāḍha śu. 10, [Friday] =1795 A. D., June 26.	Do. . .	Damaged. Seems to record the installation of an image of Śiva.
1908	White marble slab built into the tomb of *Rājā* Sāmantasiṁha, on the bank of the Bētwā river.	[Bundēlā] .	Sāvathasiṅgha .	Vikrama 1824, Phālguna śu. 5, Monday- 1768 A. D., February 22.	Do. .	Records the name of the chief queen Himachala-kuvari.
1909	Tomb near the *Yajñaśālā* in the Kaithabāgh.	Do. .	Vīrasiṅghadēva .	(1) Vikrama 1675 Māgha ba. 8, Monday=1618 A.D., December 28, f.d.t. ·28. (2) Vikrama 1677, Māgha ba.5.	Do. . .	Records that the king's daughter named Turasavati died on the first date and that the tomb of her was constructed on the second date.
1910	Red stone slab built into the tomb of a horse in the same place.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Defaced. Seems to record the death of a horse named Raghunātha. In characters of about the 17th century.
1911	Stone slab built into a tomb on the other bank of the river Bētwā.			Vikrama 1785, Āshāḍha ba. 8, Wednesday=1728 A. D., July 17 f.d.t. ·54. (The month was *Amānta*).	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the death of Lālā Rāmakṛishṇa belonging to the Kāyastha community and the performance of the *sati*- rite by his wife *Rajakuṁvarī* Amritakuṁvari.
1912	Stone slab built into another tomb in the same place.			(1) Vikrama 1732, Āshāḍha ba. 10, Monday=1675 A. D., June 7. (2) Śrāvaṇa śu. 1.	Do. . .	Records the death of *Pradhāna* Anaṁdīdāsa and the performance of *sati* by his wife Syāma Kumāri on the first date and the construction of the tomb on the second date.
1913	**Prithvīpur.**—Stone slab built into the wall of the tank called Rādhā-Sāgar.	Bundēlā .	Mahēndra .	Vikrama 1874, Jyēshṭha śu. 4, Saturday, Pushya. Irregular.	Do. . .	Records the construction of the tank called Rādhāsāgara in the village by the king for the welfare of his subjects. The composer of the record was Mōhana.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRDESH—*concld.*					
	TIKAMGARH DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	TIKAMGARH TAHSIL					
1914	**Hīrānagar.**—White marble slab built in the step-well.	Bundēlā	*Mahārāja* Tējasiṁha	Vikrama 1891, Jyēshṭha śu. 5, Sunday=1835 A. D., May 31, f.d.t. ·68. (The year was *Kārttikādi.*)	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the step-well for the welfare of the villagers and travellers by the queen Hirākuṁvaradē.
1915	**Māḍūmar.**—Stone lying near the tank called Sunaharā-Tāla.	Tughluq	*Mahārājādhirāja Suratāṇa* Mahamada	Vikrama 1450, Āshāḍha śu. 1, Tuesday= 1393 A. D., June 11, f.d.t. ·32.	Do.	Records that a lady named Kāchhō, the daughter-in-law of Mālachanda became *satī* in the village. Mahaḍūmara (i.e. Māḍūmar).
1916	Another stone in the same place	Do.	*Rājā* Pērōjasāhi (i.e. Ferōzshāh)	Vikrama 1443, Śaka 1309.	Do.	Records the performance of *satī* by a lady named Mulōchī.
1917	Third stone		*Mahārājādhirāja* Sulitāna Ālam	Vikrama 1487, Vaiśākha śu. 8, Thursday=1431 A. D., April 19, f.d.t. ·15.	Do.	Records the performance of *satī* by a lady whose name is not clear, at the village Mahaḍūmara (i.e. Māḍūmar).
1918	**Māmōṁna.**—Stone near the Mahāvīra temple.				Do.	Damaged and indifferently engraved. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 15th century.
1919	**Shivpuri.**—Nandi image in the courtyard of the Kūṁḍādēva-mahādēva temple.			Vikrama 1200	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear.
1920	**Tīkamgarh.**—Stone built into the temple of Gaṇēśa in the garden of Siddha-bābā.		Hamirasiṅgha	Vikrama 1931, Mārgaśirsha śu. 10.	Do.	Records the grant of land by the king and the construction, on it, of a Gaṇēśa temple, a garden called Durgā-bāg and a step-well by a saint named Siddha Daulatagira and states that a sum of rupees eight thousand was spent for this purpose.
1921	White marble slab fixed in the temple of Nazarbāgh.	Bundēlā	Vikramajita	(1) Vikrama 1899, Phālguna śu. 11, Sunday, Pushya= 1843 A. D., March 12.	Do.	Traces the genealogy of the king's family from Kuśa, son of Rāma. Mentions that the king made Tīkamagadha his capital and constructed a garden named Jugalanivāsa there. States that his queen Vasantakuṁvari built a tank called Prēma-sarōvara, a garden called Jānakībāg and a temple of Rāma. Mentions the names of ministers like

				2) Vikrama 1902, Āshāḍha śu 2, Sunday, Pushya=1845 A. D., July 6.		Kuśalasiṅgha, Navalasiṅgha and Raṇajītasiṅgha, and Kisunakuṁvari the latter's duaghter. Records that the latter built the garden called Nazar-bāg with a temple in it. The building of the temple is said to have commenced on the first date and its *kalaśa-sthāpana* was done on the second date. The priest was Lachhamanadāsa.
1922	Stone in the visitor's room in the Jugalnivās garden.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1885	Do.	Records the construction of the garden Jugala-nivāsa by the queen Vasantakuṁvari. The composer of the record was Sarūpasiṅgha. See No. 1921 above.
	UJJAIN DISTRICT					
	UJJAIN TAHSIL					
1923	**Ujjain.**—Carved pillar at the top of the steps leading to the *Bāoḍī* in the compound of the Harasiddhi temple.			Vikrama 1447, Māgha [ba.15]	Do.	Mentions *sati* Lakhamāi, wife of a person whose name appears to be Haridvata.
	MAHARASHTRA					
	NAGPUR					
1924	**Nagpur.**—Red sand-stone slab preserved in the Central Museum. Findspot: **Kōsgain,** Katghora Tahsil, Bilaspur District, Madhya Pradesh. Obverse of the slab.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	Vāhara		Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the genealogy of the king and states that he defeated Paṭhānas in the battle. Mentions the minister Mādhava who is stated to have defeated some enemies and took away their fortune. Refers to the donation of a huge elephant by the king to a learned man named Nāganātha coming from Karnāṭa for composing a *praśasti* in praise of the goddess Durgā which was written by Rāmadāsa. The engraver was Māṇḍana, son of the *Sūtradhāra* Manmatha. Published in *CII.*, Vol. IV, pp. 557 ff.
1925	Reverse of the same slab	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1570, Āśvina ba. 13, Monday=1513 A.D., September 26.	Do.	Records the death in battle of Yaśa of the Luṇḍēla family, the father-in-law of Ghāṭama who is stated to belong to the Chauhāṇa family and who was a feudatory of the king. The *praśasti* was composed by Chandrākara and engraved by Vīra. Ibid., pp. 563 ff.
1926	Another stone in the same institution. Findspot: **Bilhāri,** Murwara Tahsil, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Tripurī	Yuvarājadēva II		Do.	The first part, composed by Śrīnivāsa, son of Sthirānanda, records that the queen Nōhalā, the wife of Kēyūravarsha, erected a temple of Śiva and donated to it a number of villages. The second part, composed by Sajjana, son of Thīra, records that Lakshmaṇarāja (II), the son of Yuvarājadēva (I) and Nōhalā, made over the monastery of the holy Vaidyanātha also called Nauhalēśvara to the Śaiva ascetic Hṛidayaśiva who placed it in the charge of his disciple Aghōraśiva. The third part which was composed by the Kāyastha Sīruka records the payment of taxes by the traders for the benefit of the monastery. The *praśasti* is stated to have deserved praise from the famous poet Rājaśēkhara. It was written by Nāī, son of the *karaṇika* Dhīra and was engraved by Nōnna, son of the *Sūtradhāra* Saṅgama. Ibid., pp. 204 ff.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*					
	NAGPUR—*concld.*					
	Nagpur—*concld.*					
1927	Grey sand-stone slab in the same place. Findspot: **Raipur Fort,** Raipur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Raipur	Brahmadēva	Vikrama 1458, Śaka 1322, Phālguna śu. 8, Friday=1402 A.D., February 10.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the construction of a temple of Hāṭakēśvara (i.e., Śiva) at Rāyapura (i.e. Raipur) by the *Nāyaka* Hājirāja. States that the *Sūtradhāra* Nāmadēva constructed the *maṇḍapa*. Ibid., pp. 569 ff.
1928	Black stone in the same place. Findspot: **Mallār** (or **Malhār**), Bilaspur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	Jājalladēva II	Kalachuri 919	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the erection, at the town of Mallāla, of a temple of the god Kēdāra (i.e. Śiva) by the Brāhmaṇa Sōmarāja, younger son of Gaṅgādhara. This eulogy was composed by Ratnasiṅgha, son of Māmē, written by Kumārapāla and engraved by Sāmpula. Ibid., pp. 512 ff.
1929	Another black stone in the same place. Findspot: **Tēwar,** Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Tripurī	Gayākarṇa	Kalachuri 902, Śuchi (i.e., Āshāḍha) śu. 1, Sunday=1151 A.D., June 17.	Do.	Records the construction of a temple of Śiva by the ascetic Bhāvabrahman who was a disciple of the Pāśupata ascetic Bhāvatējas of the Ananta-gōtra. The *praśasti* was composed by Pṛithvīdhara, son of the Brāhmaṇa Dharaṇīdhara and incised by the architect Mahīdhara. Ibid., pp. 305 ff.
1930	Red sand-stone in the same place. Findspot: **Ratanpur,** Bilaspur Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	Jājalladēva I	Kalachuri 866, Mārgaśirsha śu. 9, Sunday=1114 A.D., November 8.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of the king who is stated to have donated some villages named Śirulī, Arjunakōṇasaraṇa etc. to the deity installed in a temple at Jājallapura. Ibid., pp. 409 ff.
1931	Polished black stone in the same place. Findspot: Do.	Do.	Pṛithvīdēva II	Vikrama 1207	Do.	Records that a temple of Śiva was erected at the village Śāmbā by a person named Dēvagaṇa. Ibid., pp. 483 ff.
1932	Black stone slab in the same place. Findspot: Do.	Do.	Do.	Kalachuri 910	Do.	Gives the genealogy of the king and refers to the charitable works done by Vallabharāja a feudatory chieftain of the king and his father Ratnadēva (II). Ibid., pp. 495 ff.
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA					
1933	**New Haven.**—Stone preserved in the American Oriental Society. Findspot: **Bhērāghāṭ,** Jabalpur Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Tripurī.	Narasiṁha	Kalachuri 907, Mārgaśirsha śu. 11, Sunday=1155 A.D., November 6.	Do.	Records in verse that the queen mother Alhaṇadēvī, the widow of Gayākarṇa, constructed a temple of Śiva under the name of Vaidyanātha together with a monastery (*maṭha*) and a hall of study which she endowed with the income from the two villages, *viz.* Nāmauṇḍī in the Jāulī *pattalā* and Makarapāṭaka on the right bank of the Narmadā, for the worship of the deity. The record was composed by Śaśidhara, planned by Pīthē and engraved by Mahīdhara. Ibid., pp. 312 ff.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH					
	KURNOOL DISTRICT					
	ADONI TALUK					
1	**Adōni.**—Kamānon-kī-Bāolī. On the north wall.			A.H. 1075=A.D. 1664-65.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Thulth and Nasta'-līq.	Records the date of the construction of the well by Mas'ūd Khān.
2	Jāmi'-Masjid. Loose slab in the compound.			A.H. 1087=A.D. 1676-77.	Persian verse, Naskh	Assigns the construction of a strong bastion like (?) Bhandārkal near the Ranmandal hill at Adonī to Sīdī 'Ambar.
3	Do. Around the door-frame in the north wall.				Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious texts only.
4	Do. Around the door-frame in the south wall.				Do.	Do.
5	On a tomb near Fāṭimābī-Masjid. (Estampage from old collection.)			A.H. 1092, Dhi'l-Qa'da 12, Sunday= A.D. 1681, November 13.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Registers the date of demise of Bībī Walī, daughter of Bābā Farīd.
6	Shāhzāda's tomb. Above the entrance. (Do.)			A.H. 1176=A.D. 1762-63.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Assigns the construction of a tomb to Sayyid Jamālu'llāh Qādirī, who is mentioned as 'our prince'. Composed by Fā'iz.
7	On the tomb of Imāmu'd-Daula. (Do.)			A.H. 1180=A.D. 1766-67.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Refers to the tomb as that of Imāmu'd-Daula.
8	Fort. Kāfī-Darwāza. In the wall. (Now lost). (Do.)	'Ādil Shāhī	'Alī I	Shuhūr 975, A.H. 982, Muḥarram 21= A.D. 1574, May 13.	Persian verse and prose, Naskh.	Contains the text of a *qaulnāma* stating that Khān-i-A'ẓam Ghālib Khān founded the Peṭ 'Ādilābād outside the *qaṣba* of Adonī fort in the year quoted and remitted the lawful as well as unlawful taxes in the case of weavers and grocers, for a period of twelve years, i.e. until [Shuhūr] 986 (A.H. 993).
9	Do. Rangīn-Masjid. Above the central *miḥrāb*.			A.H. 1077=A.D. 1666-67.	Arabic, Thulth and Naskh.	Contains Quranic verses, one of which forms the chronogram giving the date of the construction of the mosque.
10	Do. 'Ambar-Bāolī. In the north wall			A.H. 1091=A.D. 1680	Persian verse, Naskh	Records in a chronogram the date of construction of the well by 'Ambar.
11	Do. On the south wall			Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Do. Ḥusainī-'Alam. Loose slab				Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains a part of *Nād-i-'Alī*.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	KURNOOL DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	ADONI TALUK—*concld.*					
	Adoni—*concld.*					
13	Rām-Jharra. Above the entrance .	Mughal . .	Aurangzeb .	Regnal year 46 [A.H. 1114], Sha'bān 14=A.D. 1702, December 23.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Contains only the date in words and the name *Islām-Jharrā.*
	NIZAMABAD DISTRICT					
	BODHAN TAHSIL					
14	**Bōdhan.**—Shāhī mosque. Loose slab .	Tughluq .	Muhammad bin Tughluq		Persian, Naskh .	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of a step-well. Published, *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1919-20, p. 16, pl. XVI a, where the object constructed is stated to be a 'watch-tower'.
15	Do. On a grave in the compound .			A.H. 966, Rabī' II 21, Tuesday=A.D. 1559, January 31.	Arabic, Naskh .	Records the date of death of 'Abdu'l-'Alī, son of Shamsu'd-Dīn Lāhijī.
	BIHAR					
	BHAGALPUR DISTRICT					
	BANKA SUB-DIVISION					
16	**Banhara.**—'Īdgāh. In the compound wall.	Sulṭāns of Bengal .	Ḥusain Shāh . .	A.H. 908, Dhi'l-Qa'da =A.D. 1503, April-May.	Arabic, Thulth .	Assigns the construction of a Jāmi' mosque to the king. Published, *Pro. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1870, pp. 297-98; *Ins. of Bengal*, vol. IV, p. 161.
	BHAGALPUR TAHSIL					
17	**Bhagalpur.**—Loose slab in the possession of Shri P. C. Singh, Senior Dy. Collector, Bhagalpur, who is stated to have obtained it from Champanagar, Bhagalpur District.	Do. . .	Sikandar Shāh . .	A.H. 769, Muharram 1=A.D. 1367, August 28.	Arabic, Naskh .	States that a mosque was constructed by the great Khān, Ulugh Ṭaghī Khān, son of Bughrā Khān. Published, *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1963, p. 2, pl. I a.
18	Tomb in Maṇḍā-Roḍa Mahalla. Above the door.	Do. . .	Maḥmūd Shāh !	A.H. 850, Jumādā I 10=A.D. 1446, August 3.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Registers the construction of a mosque by Khān-i-Mu'aẓẓam Khurshīd Khān *sarnaubat-i-ghair maḥalliyān.* Published, *Ep. In.*, vol. II, p. 280 (plate).

19	Mosque in Mujāhidpūr. On the east wall.	Do.	Ḥusain Shāh	A.H. 917=A.D. 1511-12.	Arabic, Thulth	Assigns the construction of the gate of a Jāmi' mosque to the king.
20	Mosque in Mīr Ṣāḥib-kā-Ṭola at Barārī. (Photograph from Mr. P. C. Singh, Bhagalpur.)			A.H. 1063=A.D. 1652-53.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Sayyid Ashraf.
21	Cleveland Memorial near Circuit House. Over the door of the chamber. (Do.)			Faṣlī 1193, Fālgun=A.D. 1786, March.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Records Faṣlī 1191, Ṣafar 9, Paus 22 and January 3, Saturday as the date of death of Mr. Augustus Cleveland, Collector of Bhagalpur and Rājmahal, and states that this memorial to him was built on the quoted date by the Zamīndārs and the staff of the Collectorate whose names, along with the amount donated by each of them, are quoted.
22	**Khalīfa-Bāgh** mosque. (Do. Also, estampage from Superintendent, Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna.)				Arabic, Thulth	Contains a Quranic verse only.
23	**Colgong.**—Mosque near Gangulī House. Loose slab. (Estampage from Mr. P. C. Singh, Bhagalpur.)			A.H. 1012 ? Ṣafar 4=A.D. 1603, July 4.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Indistinct. States that a garden was laid out in the name of Prophet Muḥammad by Nūr Muḥammad Jīlānī during the time of Nawwāb Ẓafar Khān. Reading of the date not certain.
	PATNA DISTRICT					
	BIHAR SUB-DIVISION					
24	**Bihar Sharif.**—Dargāh of Shāh Faḍlu'llāh Gosā'īn. (Now lost). (Estampage from the Curator, Patna Museum, Patna.)	Sharqī	Ḥusain Shāh	A. H. 892= A. D. 1486-87.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of a dome by ? Malik-i-Sharq Bhīkh Malik. Also seems to mention the title ' Alāu'd-Dīn, probably of the builder.
	SARAN DISTRICT					
	SADAR SUB-DIVISION					
	CHAPRA TAHSIL					
25	**Tajpur-Basahi.**—Mosque outside the village. In the compound wall.	Tughluq	Fīrūz Shāh	A. H. 774, Ramaḍān 25=A. D. 1373, March 20.	Persian, Naskh	Partly obliterated. Records the construction of a fort by Mukhliṣ Dā'ūd Khānī, an official.
	DELHI					
26	**Mehrauli.**—Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Quṭbu'd-Dīn Bakhtiyār Kākī. Head stone of a grave behind the Majlis-Khāna. (Estampage from old collection.)			A. H. 1141, Ṣafar 8, Monday=A.D. 1728, September 2.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that Nawwāb Ḥamīdu'd-Dīn Bahādur-'Ālamgīr Shāhī, son of Sardār Khān, son of Bāqī Khān, died at the age of sixty-three years and five months on the said date.
	GUJARAT					
	AHMADABAD DISTRICT					
	AHMADABAD TALUK					
27	**Ahmadabad.**—Malik Sha'bān's mosque. Over the central *miḥrāb.*	Sulṭāns of Gujarat	Aḥmad Shāh II	A.H. 856, Jumādā I, 2= A. D. 1452, May 21.	Arabic, Naskh	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Sha'bān, son of Tuḥfa Sulṭānī, entitled 'Imādu'l-Mulk, the *'āriḍ-i-mamālik.* Published, ***Muslim Monuments of Ahmadabad***, p. 50, no. XIV (plate).

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	GUJARAT—*contd.*					
	AHMADABAD DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	AHMADABAD TALUK—*concld.*					
	Ahmadabad—*concld.*					
28	Shāh Fāḍil's Tomb.				Persian verse, Thulth	Contains praises for the tomb. Published, ibid., p. 85, No. XXXIX (plate).
	DASKROI TALUK					
29	**Vatwa.**—Malik Īsan's mosque. Above the central *miḥrāb.*	Sulṭāns of Gujarat	Maḥmūd Shāh I	A. H. 874, Ṣafar 15=A. D. 1469, August 24.	Arabic, Thulth	Assigns the erection of a Jāmi' mosque to Khwājasarā Īsan Sulṭānī, entitled Khawāṣṣu'l-Mulk. Ibid., p. 58, No. XXa (plate).
30	Quṭb-i-'Ālam's tomb. To the right of the entrance.			A. H.. 1049=A. D. 1639-40.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq.	Contains a quatrain composed by Jalāl, son of Muḥammad, son of Jalāl, Shāhī (i.e. a descendant of Shāh-i-'Ālam) in praise of the tomb of Quṭb-i-'Ālam. Ibid., p. 58, No. XXb, reads the date as A. H. 1029.
31	Do. On a pillar .				Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Same as above, but the date is not quoted.
32	Slab in a *kachcha* well .				Persian, Nasta'līq	States that hard stones are buried here.
	BARODA DISTRICT					
	KARJAN TALUK					
33	**Wālan.**—Step-well. In the niche on the right side.			A. H. 916=A. D. 1510-11.	Persian, Naskh	States that the construction of the well for public use was commenced on 1st Shawwāl A. H. 910 (7th March 1505 A. D.) by Khwāja Muḥammad and Khwāja Yūsuf, sons of Khwāja Rājā Bharūjī (i.e. of Broach) and that the work was supervised by Nūḥ, son of Mūsā Barodarī (i.e. of Baroda). Date that of completion.
	SANKHEDA TALUK					
34	**Saṅkhēḍā.**—Fort. On the right bastion of the south gate.	Sulṭāns of Gujarat	Muẓaffar Shāh II	Shamsiyya (i.e. regnal) year 5, A. H. 921, Rajab 13=A.D. 1515, August 23.	Persian and Sanskrit, Naskh and Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Fragmentary and badly damaged. Assigns the construction of a mosque and a well to Fatḥ Khān, son of Rājan Khān, son of Asad Khān. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 307of App. B. Published, *Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1963, p. 44, pl. XIV a.

	JUNAGADH DISTRICT					
	PATAN-VERAVAL TALUK					
35	**Sōmnāth.**—Masjid near Chhota or Tribeni-Darwāza (now no more). Above the central *miḥrāb*. (Slab not traceable.) (Estampage from old collection.)	Do. .	Muḥammad Shāh II .	.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Letters effaced. Seems to refer to the construction of the mosque. Published, ibid., p. 25, pl. VIII b.
	KAIRA DISTRICT					
	CAMBAY TALUK					
36	**Cambay.**—Headstone of a grave near Pīr Murād. (Do.)			A. H. 938, Jumādā I 11, Sunday night = A. D. 1531, December 21.	Arabic, Thulth .	Damaged. Gives the date of demise of Bībī Umm Hānī, daughter of Khwāja Abu'l-Baqā al-Masqaṭī and refers to the endowment of some property including a shop.
	KUTCH DISTRICT					
	BHUJ TALUK					
37	**Bhuj.**—Dargāh of Pīr Zinda Shāh Madār. Above the *miḥrāb*. (Estampage from Shri L. J. Joshi, Bhuj.)				Arabic, Naskh .	Contains *Nād-i-'Alī* only.
38	Do. Above the entrance door, right corner. (Do.)				Do. . .	Contains a Quranic verse only.
	SURAT DISTRICT					
	CHORASI TALUK					
39	**Rander.**—Nāitwāda mosque. Slab fixed in the north-east corner of the compound wall.			A. H. 633, Shawwāl, last day, Saturday = A. D. 1236, July 6.	Do. . .	Records the date of demise of Golā (or Kolā) Mu'allim son, of Ḥasan Khambāyatī (i.e. of Cambay).
40	Tujjār Miyān's tomb. On the east wall .			A. H. 1079 = A. D. 1668-69.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Contains the name Tujjār Muḥammad Jāru'llāh *alias* Bayāt 'Ārifu'llāh al-Qādirī. Probably an epitaph.
41	Do. Loose slab kept outside the tomb .			Do. . .	Arabic, and Persian, Nasta'līq.	Same as above.
42	Tab'-i-tābi'īn graveyard. Head stone of a grave.			A. H. 1227, Rabī' I 4, Thursday night = A. D. 1812, March 18.	Persian prose and verse, Shikasta.	Damaged. Records the date of demise of Ḥanīfa, daughter of Kāẓimu'd-Dīn, son of Munshī Sharafu'd-Dīn Ḥusain.
43	Khanqāh-i-Rifā'ī. Right of the main entrance, inner side.			A. H. 1309 = A D. 1891-92.	Persian verse, Nasta'-līq.	Contains verses in praise of the *khānqāh*.
44	**Surat.**—'Aidrūs-Masjid. Over the central *miḥrāb*.			A. H. 971 = A. D. 1563-64.	Arabic prose and verse, Thulth.	Assigns the construction of a Jāmi' mosque to Sayyid Sharīf Shaikh, son of 'Abdu'llāh al-'Aidrūs Bā 'Alawī al-Ḥusainī.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	GUJARAT—*concld.*					
	SURAT DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	CHORASI TALUK—*concld.*					
	Surat—*concld.*					
45	Hāshim-kī-Masjid. Over an arch . .				Persian, Thulth .	Fragmentary. States that the founder of this mosque is Fāṭima Bī, attendant of the Jāmi' mosque.
46	**Variāv**.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Loose slab .			....	Arabic, Naskh .	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
	MANGROL TALUK					
47	**Vasrāwi**.—Dargāh of Ganj-i-Aḥmad. To the right of the door.	Mughal . .	[Jahāngīr] .	A. H. 1029=A. D. 1619-20.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Records the construction of the gate of the fort of 'Basrāhī' in the *jāgīr* of Shāh Jahān, during the governorship of Shāh Baig.
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR					
	JAMMU DISTRICT					
	AKHNOOR TAHSIL					
48	**Akhnoor**.—Kāmēśvara temple. On the first step leading into the mūlagṛaha.			V. S. 1960=1903 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Contains the name of Jagat Rām Jag (?) pāl only.
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	DAMOH DISTRICT					
	DAMOH TALUK					
49	**Damoh**.—Slab in the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow.				Arabic, Naskh .	Fragmentary. Contains part of a Quranic verse.
	DHAR DISTRICT					
	DHAR TALUK					
50	**Dhār**.—Pahredāron-kī-Masjid, near the Delhi gate. On the doorway.	Sulṭāns of Mālwa .	Alp Khān Ghorī .	A. H. 820, Rabī' II 28=A. D. 1417, June 14.	Persian, Naskh .	Badly damaged. Refers to the construction of the mosque. Published, *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1909-10, p. 24, pl. X, no. 1, where the date and the name of the king are not deciphered ; also ibid., 1911-12, p. 10, where a further reading was given, but the king's name was not read.

51	Māndu.—On the Dāi-kā-Gumbad				Arabic, Thulth	Contains Quranic text only.
52	Do.				Do.	Do.
53	Office. Loose slab	Sultāns of Mālwa	Alp Khān Ghorī	A. H. 817, Rajab 24= A. D. 1414, October 9.	Persian, Naskh	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Faḍlu'llāh Mubārak Farīd Kāfūrī. Gives Ḥusāmu'd-Dīn A'ẓam Humāyūn as Alp Khān's titles.
54	In the Dharmshālā attached to the tomb of Hoshang Shāh. Slab No. 1.	Do.	Maḥmūd Shāh I	A. H. 850=A. D. 1446-47.	Persian verse. Naskh	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of some structure.
55	Do. Slab No. 2				Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Fragmentary. Probably an epitaph.
56	Do. Slabs No. 3-14				Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic verses, prayers, etc. Most of the slabs are fragmentary.
57	Sāgar tank				Arabic, Thulth	Damaged. Contains a Quranic verse.
58	Tomb of Hoshang Shāh. On the grave				Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed only.
	GOONA DISTRICT					
	MUNGAOLI TAHSIL					
59	**Chanderi.**—House of Parbhodayāl Brāhmin. On the wall.	Khaljī	'Alāu'd-Dīn	A. H. 711, Sha'bān 20 =A. D. 1312, January 1.	Persian, Naskh	States that the building of a mosque was completed during the governorship of Amīru'l-Umarā Ikhtiyāru'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Timar (or Timur) Sulṭānī by Ismā'īl, son of 'Abdu's-Salām, entitled Wajīh-i-Najīb, *muḥarrir* of the district (*khitta*) of Kol (Aligarh). Published, *I.H.Q.*, Vol. I, pp. 655-56.
60	Motī-Masjid. Over the central *miḥrāb*	Sultāns of Mālwa	Maḥmūd Shāh I	A.H. 867, Rabī' I. 1=A. D. 1462, November 24.	Persian verse, Naskh	Assigns the construction of a mosque and laying out of a garden in its precints to Muḥammad Zain, the *nā'ib-i-'arḍ*.
61	Tomb of Mahmā Shāh. Headside of a grave.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 867=A. D. 1462-63.	Do.	Records the construction of a lofty dome and a step-well by a learned man, Jamāl, son of 'Alā, son of Muḥammad, son of Khiḍr.
62	Qāḍiyon-kī-Bāorī. To the right of the steps on the east.	Do.	Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn	A. H. 890=A. D. 1485-86.	Do.	Records the construction of a step-well and by its side a *sarā'i* with a garden inside by Malik Qāḍī Ibn (?) Mihrān, Mīr-i-Mīrān, during the governorship of Sher Khān Ghāzī.
63	Akol Bāgh-kī Masj d. Over the central *miḥrāb*.				Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Very crude execution. Seems to record the construction of a mosque and the name Ansū, daughter of Bhūran (?).
64	Mosque near Mardān black-smith's house				Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of some edifice.
65	**Fathabād (near Chanderi).**—'Āliya-Bāorī. On the east side.	Sultāns of Mālwa	Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn	A. H. 902, Dhi'l-Qa'da=A. D. 1497, July.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of a pavilion along with a step-well and a garden at Fatḥābād-Chanderī by Malik Lādan, entitled Shāriqu'l-Mulk, the minister to the king. Composed by Dānyāl.
66	Kushk-Mahal. To the right of the stairs of the 1st floor in the north-west quarter (at four places).				Persian, Naskh	Contains the phrase 'during the governorship of Malik Mallū Sulṭānī'.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*					
	GOONA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	MUNGAOLI TAHSIL—*concld.*					
67	Kushk-Mahal. To the right of the stairs, 1st floor, left of the main gate.				Persian, Naskh	Same as above.
	GWALIOR (GIRD) DISTRICT					
	GWALIOR TALUK					
68	**Gwalior.**—Mosque in Masit-Mahalla. On the *miḥrāb*, 5th from right in the west wall.	Sūr	Islām Shāh	A. H. 960=A. D. 1552-53.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Badly damaged. Records the date of the construction of a mosque.
69	Zanāna-Masjid. On the facade	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1083=A. D. 1672-73.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Assigns the building of a mosque to Kāfūr.
70	Kaṭra-Masjid. On the facade	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1084=A. D. 1673-74.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Khwāja Gauhar.
71	Tomb of Ḥaḍrat Muhammad Ghauth. On a grave in the compound.			A. H. 1197=A. D. 1782-83.	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Registers in a chronogram the date of the martyrdom of Pīr Khān at the hands of one of his servants.
72	Do. Another grave			A. H. 1228=A. D. 1813.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records in a chronogram the date of death of Ḥakīm Ja'far 'Alī Khān.
73	Do. Third grave			. . Shawwāl 23, Friday	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Fragmentary. Records the date of demise of Himmat Bahādur, a chief of Deccan, who had come from his native place with 'Ālījā [h].
74	Mosque in Pul-Mahalla. Over the central *miḥrāb*.			A. H. 1219, 'Ramaḍān 2, V. S. 1861, Agrahāyana su. 3=A. D. 1804, December 5.	Persian and Arabic, Nasta'līq and Naskh.	States that Faiḍu'llāh Shāh in charge of the *takiya* of Ghulām 'Alī Shāh constructed the mosque at the cost of Rupees two hundred.
75	Hāthpūre-kī-Masjid. On the facade				Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Contains First Creed and few more words including date, which are illegible.
	MORENA DISTRICT					
	JOURA TALUK					
76	**Joura Alapur.**—Faqīron-kī-Masjid. To the right of the central *miḥrāb*.	Mughal	Akbar	A. H. 995=A. D. 1586-87.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records in a chronogram the date of the construction of a mosque and a well by Khwāja Qābil.

77	Mosque of Mushtarī Ṣāḥib *alias* Sufaid Sayyid. Over the central *miḥrāb*.	Do.	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1053 ? =A. D. 1643-44.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of a mosque inside the enclosure of the tomb of some saint.
78	Mosque of Shāh Miyān Wallāh Walī Ṣāḥib. On the northern wall.	Do.	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1075, Dhi'l-Qa'da 7=A.D. 1665, May 12.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to mention the construction of the gate of the tomb of Shāh Ballā (?), when the *jāgīr* was in possession of Nawwāb Nāmdār Khān, at the instance of Bharat (or Charat ?) Rām and under the supervision of Dharmal.
79	Mosque near the dargāh of Dādā Malang. Above the central *miḥrāb*.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1076=A. D. 1665-66,	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the date of the construction of the mosque.
80	Do. Loose slab	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1109 ? =A. D. 1697-98.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Fragmentary and damaged. Records in a chronogram the date of the construction of a mosque during the deputyship (*nayābat*) of Dilair Khān-i-Nayāz.
81	Ḥājī-kī-Masjid. Above the central *miḥrāb*.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 44 [A. H. 1111], Dhi'l-Ḥijja 11=A.D. 1700, May 19.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Refers to the construction of the mosque of (?) Shāh Ilāh Bakhsh through the efforts of Ḥabīb.
	NIMAR (EAST) DISTRICT					
	BURHANPUR TALUK					
82	**Burhanpur.**—Chuṛiwālon-kī-Masjid. (Estampage from the Director General of Archaeology in India.)				Arabic, Naskh	Reads : *Yā Allāh*.
83	Do. (Do.)				Do.	Contains the First Creed only.
	SAGAR DISTRICT					
	BANDA TALUK					
84	**Dulchipur.**—Five graves at Khwāja-kā-Dahna. (Estampage from the Superintendent, Central Circle, Bhopal.)				Do.	Fragmentary. Contain fragments of Throne Verse (*Qur'ān*. II, 255-56).
85	Ten graves at Pīr Bābā-kā-Dahna. (Do.)				Do.	Do.
86	Five graves near the Samīpā Nālā. (Do.)				Do.	Do.
87	Grave near Varjil-kā-Tālāb. (Do.)				Do.	Do.
	REHLI TALUK					
88	**Ranipur.**—Three graves near Nara. (Do.)				Do.	Do.
	SHIVPURI DISTRICT					
	KARERA TALUK					
89	**Narvar.**—Fort. Mosque near Kachehrī-Maḥal. Over the right *miḥrāb*, west wall.	Lodī	Sikandar	Shuhūr 909 [A. H. 914], Shawwāl 1, Sunday=A.D. 1509, January 23.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that the Sulṭān conquered the fort of Nalvar, named it Ḥiṣār-i-Muḥammadī, subjugated the local chief and ordered the construction of a Jāmi' mosque. Also mentions MubārakKhān and Muqbilkhānī, the latter as the supervisor.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	SHIVPURI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	KARERA TALUK—*concld.*					
	Narvar—*concld.*					
90	Fort. Mosque near Kachehrī-Maḥal. Over the left *miḥrāb*, west wall.	Lodī	Sikandar	A. H. 914, Shawwāl= A. D. 1509, January.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Damaged. Records the construction of the royal Jāmi' mosque under the orders of the king and at the instance of Mubārak Khān, son of Abā Bakr Khān Kararānī(?), and refers to the conquest of the fort Ḥiṣār-i-Muḥammadī. Written by Abu'l-Fatḥ ʻAlī......Ashraf al-Ḥusainī al-Mānpūrī.
91	Do. Mosque near Hawā Paur gate. Above the central *miḥrāb*.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 914=A. D. 1509.	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. States that (the mosque) was constructed by ʻAbdu'l-Wahhāb, son of Muḥammad Ḥusainī Bukhārī, after the conquest of the fort by the king.
92	Do. Above No. 91	Do.	Do.	A. H. 914, Dhi'l-Qa'da=A. D. 1509, February-March.	Arabic prose and verse, Thulth.	States that the mosque was built through the efforts of ʻAbdu'l-Wahhāb.
93	Do. Above the left *miḥrāb*, west wall	Do.	Do.	Do.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Thulth.	Assigns the building of the mosque to Shaikh Ḥājī ʻAbdu'l-Wahhāb.
94	Do. On the right *miḥrāb*, west wall	Do.	Do.		Persian verse, Thulth.	Damaged and partly obliterated. Records the construction of the mosque.
95	Do. Urwahi-Masjid. Above the central *miḥrā*			A. H. 962=A. D. 1554-55.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Assigns the construction of the mosque and a garden to Shamshīr Khān. Composed by Ibn Wālī.
96	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central *miḥrāb*.	Mughal	Akbar		Persian, Naskh	Letters peeled off. Records the construction of the mosque during the governorship of... Mīrak Aḥmad Khān Kūlābī by Shaikh Bāyazīd (father's name lost).
97	ʻIdgāh. Above the central *miḥrāb*	Do.	Shāh ʻĀlam II	A. H. 1183=A. D. 1769-70.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Assigns the construction of the ʻIdgāh of Narvar to Muḥammad Amān Khān, son of Himmat Khān Bhattī.
98	**Sikandarpur**.—On a grave in the field of Mohan Lāl Bonra.				Armenian and Persian, Armenian and Nasta'līq.	Bilingual. Records the name Sulaimān Baig Armanī (Armenian), son of Naẓar Baig.
99	Another grave, same place	Mughal	Shāh ʻĀlam II	A. H. 1179, Ramaḍān 5, Sunday=A.D. 1765, February 15.	Armenian and Persian, Nasta'līq.	Bilingual. Records the date of demise of Maryam, wife of Sulaimān Baig, Armanī who died 25 years after the death of her husband. Further states that she was survived by three sons namely, Isḥāq, the eldest, who built the tomb, Ya'qūb and Āghājān. Written by Balārūn.

	KOLARAS TALUKA					
100	**Kolaras.**—Jāmiʻ-Masjid. Fourth pillar from right in the middle row of the prayer-hall.			A. H. 1008=A. D. 1599-1600.	Persian prose and verse, Nastaʻlīq.	Engraved by Mīr Muḥammad Maʻṣūm Nāmī al-Bakkarī (of Bhakkar), it contains a verse from his mat͟hnavī *Ḥusn-wa-Nāz* and the date.
101	Do. Pillar fixed on the side of the road near by.	Mug͟hal .	Jahāngīr .		Persian, Nask͟h .	Fragmentary and damaged. Same as *A. R. Ep.* 1955-56, D. No. 112. Seems to refer to the remission of *Zakāt*, etc. ordered by the emperor.
102	**Ranod.**—Mosque in Chanderī-Maḥalla. Above the left *miḥrāb*, west wall.	Do.	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 39, A.H. [1107], Muḥarram. 5=A.D. 1695, August 6.	Do.	States that the mosque was constructed by Yūsuf K͟hān, son of Baig Muḥammad.
	MAHARASHTRA					
	AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT					
	AHMADNAGAR TALUK					
103	**Ahmadnagar.**—On the Fatḥ-Darwāza.			A.H. 950=A.D.1543-44.	Arabic, Nastaʻlīq .	Contains an invocatory phrase.
104	Do. On the right and left sides .				Persian verse, Nastaʻlīq.	Contains an invocatory verse.
105	Dargāh-Dāira. Four sides of a grave .			A. H. 1054=A. D. 1644-45.	Do.	Records the date of death of Sayyid Mīrzā K͟hān. Published, without plate, in *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1939-40, p. 33.
106	Do. Ṭolī-Masjid. Above the central *miḥrāb*.				Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nastaʻlīq.	Incomplete. Contains religious text only.
107	Farhād K͟hān's mosque. Loose slab .			....Rajab .	Arabic and Persian, T͟hult͟h.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to refer to Himmat, daughter of Mīr Aḥaqq Tā[jir] of Daulatābād.
108	Tomb of Bībī Maryam. North wall .			A. H. 1146=A. D. 1733-34.	Arabic and Persian, Nask͟h.	Records the date of demise of Sanjīda Begam in a chronogram consisting of a Quranic text. Faulty reading published in ibid., p. 32.
109	Jāmiʻ-Masjid. On the central *miḥrāb* .				Arabic, Nask͟h .	Fragmentary. Contains a Quranic verse only.
110	Do. Headside of a grave in the compound.			A. H. 1222=A. D. 1807-08.	Persian verse, Nastaʻlīq.	Registers the date of the death of Maqbūl S͟hāh.
111	Grave near Paṭwā-Masjid .				Arabic and Persian, T͟hult͟h.	Records the passing away of ʻAbdu'l-Bāqī. No date.
112	Damṛī-Masjid. To the right of the central *miḥrāb*.				Arabic, Nastaʻlīq .	Contains religious text only.
	AURANGABAD DISTRICT					
	KHULDABAD TALUK					
113	**Daulatabad.**—Two loose slabs in the fort, now not traceable. (Estampage from old collection.)	Tug͟hluq	Muḥammad bin Tug͟hluq .	A. H. 733=A. D. 1332-33.	Persian, Nask͟h. .	Records the construction of a mosque by Maliku'sh-S͟harq Saifu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn, *āk͟hurbek-i-maisara* *Qutlug͟h* Malik Ṣafdar, under the superintendence of S͟hādī, the *nāib-i-kūtwāl* of Dewgīr (Deogir).

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*contd.*					
	DHULIA DISTRICT					
	SAKRI TALUK					
114	**Bhāmer.**—Fort. Above the central *miḥrāb* of a mosque. (Do.)	Sulṭāns of Gujarat .	Bahādur Shāh . .	A. H. 936=A. D. 1529-30.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by the mother of the martyr Dilāwar Khān and daughter of Malik Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Khatrī and wife of Alp Khān grandson ? *nabasa* of Fatḥullāh. *Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1963, 47, pl. XIII b.
	OSMANABAD DISTRICT					
	OSMANABAD TALUK					
115	**Osmanabad.**—Dargāh of Khwāja Shamsu'd-Dīn. Above the main entrance.			A. H. 730=A. D. 1329-30.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Registers the date of the death of Khwāja Shamsu'd-Dīn Ghāzī *alias* Sheran Shāh. Seems to have been set up at a much later date.
116	Do. Headstone of a grave in the graveyard.			A. H. 1305=A. D. 1887-88.	Do. .	Records in two chronograms the date of the death of Muḥammad As'ad, (son of ?) Wakīl Aḥmad.
	TULJAPUR TALUK					
117	**Kati.**—Jāmi'-Masjid. In the central *miḥrāb.*			A. H. 931=A. D. 1524-25.	Arabic, Naskh .	Contains two Quranic verses, one of which is probably a chronogram.
118	Do. Do., below No. 117 .				Arabic, Nasta'līq .	Contains *Nād-i-'Alī* only.
119	Do. Above the central *miḥrāb* .				Arabic, Thulth .	Contains religious text.
120	Do. Pillar to the left of the central *miḥrāb.*				Persian, Naskh .	Damaged. Records the names of Yāqūt Khān and Bilāl Khān as builders (of the mosque).
121	**Naldrug.**—Āthār-Sharīf. Above the entrance.			A. H. 1198=A. D. 1783-84.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Assigns the construction of the building—*bārgāh-i-rasūl*—to Muḥammad Akramu'llāh Khān.
122	Imāmbāṛā in Qaṣṣāb-Maḥalla. Loose slab.			A. H. 1251=A. D. 1835-36.	Do. . .	Records the date of the death of 'Ināyat Khātūn.
123	Tomb of Nawwāb Amīr Nawāz Khān. Over the western gate.			A. H. 1251, Jumādā II 19=A. D. 1835, October 12.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Do. Further mentions 'Ināyat Khātūn as the eldest wife of Dūla Khān.
124	Fort. Loose slab near the inner gate.				Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Assigns the construction of the fort bastions to Malik Muḥammad, son of Āqā 'Alī Baig. No date.

125	Do. Loose pillar in the mosque . .			A. H. 1306=A. D. 1888-89.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Mostly obliterated. Comprises a 'Fragment' composed by Maulavī Sa'du'llāh, *qāḍī* of Naldurg, purporting to assign the construction of an *'Īdgāh* to a minister of an 'Ādil Shāhī king.
	SANGLI DISTRICT					
	MIRAJ TALUK					
126	**Miraj**.—Masjid-Shāh Dongrī in Momin-Mahalla. Above the eastern *miḥrāb* in the north wall.			A. H. 976=A. D. 1568-69.	Persian verse, Thulth.	Gives in a chronogram the date of the completion of a mosque by Qāsim.
127	Do. Loose slab . .	Bahmanī .	Fīrūz Shāh .	Shuhūr(?) 816' A. H. 818], Dhi'l-Qa'da 2 =A. D. 1416, January 3.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the construction of some structure, evidently a mosque (cf. No. 144). at the instance of Suhail Sulṭānī, *kūtwālbek* of the city of Mubārakābād (i.e. Miraj).
128	Do. Above the central *miḥrāb* .				Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious texts only.
129	'Haidar Khān-kī-Baōlī. On the left wall	'Ādil Shāhī .	Ibrāhīm II .	A. H. 993=A. D. 1585.	Arabic, and Persian, Naskh. .	Records the construction of a well for public use by the great Khān Haidar Khān, son of Malik Haidar.
130	'Īdgāh. Above the *miḥrāb* near the pulpit.	Do. . .	Do. .	A. H. 995=A. D. 1586-87.	Do. . .	States that Sayyid Aḥmad, son of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn, had started the construction of this *namāzgāh* in the reign of 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh I'but died before its completion and that in compliance with the *farmān* issued at the instance of Mu'tamadu'd-Daulati's-Sulaimāniyya, Dilāwar Khān, it was completed by Sayyid Maḥmūd, son of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn. Published in *Jour. Bom. Uni.*, Vol. VIII (1939), pt. I, p. 5.
131	Kālī-Masjid in Chorwād Mahalla. Above the central *miḥrāb*.				Do. . .	Records that the mosque was built by Miyān Niẓām, entitled Murtaḍā Khān, son of Sayyid Muḥammad, son of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn. Further mentions Sayyid Maḥmūd as the *mukabbir* of the mosque, and Jalāl Sharafu'd-Dīn Hirawī as the scribe.
132	Do. To the left of the central *miḥrāb* .	'Ādil Shāhī .			Do. . .	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of the mosque by Sayyid Niẓām.
133	Do. To the right of the centra *miḥrāb*.				Arabic, Naskh .	Contains religious text only.
134	Do. To the right of the pulpit .				Do. . .	Do.
135	Tombs near the mosque of Kamābadī. Head-side of the second tomb from the road.				Do. . .	Contains *Nād-i-'Alī* only.
136	Kālī-Masjid in Dhōr-Mahalla .				Arabic, Tughrā .	Reads : *Yā 'Alī*.
137	Dargāh of Bāra Imām. North wall of the compound.	'Ādil Shāhī .	'Alī [I?] . .		Persian, Naskh .	Letters peeled off. Refers to the construction of some structure.
138	Do. Loose slab near the gate .	Do. . .	Do. . .		Persian, Thulth .	States that 'this *āstāna*' was lying in an uncared for condition for quite some time, until Khwāja Bābā Naṣīr Khurshīd Khān constructed the assembly-hall (*Jamā'at Khāna*), platform (*dahlīz*) of the market (*bāzār*) and shops which were endowed for the lighting expenses, etc., of the *Masjid-i-Ṣafā*. Ends with an imprecation.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*					
	SANGLI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	MIRAJ TALUK—*concld.*					
	Miraj—*concld.*					
139	Dargāh of Bāra Imām. Slab fixed in the plinth of the shop to the left of the gate.			Sūr (i.e. Shuhūr) San [9]80 (A. H. 987)=A. D. 1579-80.	Persian, Thulth; Marāṭhī, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Comprises an imprecation against those who might seek to interfere in any way with the lighting arrangement of the bāzār, market (*guzrī*) and the dues of the attendants (khādims). For Nāgarī portion, see No. 751 of App. B.
140	Do. Slab in the facade	'Ādil Shāhī	Muḥammad	A. H. 1064, Jumādā I=A. D. 1654, March-April.	Persian, Naskh	Registers the construction of some structure associated with the name of Twelve Imāms, during the time of Ḥasan Shāh the *ḥavāldār* and (?) warns against changing the attendants and their descendants.
141	Do. To the right of the above				Persian verse, Naskh	Contains two verses of unhistorical nature.
142	Graveyard near the dargāh of Khwāja Shamsu'd-Dīn. Sides of a grave.			A. H. 952 ?, Dhi'l-Qa'da 19=A. D. 1546, January 22.	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, Thulth.	Records the date of death of 'Alī Shāh, son of Muḥammad Ḥusain.
143	Ruined Fort. Loose slab in the compound of the P.W.D. Office.			A. H. 911, Muḥarram 22=A. D. 1506, June 25.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Damaged. States that during the time of Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Ḥājī Qirāmānī, a *Jāmi'* mosque was built and that a 'well along with a domed building above' was endowed for it.
144	Do. Another loose slab, same place	'Ādil-Shāhī	Sikandar	A. H. 1096, Shawwāl 1=A. D. 1685, August 31.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records that the old mosque constructed in [Shuhūr] 816 (1415-16 A.D.) (see No. 127) was rebuilt by Asad Khān.
145	Do. Loose slab lying near the gate	Do.	'Alī [I?]		Persian verse, Thulth.	Damaged. Assigns the construction of a bastion called *Burj-i-'Alī*, after the king, to Āqā 'Alī Riḍā, an official.
	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT					
	AKKALKOT TALUK					
146	**Akkalkōt.**—Kālī-Masjid. On the facade			A. H. 1022=A. D. 1613-14.	Do.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Farhād.
147	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central *miḥrāb.*				Persian, Naskh	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of the mosque. Builder's name illegible.
148	**Burhanpur.**—Tomb of Makhdūm 'Alāu'd-Dīn. On the northern wall, outer face.			A. H. 1080=A. D. 1669-70.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious texts and the name of Ḥaḍrat Shaikhu'l-Mashā'ikh Shaikh Naẓīru'd-Dīn Chirāgh-i-Dīnī, a descendant of Shaikh 'Alī son of Taqī

	SHOLAPUR TALUK					
149	**Mangalur.**—Dargāh of Sayyid Dā'ūd Jalāl Bukhārī. Loose slab.			A. H. 1019=A. D. 1610-11.	Persian verse, Thulth.	Records the date of completion of the edific by Khairiyat Khān.
	THANA DISTRICT					
	BASSEIN TALUK					
150	**Bassein.**—Fort. Loose slab in the store-room.				Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear.
	MYSORE					
	BELGAUM DISTRICT					
	BELGAUM TALUK					
151	**Belgaum.**—Fort. Sides of a sarcophagus near the tomb of Badru'd-Dīn Shāh.			A.H. 752=A.D. 1351-52.	Arabic, Thulth .	Comprises religious and didactic texts. An epitaph.
152	Do. Mosque called Masjid-i-Ṣafā. To the right of the main entrance.	'Ādil Shāhī .	[Ismā'īl] 'Ādil Khān .	A.H. 924=A.D.1518.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Records the date of the (laying of the) foundation of the mosque by As'ad Khān, Composed and written by Qāḍī Niẓām-ad-Dawwānī.
153	Do. Above the main entrance .	Do. .	Do. .	A.H. 925, Rajab 21=A.D. 1519, July 19.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Assigns the construction of the *Masjid-i-Ṣafā* to As'ad Khān. Composed by Nūrī and written by Ḥaidar, son of Aḥmad, son of As'ad, son of Muḥammad a'd-Dawwānī.
154	Do. Above No. 152 .				Arabic, Ṭughrā .	Reads: (1) *Huwa'llāh* (2) *Yā Mufattiḥu'l-Abwāb* [(1) He is Allāh (2) O! Opener of gates!]
155	Do. Loose slab near the P.W.D. office .			A.H. 1043=A.D. 1633-34.	Persian verse, Thulth	Registers the date of the construction of a building by Ṣandal. Inscribed by 'Abdu'l-'Azīz.
156	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the entrance of the courtyard.	'Ādil Shāhī .	Ibrāhīm II .	A.H. 994=A.D. 1585-86.	Persian, Thulth .	Records the construction of the mosque by Sher Khān, an official.
157	Do. Around the central *miḥrāb*. .				Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Refers to the construction of the Jāmi' mosque.
158	Do. Above the central *miḥrāb* .				Arabic, Thulth .	Contains Quranic verses and the name of the calligraphist Abū Ṭālib, Zarrīn-Qalam, son of Qāsim al-Ḥusainī.
159	Do. Two medallions on the top corners of the central *miḥrāb*.				Arabic, Ṭughrā .	Reads: *Tawakkaltu 'alā khāliqī* (I have trust in my Creator).
160	Tomb of Khanjar Walī. Four sides of a grave nearby.				Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Comprises an epitaph containing Quranic texts and Persian verses of didactic nature. Deceased's name and date not quoted.
161	Another grave, same place. Headstone.				Arabic, Ṭughrā .	Consists of an invocatory phrase.
162	Tomb of Qaiṣar Shāh Walī. Stone pillar				Arabic, Thulth .	Contains Shiite *durūd*.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MYSORE—*contd.*					
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT					
	BIJAPUR TALUK					
163	**Bijapur.**—Dargāh of Khwāja Amīnu'd-Dīn. On the three sides of the gate of the tomb.			A.H. 1088=A.D. 1677-78.	Dakhanī (old Urdū) verse, Thulth.	Comprises a poem in praise of Shāh Amīn, a saint. Written by (?) Ḥusain.
	DHARWAR DISTRICT					
	DHARWAR TALUK					
164	**Dharwar.**—On the eastern gate of the fort.			Shuhūr 1071 [A.H. 1081], Muḥarram, 11, Friday=A. D. 1670, May 21.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	States that the epigraph was inscribed in the time of Āqā Dhu'l-Faqār, the *ḥavāldār* of the fort of Dhārwār.
165	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central *miḥrāb*.				Arabic, Thulth .	Contains Quranic text only.
	GULBARGA DISTRICT					
	ALAND TALUK					
166	**Aland.**—Kālī-Masjid. On the facade .			A. H. 1051=A. D. 1641-42.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records in a chronogram the date of the completion of the mosque by 'Alī Farhād Khān.
167	Do. Over the central *miḥrāb* .				Arabic, Ṭughrā .	Contains religious text only.
168	Tomb of Farhād Khān. On the sarcophagus.			A. H. 1067=A. D. 1656-57.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the demise of Farhād Khān on the said date.
	SERAM TALUK					
169	**Malkhēḍ.**—Fort. Loose slab in the Dargāh of Sayyid Ja'far Ḥusainī.	Bahmanī .			Persian, Naskh .	Fragmentary. Refers to the commencement of the construction of a *hulmuk* of the....gate (name lost) of the *qaṣba* of Malkheṛ during the time of Maliku'sh-Sharq Khwāja Maḥmūd, son of Khwāja (name lost). Also mentions a *thānadārbek* (name lost) with the surname Dārābjardī. Written by 'Alī (father's name lost).
170	Do. Loose slab in the Jāmi'-Masjid .				Arabic, Kūfī .	Modern. Contains First Creed only.

	RAICHUR DISTRICT					
	KOPPAL TALUK					
171	**Koppal.**—Loose slab in the fort, now untraceable. (Estampage from old collection.)	Bahmani	Muḥammad Shāh I		Persian verse, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of a step-well inside the enclosure of the tomb of A'ẓam Humāyūn Khwāja-i-Jahān, by his wife.
172	Jāmi'-Masjid. On the south wall			A.H. 1015=A.D. 1606-07.	Persian, Naskh	States that a new step-well named Qadr-Bāwīn after Khwāja Qadr was built during the time of the great Khān Murād Khān, son of Yāqūt Khān, by Shaikh Makkī, the *sarkhail* of the infantry (*pāyahā*) and artillery (*naftīhā*). Also mentions that both the chambers (*kushk*) were built in his presence.
173	Old Post Office building. Wall facing the road.			A. H. 1193, Muharram=A.D. 1779, January.	Persian, Shikasta	States that the main fort was constructed in the shape of a battery in the European fashion along with two gateways, e.g. Fatḥ-Darwāza, Pānī-Mahal, Dīwān-i-Khāṣṣ, etc., by ['Uthmān], a resident of Kolār. Published, *Jour. Hyderabad Arch. Soc.*, January, 1916, p. 96, pl. XXX.
174	Wall of a small hall opposite the dargāh of Sailānī Pāshā.			A. H. 1200=A. D. 1785-86.	Do.	Records in a chronogram the date of the construction of Muḥammad-Burj(bastion). Published, *Ep. In. Mosl.*, 1929-30, p. 16, pl. IXc, where the date is doubtfully worked out to be 1882.
175	Chānd-Bāolī. On the eastern parapet wall.	Sulṭāns of Mysore	Ḥaidar 'Alī	A. H. 1195=A. D. 1780-81.	Persian verse, Naskh	Assigns the construction of the Chānd-Kunta near the Jogī Banta in Koppal to Muḥammad Khān Bahlīmī. Published, *ibid.*, 1929-30, p. 17, pl. XIa, where the date is wrongly read as A.H. 1159.
176	'Arabon-kī-Masjid. Above the central *miḥrāb*.				Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious texts only.
	MANVI TALUK					
177	**Manvi.**—Graveyard near the Takiya-kī-Masjid. Headstone of a grave.			A. H. 1192, Rabī' I 24, Monday=A. D. 1778, April 22.	Persian and Arabic, Naskh and Nasta'-līq.	Registers the date of demise of 'Iwaḍ Baig.
	RAICHUR TALUK					
178	**Raichur.**—Fort. Above the western arch of the Makkī gate.	Bahmanī	Muḥammad Shāh II	A. H. 874=A.D. 1469-70.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the name of Khān-i-A'ẓam Mallū Khān Ḥāfiẓ as the builder of the gate.
179	Do. Above the Kāṭī gate	'Ādil Shāhī	Ibrāhīm I	[Shuhūr] 950, A. H. 957, Ramaḍān 1= A. D. 1550, September 13.	Do.	Assigns the construction of the gate to Shamshīru'l-Mulk. Published, *Ep. In. Ar. Per Sup.*, 1963, p. 64, pl. XXb.
180	Do. Inner side of the gate of the lake near the Andhār-Bāolī.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 958=A.D. 1551	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records in a chronogram the date of the construction of a building. *Ibid.*, pl. XIXc.
181	Do. Diḍḍī near the Bandā-Bāolī. Facade of the north face.	Do.	Ibrāhīm II	Shuhūr 983, A. H. 990, Ramaḍān, last day=A. D. 1582, October 18.	Persian verse, Naskh	States that the *diḍḍī* (wicket) and the well were founded in the reign of 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh I and that the work of the *parkota* and the fort (*ḥiṣār*) was completed through the efforts of Yūsuf 'Alī *qandīldār* (torch-bearer), in the reign of Ibrāhīm II. *Ibid.*, p. 68, pl. XXIIb.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MYSORE—*concld.*					
	RAICHUR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	RAICHUR TALUK—*concld.*					
	Raichur—*concld.*					
182	Facade of the south face, same place .	'Ādil Shāhī .	Ibrāhīm II .	A.H. 990=A.D. 1582-83.	Persian verse, Naskh	Assigns the construction of a well (*khandaq*) to Yūsuf 'Alī *qandīldār*. *Ibid.*, p. 67, pl. XXIIc.
183	Do. Bastion of the Parkoṭa-Darwāza .	Do. . .	Do. .	A. H. 991=A.D. 1583-84.	Do. . .	Records in a chronogram the date of the construction by Yūsuf Alī Khān, of a *ḍiḍḍī* (wicket) named Tawakkul-*ḍiḍḍī* on the hill, to facilitate easy passage for the public. *Ibid.*, p. 69, pl. XXIIa.
184	Do. Facade of the Sikandarī gate near the dargāh of Sayyid Abdāl Ḥusainī.	Do. .	Sikandar. .	A. H. 1084=A. D. 1673-74.	Persian verse, Thulth.	Registers in a chronogram the date of the completion of the gate (*dahlīz*) by Āqā Khusraw, an official. *Ibid.*, p. 77, pl. XXIVb.
185	Temple near the Fatḥ Burj. Compound wall, west side, outer face.			A. H. 1164=A. D. 1750-51.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	States that a bastion was rebuilt under the superintendence of Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Wāḥid, during the governorship of Nawwāb Sa'dullāh Khān Bahādur Muẓaffar Jang.
186	Do. North-east pillar of a chhatrī near the Pānch Bībī's dargāh on the Bālā Ḥiṣār.			A. H. 1195, Rajab 17=A. D. 1781, July 9.	Do. . .	Records that the construction of the bungalow (*bangala*) took place during the time of Nawwāb Muḥammad Ḥusain Khān Bahādur Ghatāla.
187	Do. North-west pillar, same place .			A. H. 1195=A. D. 1780-81.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Mentions the construction of the *Ṭūs*-bungalow at the foot of the tree and (on the?) hill of Pānch-Bī by Nawwāb [Muḥammad] Ḥusain Khān Bahādur.
188	Jahāniyān-Masjid. Slab in the wall. (Estampage from old collection.)			A. H. 1112=A. D. 1700-01.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Contains the chronogrammatic phrase : *makān-i-riḍā* (house of divine pleasure).
189	Tomb of Dārā Jāh. Above the entrance			A. H. 1241=A. D. 1825-26.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records that Gulāb Singh Jama'dār constructed a dome over the grave of Dārā Jāh which was without a dome for thirtytwo years since his death in A.H. 1208 (1793-94 A.D.).
	RAJASTHAN					
	BHARATPUR DISTRICT					
	BAYANA TAHSIL					
190	**Bayana.**—Jhālar-Bāoṛī. (Estampage from old collection.)			A. H. 961, Shawwāl=A.D. 1554, August-September.	Persian, Naskh .	States that a mosque was constructed for the merit of Sayyid Mīrān Mughīth (or Mu'īn), popularly known as *Ṣāḥib-i-wilāyat*, a saint, by Daulat Khān, son of Daryā Khān Nūḥānī. Only illustration in A. Cunningham, *A.S.I.R*, vol. XX, pl. XXXVII.

	JAIPUR DISTRICT					
	DUDU TAHSIL					
191	**Mozzamābād.**—Tripolia gate of the tank. Right side.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1096=A. D. 1684-85.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq; Rajasthānī, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Records the excavation of the tank and construction of its four-walls and gate by Sīv (Shīv) Nāth, son of Parasnāth, son of Bāl Nāth, during the government of Mahārāja Rām Singh. Also states that the text was inscribed by Mukat Rāi, son of Madan Singh, son of Dayāl Dās, of the Mahājan community, resident of *qaṣba* Deoband in the Sahāranpūr *sarkār*, who had come to the place along with Jairāmdās, the '*āmil*' when the *jāgīr* was in the possession of Mīr Jalālu'd-Dīn Jīu and Mīr Ḥusāmu'd-Dīn Jīu. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 851 of App. B.
192	Tower called Mangā Pīr. Slab in the plinth.				Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Fragmenatry. Letters peeled off. Seems to refer to the construction of a lofty portico.
	NAGAUR DISTRICT					
	DIDWANA TAHSIL					
193	**Khāṭū Khurd**—Dargāh of Sayyid Shāh Niẓām Bukhārī. Western wall, inner face.			A. H. 1080, Dhi'l-Ḥijja 26, Sunday=A.D. 1670, May 7.	Persian verse, Naskh	States that Sayyid Niẓām Bukhārī who came from Lāhore died at the age of one hundred years after a sojourn of forty years at this place.
	JAIL TAHSIL					
194	**Khāṭū-Kalān.**—Fort. Mulūk-Tālāb. Slab on a platform.	Tughluq (?)	Ghiyāthu'd-[Dīn Tughluq ?]		Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the excavation and construction of the tank Fīrūz-Sāghar (sāgar) during the time of Maliku'l-Umarā Fīrūz, (son of) Muḥammad, the chief superintendent (*shaḥnabek*) of the royal stables (*pāigāh-i-khāṣṣ-i-qadīm*) and governor (*muqṭi'*) of (name lost). Also mentions Khalafu'l-Mulūk Tāju'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn (name lost).
195	Do. Over the central *miḥrāb* of the Khānzādon-kī-Masjid.	Khānzādas of Nagaur	Fīrūz Khān	A. H. 886, Dhi'l-Ḥijja 22=A.D. 1482, February 11.	Do.	States that this mosque was built in the time of Maliku'l-Umarā Ikhtiyāru'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Malik Lādla Khalāṣ, Master of the royal stables (*ākhurbek-i-khāṣṣ-i-qadīm*) and governor (*muqṭi'*) of the district (*mu'āmala*) of Khattū under the active supervision (*kār-kard*) of Maliku'l-Umarā Tāju'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Malik Lādla Khalāṣ, the *muqṭi'* of the fort of the said *mu'āmala*. Also describes the genealogy of Fīrūz Khān in full.
196	Do. Eastern wall to the right of the entrance, same place.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Badly damaged. States that this mosque was constructed by Malik Lādla Khalāṣ, *muqṭi'* of the fort of Khattū.
197	Do. Over the central *miḥrāb* of the Shāhī Jāmi'-Masjid.	Mughal	Akbar	A. H. 968, Sha'bān=A.D. 1561, April-May.	Do.	States that this building was renovated through the efforts of an official (name illegible). Written by Fakhru'd-Dīn.
198	Tomb of Maḥmūd Qattāl on the hill. Loose slab (broken in three pieces) kept at the headside.	Tughluq	Muḥammad bin Tughluq	A.H. 733, Jumādā I 1=A.D. 1333, January 18.	Mixture of Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that some structure was constructed during the governorship (*naubat-i-iqṭā'*) of Maliku'l-Umarā Saifu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Nānak Sulṭānī, the *ākhurbek-i maisara* and *muqṭi'* of the *ma'mūra* of Ajmer, under the superintendence of Mu'ayyad, (son of) Sirāj, (son of) Fakhr, *muḥarrir* of the same *ma'mūra*.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*contd.*					
	NAGAUR DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	JAIL TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Khāṭū-Kalān—*concld.*					
199	Graveyard of Chha Shahīd. Headstone of the third grave from the right.			A.H. 761, Shawwāl 1=A.D. 1360, August 15.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the name Muḥammad, (son of) 'Umar Bāḥalīm and the date.
200	Ruined mosque in the ḥavelī of Thākur Dhonkal Singh. Above the central *miḥrāb*.			A.H. 599, Jumādā I=A.D. 1203, January-February.	Do.	Records the date of the construction of the mosque.
201	Mosque in Qaṣā'ī-Maḥalla. Loose slab.	Mamlūk			Do.	Fragmentary. Reads : *Daulati's-sulṭāni'l-mu'aẓẓam maliki'l-barr-i-wa'l baḥr shahinshāh* ....
202	Mosque in Maḥalla-Sayyidān. Wall to the left of the entrance, inner side.	Khaljī	'Alāu'd-Dīn	A.H. 702=A.D. 1302-03.	Do.	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Muḥammad Father's name illegebles.
203	Do. Below the above				Do.	Contains First Creed only.
204	Small mosque in the same locality. Loose slab.	Tughluq	Muḥammad bin Tughluq		Do.	Fragmentary. Extant portion contains part of the name of the king and of the titles of an official.
205	House of Ḥājī Muḥammad Ṣiddīq. Small loose pillar, originally from Chha Shahīd graveyard.			A.H. 761, Shawwāl l=A.D. 1360, August 15.	Persian verse, Naskh	Damaged. States that six warriors were killed on the 'Īd-day after displaying great valour in a religious fracas after having driven back nine times a horde of two hundred horsemen. Text same as in *A.R. Ep.*, 1958-59, No. D, 176.
206	Do. Another slab, originally from the dargāh of Samman Shāh.				Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains part of the Throne Verse.
207	Masjid-i-Sangtarāshān. West wall			A.H. 1211, Rajab=A.D. 1796, December-A.D. 1797, January.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Records that the community of the stone-cutters built this mosque.
208	**Rohal.**—Qāḍiyon-kī-Masjid. Central *miḥrāb*.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1096, Muḥarram =A.D. 1684, November-December.	Persian, Naskh	States that the descendants of Qāḍī Ḥamīdu'd-Dīn Nāgaurī built the mosque. Gives Shihābu'd-Dīn as the emperor's title.
209	'Īdgāh. Above the central *miḥrāb*			A.H. 1247=A.D. 1831-32.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed and the date.

	MERTA TAHSIL					
210	Mērtā.—Jāmi'-Masjid. To the left of the central *miḥrāb*.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A.H....., Rabī' II 29.	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. States that on the death of Rāja Sūraj Singh, the *pargana* of Merta having passed into the royal *jāgīr* it was placed under the charge of Abū Muḥammad 'Imād Murtaḍā Khānī who constructed the mosque for Friday prayers, as there was none at the time. Also mentions that Shaikh Tāj *Majdhūb* (gnostic) had accompanied the builder.
211	Do. To the right of the pulpit	Do.	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 8 [A.H. 1076], Rabī' I 7= A.D. 1665, September 7.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Assigns the complete renovation of the mosque to Ḥājī Muḥammad Sulṭān, son of Pāyanda Muḥammad Bukhārī, *mutawallī* and *muḥtasib* of the *sarkār* of Jodhpūr. Also mentions Khoja Shāh 'Alī and mason (*ustād*) Nūr Muḥammad. Written by Muḥammad Ḍiyā, son of Qāḍī Muḥammad Sharīf.
212	Do. To the right of the entrance of the verandah.	Rājas of Jodhpur	Dhonkal Singh (pretender)	A.H. 1222, V.S. 1864= A.D. 1807-08.	Persian, Nasta'līq	States that the Jāmi' mosque originally constructed by Aurangzeb which was lying closed and unattended to, was repaired by the orders of Rāja Dhonkal Singh Bahādur and all the chiefs (sardārān) of Naukotī-Mārwār. Further warns the future Rājas and agents against interference (in the working of the mosque) and against misappropriation of the rent of the shops attached to the mosque.
213	Do. Above the central *miḥrāb*				Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Contains religious texts only.
214	Masjid-Mominān. On the facade	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1077, Ṣafar 20, Monday=A.D. 1666, August 12.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	Damaged. States that the mosque was built through the joint efforts of Miyān Yūsuf, Ibrāhīm, Ilāhdād, Muṣṭafā Bahlīm and Faqīr Mūsā.
215	Chawk-kī-Masjid. To the left of the third *miḥrāb*, west wall.			A.H. 1080, Dhi'l-Ḥijja 7, Monday= A.D. 1670, April 18.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of the mosque by the Muslims belonging to the weavers, community. According to a later inscription carved below this epigraph, the mosque was repaired (?) by Jān Muḥammad on the 14th Dhi'l-Qa'da, A.H. 1106 (26th June, 1695 A.D.).
216	Kalāron-kī-Masjid. Loose slab	Mughal	Akbar II	Regnal year 7 [A.H. 1228], Jumādā I 19=A.D. 1813, May 20.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the date of the construction (of the mosque).
217	Mosque in Māhārāj-kī-Jāgīr	Do.	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1080, Muharram 10=A.D. 1669, May 31.	Persian, Nasta'līq	States that the *gumbad* and the mosque were constructed during the rule of Mahārāja Jaswant Singh by *faujdār* Shaikh Bājā, son of Lahkan. Written by Shāh 'Alī Naqshbandī.
218	Mochiyon-kī-Masjid. (Estampage from old collection.)			A.H. 1085=A.D. 1674-75.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'līq.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to the botchers' community (*pāradūzān*) of Merta.
219	Miyānjī-kī-Masjid. (Do.)	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1102=A.D. 1690-91.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Registers in a chronogram the date of the construction of the mosque.
220	Ḥajjāmon-kī-Masjid. Above the pulpit	Do.	Do.	A.H. 1098=A.D. 1686-87.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Fattā, Jalāl and Ajmerī, sons (?) of 'Uthmān.
221	Do. In the south wall	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 47 [A.H. 1114-15]=A.D. 1703-04.	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Purport not clear.
222	Do. Loose slab				Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of a mosque.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—*contd.*					
	NAGAUR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	MERTA TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Merta—*concld.*					
223	Mosque in Ghauth Pīr-kī-Dargāh. Above the central *miḥrāb*.	Mughal	Muḥammad Shāh	A.H. 1134=A.D. 1721-22.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque in the enclosure (*zāwiya*) of Shāh-i-Gīlān (i.e. Shaikh Muḥyiu'd-Dīn 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jīlānī) and states that Sayyid Muḥammad, son of Sayyid Mūsā, the trustee, was descended from Shāh 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb Saifu'd-Dīn, son of the aforesaid Muḥyiu'd-Dīn.
224	Ṣābūngaron-kī-Masjid. To the right of the central *miḥrāb*.			A.H. 1140=A.D. 1727-28.	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, Naskh and Nasta'līq.	States that the *kachcha* mosque situated in the mahalla of Dārūghiyān was made pucca by Nūr Muḥammad, son of Pīrū Shāh.
225	Jag-Mandir. Right hand pillar. (Estampage from old collection.)			A.H. 1014=A.D. 1605-06.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq.	Records three verses composed and inscribed by Amīr Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm Nāmī of Bhakkar.
	NAGAUR TAHSIL					
226	**Nagaur.**—Bare-Pīr-kī-Dargāh. Tomb of Shams Khān. Loose slab in the niche.			....Friday	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Extant portion refers to the *khānqāh* of Shaikh 'Imād Chishtī. Name of king lost.
227	Do. Shamsī Jāmi' mosque nearby. Above the central *miḥrāb*.				Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic verses only.
228	Dargāh of Tārikīn. Loose slab			A.H. 968=A.D. 1560-61.	Persian verse, and prose, Nasta'līq.	Records in a chronogram, composed and inscribed by Asīrī, the date of the construction of an elegant structure.
229	Do. Sarcophagus of a grave			A.H.=969, Dhi'l-Qa'da 1=A.D. 1562, July 3.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Mentions the date of demise of Muḥammad Bāqir, grandson of Maulānā Khwāja Kūhī. Composed by the deceased's father Muḥammad Amīn.
230	Do. Headstone of another grave			A.H. 973=A.D. 1565-66.	Arabic, Thulth	Records the date of the death of Khānzāda Jahāngīr Qulī, son of Ḥusain Qulī Khān.
231	Do. Headstone of a third grave			A.H. 1221 or 1229, Jumādā II 6, Thursday=A.D. 1806, August 21 or A.D. 1814, May 26.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Damaged. States that 'Umar Khān, son of Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, an official in the army of Nawwāb Muḥammad Shāh Khān Bahādūr (cf. No. 242) and a resident of Tikūrī, near Ḥadratpūr Badū sarāi in the Lakhna'ū *sarkār* of the *ṣūba* of Oudh was buried in the enclosure of the tomb of Ḥadrat Sulṭānu't-Tārikīn.
232	Do. Headside of a fourth grave				Arabic prose and Persian verse, Thulth and Nasta'līq.	Contains verses of unhistorical nature.

233	Ḥammālon-kī-Masjid. Enclosure wall of a grave.	Mughal .	. Akbar	. A.H. 1008=A.D. 1599-1600.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Letters peeled off. Seems to mention the construction of a mosque by '(?) Yūsuf Khān. Written by Mullā (name lost).
234	Mosque inside the fort			A.H. 1304=A.D. 1886-87.	Do. .	States that Shaikh Ilāhī Bakhsh, the chief of Nāgaur, who intended to construct a place for ablution in the Khānqāh of the famous saint Qāḍī Ḥamīdu'd-Dīn Nāgaurī, was transferred in the meantime to Merta from where he sent Sayyid 'Abdu'llāh to carry out the construction. Composed by Ghulām. Cf. No. 208 above.
235	Mosque on the bank of Jinānī tank. Above the entrance. (Originally from the gateway of the tank.)	Mughal .	. Aurangzeb	. A.H. 1076, Muḥarram 29=A.D. 1665, August 1.	Persian, Nasta'līq; Rājasthānī, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Records the construction of the Islām-Darwāza during the rule of Rāja Rāising and through the efforts of Dungarsī, *kūtwāl*, belonging to the Gahlot branch of the Rājpūts. Published, *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1949-50, p. 47, pl. XVIc where the writer's name has been read as 'Qulī(?) . . .son of Muḥammad Ghauth' instead of 'Qāḍī Dūst, son of Qāḍī Muḥammad Ghiyāth'. For the Sanskritic portion, see No. 875 of App. B.
	PARBATSAR TAHSIL					
236	**Makrānā (Gunaoti).**—Well called Pahāṛ Kunwā. Western wall. (Estampage from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.)	Do. .	. Shāh Jahān	. Regnal year 25, A.H. 1061=A.D. 1650-51.	Persian, Nasta'līq; Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Records the excavation of a well and foundation of a village situated in the quarries (*kānāt*) *Kolhā-Dungarī* through the efforts of Pahāṛ Khān. For the Sanskritic portion, see No. 890 of App. B.
237	Do. On the *miḥrāb* of the mosque nearby. (Do.)	Do.	. Do.	. Regnal year 28, A.H. 1064=A.D. 1653-54.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	States that through the efforts of Pahāṛ Khān, a mosque, a well and a village were founded.
238	On the *miḥrāb* of a mosque. (Do.) .	Do.	. Do.	. A.H. 1065=A.D. 1654-55.	Do. .	Gives the date of the construction of the mosque.
239	Step-well in Maḥalla Bāorī. Western wall	Do. .	. Do.	. Regnal year 25, A.H. 1061, Ramaḍān 1, Friday=A.D. 1651, August 8.	Do. .	Records a notice put up by Mīrzā 'Alī Baig stating that the low-caste people were prohibited from drawing water from the well along with people of high-caste. Ends with an imprecation against defaulters.
240	Masjid in Mahalla Gouṛ-Bās. On the *miḥrāb* in the verandah.	Do. .	. Aurangzeb	. A. H. 1089, Rabī' I 9=A. D. 1678, April 21.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'līq.	Records the construction of a mosque at the instance of Shāh Madār (in a dream) by 'Shamsu'd-Dīn, son of Akbar, of the Gour community, resident of Makrāna. Written by Yār Muḥammad, *qāḍī* of the town.
241	Slab fixed in the ground to the west of the Qāḍī-kā-Kunwān.	Do. .	. Do.	. A. H. 1096, Rajab 15=A. D. 1685, June 7.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq; Rājasthānī, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Damaged. Assigns the construction of a well to Muḥammad Afḍal, son of Qāḍī Yār Muḥammad (cf. No. 240) For the *Nāgarī* portion, see No. 892 of App. B.
	TONK DISTRICT					
	NIWAI TAHSIL					
242	**Niwāī.**—Jalandarjī-kā-Makān (Temple). To the left of the entrance, in the wall.			A. H. 1228, Dhi'l-Qa'da 14=A. D. 1813, November 8.	Persian, Nasta'līq .	Records a *farmān* issued by Nawwāb Muḥammad Shāh Khān Bahādur (cf. No. 231 above), stating that the officers, the *risāldārs* and *jama'dārs* of the army should know that in Niwā'ī, the old temple (*makān*) of Jalandar Nāth situated in the *ūdak* (rent-free land) of the village of Pala'ī (Palāi of the maps) should be respected, as was usually done in the past and that the temple of Nāthjī should not be interfered with, in any way. The full titles of the Nawwāb quoted in the seal engraved at the top of the slab are: *Nawwāb-Mukhtiyāru'd-Daula Muḥammad Shāh Khān Bahādur Ḍarghām Jang.*

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	RAJASTAN—*concld.*					
	TONK DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	NIWAI TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Niwāī—*concld.*					
243	Dāmodarjī-kā-Mandir. In the facade.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 15, A. H. 1083=A. D. 1672.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the excavation of a tank called 'Rām-Sarowar', at the foot of the hill during the rule of Rāja Rām Singh by Girdhar Dās Kāyat (Kāyasth) son of Sārangdhar of Srībās[tava ?] community. Also contains two verses by the builder.
	UTTAR PRADESH					
	AGRA DISTRICT					
	FIROZABAD TAHSIL					
244	**Chandwār**.—House of Sa'ādat 'Alī, near the mosque in the Qal'a. Loose slab.				Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Contains religious text only.
	BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT					
	ANUPSHAHR TAHSIL					
245	**Ahar**.—Pathronwālī-Masjid. On the facade.			A. H. 751=A. D. 1350-51.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of the mosque.
246	Do. Same place, above No. 245				Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic verses only.
247	Do. Above the central *miḥrāb*				Do.	Do.
248	Do. Below No. 247				Do.	Fragmentary. Contains part of the Throne Verse.
249	Ruined mosque on the bank of the Ganges. Loose slab.				Do.	Contains the Throne Verse.
	BULANDSHAHR TAHSIL					
250	**Bulandshahr**.—Shihābu'd-Dīn-kī-Masjid in Koṭ. South wall of the courtyard.	Mamlūk	Raḍiyya	.... Sunday	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains part of the titles of the queen and part of the date, i.e. Sunday.
251	Do.Headstone of a grave in the couryard.				Do.	Fragmentary. Contains religious text only. Writing not later than of the 8th century A. H.
252	Do. Headstone of another grave nearby				Do.	Do.
253	Do. Do. Around the headstone				Do.	Do.

254	Kālī-Masjid, same locality. Eastern wall.	Khaljī (?)	Muḥammad Shāh		Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Seems to state that repairs were carried out to the auspicious mosque by Qāḍī Khān (father's name illegible).
255	Do. To the left of the above	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1037, Rajab=A.D. 1628, February-March.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Damaged. Refers to the repairs carried out to the mosque by Qāḍī Shāh Muḥammad.
256	Jāmi'-Masjid. Eastern wall of the old building.	Khaljī	'Alāu'd-Dīn	A. H. 710, Ramaḍān 1=A. D. 1311, January 22.	Arabic, Naskh	States that this mosque was built by Muḥammad, son of Muḥammad, entitled Jalāl, secretary (*muḥarrir*) to Maḥmūd, son of Muḥammad Sulṭānī, the *kōtwāl*.
257	Mughal-Masjid in Maḥalla-Shaikhān. Right corner of the eastern wall of the courtyard.	Do.	Do.		Persian verse, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Purport not quite clear, but may refer to the construction of a fort-wall.
258	Do. North wall, same place	Mughal	Akbar	A. H. 965, Muḥarram 27=A. D. 1557, November 19.	Persian, Naskh	States that a mosque was completed during the governership of Abu'l-Fatḥ Muḥammad Mūmin Mīrzā, under the superintendence of Khwāja Aḥmad Alahdiya Anṣārī, an official.
259	Tomb of Buhlūl Shāh. On the main entrance.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1005, Dhi'l-Ḥijja=A. D. 1597, July-August.	Do.	States that the tomb of Miyān Buhlūl Khān Bahlīm was constructed at the cost of seventeen thousand *tankas*.
260	Do. Below the above				Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic texts only.
261	Tomb of Lāl Shāh 'Arab. On the main entrance.				Do.	Completely abraded. Purport not clear.
262	'Idgāh. In the last but one *miḥrāb* from the north.	Mamlūk	Iltutmish		Do.	Fragmentary. Reads: *Ghiyāthu'l-Islām wa'l-Muslimīn Shamsu'l-Mulūk wa's-Salāṭīn Dārā* ....
263	Do. In the central *miḥrāb*	Mughal	Humāyūn	A. H. 945, Rajab = A. D. 1538, November-December.	Persian, Naskh	States that the mosque was built by Nek bakht Khān, son of Malik Jahāngīr (?) during the administration (*'amal*) of Begam Dildār Āghācha.
	LUCKNOW DISTRICT					
	LUCKNOW TAHSIL					
264	**Lucknow.**—Imāmbāṛa Nawwāb Imdād Ḥusain. Floor of the outer verandah, right corner.			A. H. 1248, Rabī' II 1, night of Wednesday=A. D. 1832, August 28.	Persian, Nasta'līq	States that Sikandar Ārā Begam, daughter of Nawwāb Mīrzā Qāsim 'Alī Khān Bahādur, resident of (the locality) Kaṭra-Bazan Baig Khān, died of small-pox at the age of three.
265	Do. Above the entrance of the inner enclosure.			A. H. 1265=A. D. 1848-49.	Arabic verse, Naskh	Records the date of the foundation of the dargāh of 'Abbās by Amīnu'd-Daula, the minister. Composed by Kaiwān.
266	Do. Central arch of the outer verandah, right side.			A. H. 1266=A. D. 1849-50.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the date of the construction of the dargāh of 'Abbās-i-'Alamdār. Composed by Barq.
267	Do. Same place, left side			Do.	Arabic, Naskh	Comprises a chronogram stating that this is the dargāh of 'Abbās.
268	Do. Above the entrance of the outer enclosure.			Do.	Do.	Mentions that Nawwāb Amīnu'd-Daula constructed this structure.
269	Do. Eastern wall of the outer enclosure. Above the central *jālī*, outer face.			Do.	Urdū verse, Nasta'līq.	Assigns the erection of the *Rauḍa* of Ḥaḍrat 'Abbās to Nawwāb Amīnu'd-Daula.
270	Do. To the left of the central arch of the verandah, outer face.			A. H. 1270=A. D. 1853-54.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Registers the date of the demise of 'Aṭā Ḥusain.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*					
	LUCKNOW DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	LUCKNOW TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Lucknow—*concld.*					
271	Imāmbāra Nawwāb Imdād. Ḥusain. Floor of the outer enclosure, south-east corner.			A. H. 1274, Muḥarram 11=A. D. 1857, September 1.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the date of death of Mullā Jawād, well-versed in astronomy.
272	Do. Eastern wall of the inner enclosure, outer face.			A. H. 1275, Ṣafar 8=A. D. 1858, September 17.	Do. . .	Records the date of demise of Takht Ārā Begam, daughter of Nawwāb Begam and Sulṭān-i-Wālā (Wājid-'Alī Shāh). Composed by Nafīs.
273	Do. Floor of the outer enclosure, south-west corner.			A. H. 1284, Shawwāl 23, Tuesday=A.D. 1868, February 17.	Do. . .	Registers the date of demise of Nawwāb Amīru'l-Umarā Sayyid Muḥammad Mahdī. Composed by Fikr.
274	Do. Below No. 260 . .			A. H. 1287, Dhi'l-Hijja 4, Friday=A. D. 1871, February 25.	Do. . .	Records in a chronogram, composed by Ẓahīr, the date of the death of Nādir Jahān Begam who expired at the age of twenty-four.
275	Do. Eastern wall of the outer enclosure, to the left of central *jālī*, inner side.			A. H. 1288, Jumādā II 17, Sunday=A. D. 1871, September 3.	Do. . .	Records the date of the demise of Māh Ārā Begam in her youth. Composed by Fakhr.
276	Do. Floor of the outer enclosure, north-east corner.			A. H. 1291, Rajab 8=A. D. 1874, August 21.	Do. . .	Records the date of death of Nawwāb Begam in her youth. Cf. No. 272, above.
277	Do. Do., near the south door of the inner enclosure.			A. H. 1310, Rabī'II 4, Wednesday=A.D. 1892, October 26.	Urdū and Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Contains two Fragments, one in Urdū and the other in Persian, composed respectively by Ḥakīm and Akhgar, giving the date of death of Nawwāb Khurshīd Bahū *alias* Roshan Ārā Begam, daughter of Mīrzā Farīdūn Shikoh, son of Mīrzā Abbās Shikoh, son of Shāh 'Ālam II, and wife of Ḥāmid Ḥusain Khān, the sub-judge, son of Ashrafu'd-Daula, son of Amīnu'd-Daula.
278	Do. Floor of the outer enclosure, north-east corner.			A. H. 1312, Jumādā I 28=A. D. 1894, November 27.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Records the date of death of Nawwāb Sulṭān Bānū Begam, daughter of Mīrzā Bahrām Shāh and Nawwāba Sakīna Begam daughter of Nawwāb Batūl Begam, and wife of Nawwāb Ghanī Riḍā. Composed by Munshī Sayyid Ghaḍanfar 'Alī Khān ' Ḥakīm ' (cf. No. 277).

279	Do. Floor of the outer enclosure, north-west corner.			A. H. 1319, Rajab 7, Monday=A. D. 1901, October 20.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the date of death of Nawwāb Amīr Bahū Ṣāḥiba, wife of Nawwāb Ashrafu'd-Daula Bahādur. Cf. No. 277, above.
280	Do. In the ground to the right of the steps.			A. H. 1320, Rajab 25, Wednesday, A. D. 1902, October 26.	Do.	Registers the demise at the age of two years of Yāwaru'd-Dīn (?) Mīrzā-i-Ṣafavī, son of Sulṭān Jalālu'd-Dīn Mīrzā-i-Ṣafavī *alias* Chhoṭe Āghā Ṣāḥib.
281	Do. To the west of No. 279			A. H. 1320, Ramaḍān 16=A. D. 1902, December 17.	Do.	Gives the date of death of Fāṭima Begam, daughter of 'Aṭā Ḥusain. Cf. No. 270, above.
282	Do. In the floor to the right of No. 277, above.			A. H. 1326, Rabī' I 14, Thursday=A.D. 1908, April 16.	Do.	Mentions the date of death of Khurshīd Ārā Begam, daughter of Nawwāb 'Ābid 'Alī Khān, resident of (Maḥalla) Top Darwāza.
283	Do. Western floor of the outer enclosure, near the central entrance of the inner enclosure.			A. H. 1330, Muḥarram 5, Wednesday, A. D. 1912, December 27.	Urdū verse, Thulth & Nasta'līq.	Registers the date of demise of Nawwāb Sayyid Ḥasan Riḍā Khān, *alias* Nawwāb Munne Ṣāḥib.
284	Do. To the left of No. 273			A.H. 1347, Shawwāl 20, Monday, A.D. 1929, April 1.	Arabic & Persian, Naskh & Nasta'līq.	Records the date of death of Nawwāb Sakīna Begam Ṣāḥiba, daughter of Nawwāb Ashrafu'd-Daula Bahādur *alias* Gūnge Nawwāb Ṣāḥib. Cf. No. 278, above.
285	Do. Western floor of the outer enclosure, north-west corner.			A.H. 1349, Rabī' II 28, Monday=A.D. 1930, September 22.	Do.	Mentions the date of the death of Nawwāb Ja'far Ḥusain Khān, son of Ashrafu'd Daula Bahādur Aḥmad Ḥusain Khān *alias* Gūnge Nawwāb Ṣāḥib. Cf. No. 277-78, 284, above.
	MEERUT DISTRICT					
	HAPUR TAHSIL					
286	**Hapur.**—Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central *miḥrāb*.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1081=A.D. 1670-71.	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'līq.	States that the mosque was built by the orders of the emperor under the supervision of Mīrzā Muḥammad Murād and Sulṭān Muḥammad Karōrī. Also mentions 'Abdu'l-Karīm as attendant (of the mosque).
	MEERUT TAHSIL					
287	**Meerut.**—Jāmi'-Masjid. On the southern entrance.	Mamlūk	Nāṣiru'd-Dīn [Maḥmūd]	A.H. 647=A.D. 1249-50.	Persian, Naskh	Refers to the reign of the king.
288	Tomb of Abū Muḥammad Kambūh. In the central arch, north side.			A.H. 1040=A.D. 1630	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Records in three chronograms the date of demise of Shaikh 'Imād.
289	Do. Do., inner side			Do.	Do.	Records in four chronograms, all different from those in No. 288, the date of demise of Shaikh 'Imād, a disciple of Shāh 'Abdu'r-Razzāq. Also mentions the name of the latter's son Muḥammad.
	MORADABAD DISTRICT					
	AMROHA TAHSIL					
290	**Amroha.**—Shaikh Saddo's mosque. Right side of the entrance porch.				Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains part of a Quranic verse.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63.—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*					
	MORADABAD DISTRICT—*concld.*					
	AMROHA TAHSIL—*concld.*					
	Amroha—*concld.*					
291	**Amroha.**—In the wall, to the left of the entrance.				Arabic, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Contains part of a Quranic verse.
292	Do. Above the right arch of the facade.				Do.	Do.
293	Do. Two slabs, one above the left arch in the facade and the other to the right of No. 291.			A.H. 965=A.D. 1557-58.	Do.	States that a mosque was built by Qinãq-Khãn in the time of Quṭbu'd-Dīn Khān-i-Zamān. Cf. *M. D. Gazetteer*, p. 184.
294	Do. On the north wall of the hall	Mamlūk	Kaiqubād	A.H. 686, Ramaḍān 1=A.D. 1287, October 10.	Do.	Assigns the construction of a mosque to 'Ambar Sulṭānī. Published in *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1913-14, p. 33, pl. XIVa, where 'Ambar has been wrongly read as 'Bal'ambar'.
295	Do. On the south wall, same place	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 981=A.D. 1573-74.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Assigns the building of a Jāmi' mosque in Amroha to Sayyid Muḥammad 'Ādil (the judge). Composed and written by 'Ārifī. Published, *Proc. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1873, p. 101, where the date read is A.H. 980.
296	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central *miḥrāb*			A.H. 1273=A.D. 1856-57.	Do.	Gives the date of repairs carried out to the one hundred year old mosque.
297	Moradabad gate of the town. On the wall to the right.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1052, Ramaḍān =A.D. 1642, November - December.	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'līq.	Records that this fort was constructed by Mīrān Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Mājid and its construction was supervised by Kamāl Khān. Mason's name Mān. Published, *Proc. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1873, p. 101, where the date read is A.H. 1051.
298	Mosque of Malik Sulaimān. In the central *miḥrāb*.			A.H. [10]61=A.D. 1650-51.	Do.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Manṣūr. Composed and written by 'Abdu'llāh Bahlīm. (Cf. No. 259).
299	House of Mr. Ṣābir 'Alī in Maḥalla-Nav-Gaza. Loose slab, originally from Andhāria-Masjid near the 'Īdgāh.			A.H. 1066=A.D. 1655-56.	Do.	Mentions the construction of a mosque (Andhāriya-Masjid) by Kamāl. Also records the name of Yār Khān, the mason. Text composed and written by 'Abdu'l-Wāḥid.
300	Mīr Kallū's mosque. On the facade			A.H. 1172=A.D. 1758-59.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Assigns the erection of the mosque to Mīr Asadu'llāh.
301	'Īdgāh. Above the central *miḥrāb*			A.H. 1178=A.D. 1764-65.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Assigns the construction of the 'Īdgāh to Ghulām Aḥmad,

	MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT					
	JANSATH TAHSIL					
302	**Majhera.**—Tomb of Sayyid Maḥmūd Khān. Four sides of the sarcophagus.			A.H. 982, Jumādā II, 6, Thursday night=A.D. 1574, September 23.	Arabic, Thulth .	Registers the date of demise of the great noble, Sayyid Maḥmūd Khān, master of the drum and the standard. Published, *Jour. As. Soc. Beng.*, Vol. XL, pt. 1, p. 260. Cf. *M. D. Gazetteer*, pp. 170-73.
303	Do. To the right and left of the central *miḥrāb* in the west wall.				Arabic, Naskh .	Contains the First Creed.
304	Tomb of Sayyid Chhajjū Ṣāḥib. Four sides of the sarcophagus.			A.H. 999, Sha'bān, Sunday night=A.D. 1591, May-June.	Arabic, Thulth .	Registers the date of death of the great noble, Sayyid Chhajjū Ṣāḥib, master of the drum and the standard. Cf. *M. D. Gazetteer*, p. 173.
305	Do. Above the central arch in the west wall.			A.H. 999=A.D. 1590-91.	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'līq.	Registers in a chronogram composed by Farīd, son of Fatḥu'llāh Quraishī, the date of the demise of Sayyid Chhajjū.
306	Tomb of Sayyid 'Umar Nūr. Above the central arch in the west wall.				Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Damaged. Contains a verse of didactic nature. Composed by Farīd (Cf. No. 305).
307	Do. Below the above .				Arabic, Naskh .	Contains First Creed and *durūd*.
308	Do. To the right of the above .				Persian verse, Naskh	Contains verses invoking God's mercy. Cf. *Proc. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1873, p. 142, where a line in prose recording the demise of Mīrān Sayyid Ḥusain in A.H. 1000 (1591-92 A.D.) is also quoted.
309	Mosque in Balīpūra. Above the central *miḥrāb*.			A.H. 1155, Rajab 1=A.D. 1742, September 1.	Arabic & Persian, Naskh.	Contains religious texts only.
310	Octagonal Chhatrī in a field. On the eight sides.				Arabic, Naskh .	Do.
311	**Sambhalhera.**—Riyāsat-kī-Masjid. Loose slab.	Tughluq .	Fīrūz Shāh .	A.H. 777, Jumādā I, 3=A.D. 1375, September 30.	Persian verse, Naskh	Damaged. Records the construction of the mausoleum of Mas'ūd, son of Sālār, son of Ḥusain 'Alawī. Published, *ibid.*, 1872, p. 166.
312	Do. On the facade .			A.H. 1252=A.D. 1836-37.	Persian prose & verse, Naskh.	Records in a chronogram composed by Raushan 'Alī that the mosque was built under the superintendence of Qādir Bakhsh, the mason, resident of Mawāna.
313	Mosque in Maḥalla-Jamāl Dīn-kī-Pattī. Loose slab.	Mughal . .	Shāh Jahān .	A.H. 1041=A.D. 1631-32.	Persian Nasta'līq .	Damaged. Assigns the erection of a mosque to Sayyid Mākhan, son of Sayyid Bahāu'd-Dīn.
314	Masjid-Dāde Shāh Wilāyat. On the facade.	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. Also mentions Dasūndī, the mason. Published, *ibid.*

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH SEHORE DISTRICT						
1	**Bhopal.**—Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 1.	Mughal	Akbar	Aḥmadābād	Ilāhī 49, Bahman (A.H. 1013, Sha'bān-Ramaḍān).	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200 g. S. 19.5 mm. *Obv.* In circle, legend in three-lines (partly cut off): (1) *Allā[hu]*-(2) *[A]kba[r]* (3) *Jalla-Jalālu[hu]*. *Rev.* In circle, partly cut off three-line legend: (1) *[Bah]man-i-Ilāhī* (2) 49. *Aḥmadābā[d]* (3) *Ḍarb*. (Correct order: *Bahman-i-Ilāhi*, 49. *Ḍarb-i-Aḥmadābād*).
2	Do., No. 2	Do.	Do.	Lāhūr (Lahore)	Ilāhī 42, Ādhar (A.H. 1006, Rabī' II-Jumādā I).	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200 g. S. 24.5 mm. *Obv.* In circle, against floral background, as on No. 1. *Rev.* In circle, against floral background, three-line legend: (1) *Ādhar-i-Ilāhī* (2) 42 *Lāhūr* (3) *Ḍarb*. (Correct order: *Ādhar-i-Ilāhī*, 42. *Ḍarb-i-Lāhūr*).
3	Do., No. 3	Do.	Do.		A.H. 985	Arabic, Thulth	Silver, round. Wt. 10.400 g. S. 23 mm. *Obv.* In scalloped circle, *Kalima* in three lines, margins cut off. *Rev.* In square, three-line legend : (1) *Akbar-Bādshāh Ghāzī 985* (2) *Muḥammad* (3) *Jalālu'd-Dīn*. Margins cut off. (Correct order: *Jalālu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Akbar Bādshāh Ghāzī. 985*).
4	Do., No. 4	Do.	Do.		A.H. 986	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.100 g. S. 24.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 3, except the date.
5	Do., No. 5	Do.	Do.		A.H. 996	Arabic, Nasta'līq	Silver, square. Wt. 11.100 g. S. 17. 5×17.5 mm. *Obv.* In square, against floral background, *Kalima* as on No. 3, above. *Rev.* Between two parallel thick lines, legend, except the date, as on No. 3 above, but in two lines. (Margins cut off).
6	Do., No. 6	Do.	Jahāngīr	Dihlī (Delhi)	Ilāhī [21], Khūrdād, A.H. 1035 (Sha'bān-Ramaḍān.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Silver, round. Wt. 11.150 g. S. 19 mm. *Obv.* Three-line, partly cut off, legend: (1) *Shāh-i-Akbar Shā[h]* (2) *[Ja]-hān[g]īr* (3) *[Nūru'd-] Dīn*. (Correct order: *Nūru'd-Dīn Jahāngīr Shāh-i-Akbar Shā[h]*).

							Rev. Three-line legend: (1) *Khurdād-i-Ilāhī* [21] (2) *Dihlī* [1]035 (3) *Ḍarb*. (Correct order: *Khurdād-i-Ilāhī*, 1035 *Ḍarb-i-Dihlī*.)
7	Do., No. 7	Do.	Do.	Lāhūr (Lahore)	Regnal year 22, A.H. 1037.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* In circle, against floral background, four-line legend: (1) *Shāh-i-Akbar Nūr* (2) *ngīr* (3) *Zi nām-i-Shāh-i-Jahā* (4) 1037. (Correct order: *Zi nām-i-Shāh-i-Jahāngīr Shāh-i-Akbar Nūr*. 1037). *Rev.* Within a triple circle, four-line legend: (1) *Sikka-i-Lāhūr* (2) *bādā bar rū-i-* (3) *Hamīsha* (4) *Sana 22*. (Correct order: *Hamīsha bādā bar rū-i-Sikka-i-Lāhūr. Sana 22*).
8	Do., No. 8	Do.	Shāh Jahān	Aḥmadābād	Regnal year 31, A.H.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.350 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* In a multifoil area with eight peaks, *Kalima* in three lines; in the margin (partly cut off) legend: [*Ba ṣidq-i-Abī Bakr-u-'adl-i-'Umar, ba āzurm-i-*] *'Uthmān-u-'ilm-i-'Alī*. Date cut off. *Rev.* In multifoil area, two-line legend: (1) *Bādshāh Ghāzī 31* (2) *Shāh Jahān*. (Correct order: *Shāh Jahān Bādshāh Ghāzī. 31*); in the partly cut off margin, legend: *Shihā*[*b*]*u'd-Dīn M*[*uḥammad*] *Ṣāḥib-i-*[*Qirān-i-thānī*]. *Ḍarb-i-Aḥmadābād*.
9	Do., No. 9	Do.	Do.	Akbarābād (Agra)	Regnal year 18, A.H. 1055.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 8, except the date, the regnal year and the mint. Parts of the legends on both sides are in dotted squares instead of in multifoil areas.
10	Do., No. 10	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 21.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 8 above, but the type is different and the legend including the date and regnal year is almost effaced. Similar to the coin described by H. N. Wright, *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, (Oxford 1908), Vol. III No. 890, plate.
11	Do., No. 11	Do.	Do.	Aurangnagar		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S.21.5 mm. *Obv. and Rev.* As on No. 9 above, except the mint. The date and the regnal year are lost.
12	Do., No. 12	Do.	Do.	Ilāhābād (Allahabad)	Regnal year 9, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 9·900 g. S. 23 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year and the mint. The date is lost. Margins damaged.

* The list for Nos. 1-137 was received from the Superintendent, Persian & Arabic Inscr iptions, Nagpur.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
	SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.*						
	Bhopal—*contd.*						
13	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 13.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	Burhānpūr	Regnal year 1, A.H. 1037.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200g. S. 24 mm. *Obv.* Five-line legend: (1-3) *Kalima* (4) *Ḍarb-i-Burhānpūr* (5) *1037 Hijrī*. *Rev.* Five-line legend: (1) *Bādshāh Ghāzī* (2) *Shāh Jahān. Sana aha[d]* (3) *Muḥammad* (4) *Shihābu'd-Dīn* (5) *Ṣāḥib-i-Qirān-i-thānī*- (Correct order: *Ṣāḥib-Qirān-i-thānī Shihābu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh Jahān Bādshāh Ghāzī. Sana aḥad*). Same as the coin described in R. B. Whitehead, *Catalogue of the Coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore* (Oxford, 1914), Vol. II, p. 184, No. 1273.
14	Do., No 14	Do.	Do.	Daulatābād	Regnal year 23, A.H. 1060.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Legends partly cut off. As on No. 9 above, except the mint. Both the date 1060 and regnal year 23 are on the obverse.
15	Do., No. 15	Do.	Do.	Lāhūr (Lahore)	Regnal year 22, A.H. 1058.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 9, except the date, the regnal year and the mint.
16	Do., No. 16	Do.	Do.	Multān	Regnal year 6, A. H. 1042.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 23 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, except the date, the regnal year and the mint.
17	Do., No. 17	Do	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 5, A. H. 1042.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* As on No. 8 above, but *Kalima* and date 1042 within circle. *Rev.* As on No. 10 above, except the regnal year and mint.
18	Do., No. 18	Do.	Do.	Sūrat	Regnal year .. A.H. 1038.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 13 above, except the date and the mint. The regnal year is cut off.
19	Do., No. 19	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 19, A.H. 1056.	Arabic prose, Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round, Wt. 11.300 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, except the date, regnal year and mint.

20	Do., No. 20	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 2[-], A.H. 1058.	Do.	Silver, round. W. 11.350 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 19 above, except the date and the regnal year of which the unit figure is cut off.
21	Do., No. 21	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 22, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.800 g. S. 23 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 19 above, except the regnal year. The writing in the margins, being crude, the date is not decipherable.
22	Do., No. 22	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 28, A.H. 1065.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. S. 21.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 19 above, except the date and regnal year.
23	Do., No. 23	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 31, A.H. 1067.	Do.	Silver, round, Wt. 11.320 g. S. 23 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 8 above, except the name of the mint and date. The legend is in a circle instead of in multifoil area.
24	Do., No. 24	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 28, A.H. 1065.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 22 above. Mint name cut off, but evidently Sūrat.
25	Do., No. 25	Do.	Do.		Regnal year 6, A.H. 1043.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 23 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year and date. Partly worn out and some portions including the mint-name cut off.
26	Do., No. 26	Do.	Do.		Regnal year 8, A.H. [10]45.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.950 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year and date.
27	Do., No. 27	Do.	Do.,		Regnal year 8 (?), A.H. [1045-46].	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.950 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year which is doubtfully read and the date is cut off. Legend considerably effaced particularly on the reverse.
28	Do., No. 28	Do.	Do.		Regnal year 10, A.H. [1]047.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.900 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year and the date. Mint-name lost.
29	Do., No. 29	Do.	Do.		Regnal year 23, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.450 g. S. 20.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year. Mint-name and date lost.
30	Do., No. 30	Do.	Do.		Regnal year 24, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on above, except the regnal year.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.* SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.* **Bhopal**—*contd.*						
31	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 31.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān		Regnal year 33, A.H.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 30 above, except the regnal year.
32	Do., No. 32	Do.	Do.			Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 23.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 17 above, but *Kalima* is in diamond instead of in circle on the obverse and legends being partly effaced, the date, regnal year and mint-name are not legible.
33	Do., No. 33	Do.	Do.			Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.350 g. S. 20.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 9 above, but regnal year, date and mint-portions are cut off and worn out.
34	Do., No. 34	Do.	Do.			Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 33 above.
35	Do., No. 35	Do.	Aurangzeb	Akbarnagar	Regnal year 3, A. H. [107]1.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* Partly cut off legend in five lines: (1) [*Au*]*rangzīb-i-'Ā*[*l*]*amgīr*. (2) *Shā*[*h*] (3) [*zed ch*]*ū mihr-i-munīr* (4) *sikka* (5) [*dar*] *jahān* (Correct. order *Dar jahān sikka zad chū mihr-i-munīr, Shāh Aurangzeb-i-'Ālam*[*gīr*]. *Rev.* Partly cut off legend in five lines: (1) *Julū*[*s*] *-ī-* (2) [*ma*]*imanat* (3) *mānūs. 3 S*[*ana*] (4) *Ḍarb* (5) *Akbarnagar* [107]1. (Correct order: *Sana* 3 *Julūs-i-maimanat mānūs, Ḍarb-i-Akbarnagar*. 1071).
36	Do., No. 36	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. S. 20.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 35 above.

37	Do., No. 37	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 3, A.H. 1070.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.420 g. S. 20.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 35 above, except the date.
38	Do., No. 38	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 4, A.H. [107]2.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.470 g. S. 20.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 35 above, except the regnal year and date.
39	Do., No. 39	Do.	Do.	[Akbarnagar]	Regnal year 8, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.520 g. S. 19.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 35 above, except the regnal year. Date and mint-name lost, but the coin, being quite similar to the above one, must have been issued from the Akbarnagar mint.
40	Do., No. 40	Do.	Do.	Akbarnagar	Regnal year 25, A.H. [109]2.	Do	Silver, round. Wt. 11.650 g. S. 21.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 35 above, except the date and regnal year. Mint-name partly cut off.
41	Do., No. 41	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 35 above, except the regnal year. Date completely and mint-name partly cut off.
42	Do., No. 42	Do.	Do.	Aurangābād	Regnal year 8, A. H. 1076.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.370 g. S. 23 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Same as on No. 35 above, but *badr* instead of *mihr* in the legend on the obverse and the date above the middle. The regnal year and the mint on the reverse are different. Also, the order of lines on the reverse is different.
43	Do., No. 43	Do.	Do.	Gulkunda (Golkonda)	Regnal year 15, A. H. 1076 (sic.)	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.550 g. S. 24.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 42, but in triple circles and except the date which is given towards the left of the bottom, the regnal year and the mint, the last of which occurs on the bottom of the reverse instead of on the top.
44	Do., No. 44	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 12, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. S. 21.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 43 above, except the regnal year. Mint-name partly and date completely cut off.
45	Do., No. 45	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.550 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 43 above, except the regnal year. Date effaced.
46	Do. No. 46	Do.	Do.	Kambāyat (Cambay)	Regnal year 17, A. H. 1085.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·550 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 43 above, except the date (placed towards the bottom), regnal year and mint.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
	SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.*						
	Bhopal—*contd.*						
47	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh No. 47.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Kambāyat (Cambay)	Regnal year 2[-], A. H. 1088.	Persian prose and verse Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·550 g. S. 22·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 46 above, except the date and regnal year (partly cut off).
48	Do., No. 48	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year .. A. H. 108[7?].	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·500 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 46 above, but regnal year is cut off. The unit figure of the date (placed towards the top) which is disfigured, looks like 7.
49	Do., No. 49	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 23, A. H. 1091.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·550 g. S. 25·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 46 above, except the date and regnal year.
50	Do., No. 50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A. H. 1093.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·950 g. S. 24 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 46 above, except the date and regnal year.
51	Do., No. 51	Do.	Do.	Lakhna'ū (Lucknow).	Regnal year 18, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·400 g. S. 20·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 43 above, except the regnal year and mint, and the date is lost.
52	Do., No. 52	Do.	Do.	Shāhjahānābād, Dār-u'l-Khilāfa (Delhi).	Regnal year 12, A. H. 1080.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·400 g. S. 24 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 42 above, except the date, the regnal year and the mint. The arrangement of lines on the reverse is also slightly different.
53	Do., No. 53	Do.	Do.	Sūrat	Regnal year 4, A. H. 1072.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·400 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* As on No. 42 above, except the date (placed to the left of the middle), regnal year (partly cut off) and mint. *Rev.* As on No. 35, except that the date and regnal year are on the obverse.

54	Do. No. 54	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·300 g. S. 23 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, but the date except the unit figure 6 is cut off and the regnal year is defaced.
55	Do., No. 55	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 11, A. H. [107]8.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·450 g. S. 22·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, except the date (partly cut off) and the regnal year.
56	Do., No. 56	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 11 (?), A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·400 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, but the date is cut off and the unit figure of the regnal year is flattened and reads like 1.
57	Do., No. 57	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 1[-], A. H. [107]9.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·400 g. S. 23 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, except the date (partly cut off) and the regnal year (also partly cut off), of which the unit figure may be either 1 or 2.
58	Do., No. 58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year , A. H. [10]80.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·950 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, except the date. The regnal year is cut off.
59	Do., No. 59	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 14, A. H. 1082.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·450 g. S. 25 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, except the date and regnal year.
60	Do., No. 60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 17, A. H. [108]4.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·400 g. S. 22·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, except the date and regnal year. Legend damaged.
61	Do., No. 61	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year , A. H. [1]085.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·900 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, except the date and the regnal year which is cut off.
62	Do., No. 62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 21, A. H. [108]9.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·400 g. S. 24 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, except the date and regnal year.
63	Do., No. 63	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 21, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·450 g. S. 25·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 62 above, but the date is cut off.
64	Do., No. 64	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 22, A. H. 1089.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·450 g. S. 24·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, except the date (placed above the middle of the obverse) and the regnal year.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
	SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.*						
	Bhopal—*contd.*						
65	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 65.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Sūrat	Regnal year 22, A. H. 1090.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·450 g. S. 24·4 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 64 above, except the date, while the arrangement of the legend on the reverse is as on No. 43 above.
66	Do., No. 66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 23, A. H. 1091.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·350 g. S. 25 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 65 above, except the date and the regnal year.
67	Do., No. 67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24, A. H. 1091.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·450 g. S. 26 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 65 above, except the date and the regnal year.
68	Do., No. 68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24, A. H. 1092.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·500 g. S. 25 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 67 above, except the date.
69	Do., No. 69	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·750 g. S. 24·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 68 above.
70	Do., No. 70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A. H. 1093.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·500 g. S. 25 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 65 above, except the date and regnal year.
71	Do., No. 71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A. H. 1094.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·450 g. S. 24·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 70 above except, the date.
72	Do., No. 72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 28, A. H. 1095.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·450 g. S. 25·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 65 above, except the date and regnal year.
73	Do., No. 73	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11·400 g. S. 24 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, but the date and regnal year are cut off.

74	Do., No. 74 .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .		Do. .	Silver, round. Wt. 11·350 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above. Date and regnal year cut off, except the unit figure 1 of the date.
75	Do., No. 75 .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .		Do. .	Silver, round. Wt. 11·350 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 63 above. Date and regnal year cut off, except the unit figure 7 of the date.
76	Do., No. 76 .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .		Do. .	Silver, round. Wt. 11·200 g. S. 21·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 53 above, but the date and mint-name are cut off, and the regnal year is partly damaged and partly cut off. (In all probability the coin is of the Sūrat mint).
77	Do., No. 77 .	Do. .	Muḥammad Shāh	Do. .	Regnal year 27	Do. .	Silver, round. Wt. 10·450 g. S. 23 mm. *Obv.* Three-line legend (partially cut off) : (1) *Muḥammad Shāh* (2) [*Bā*]*dshāh Ghā*[*zī*] (3) [*Si*]*kka-i-Mubā*[*rak*], (Correct order : *Sikka-i-Mubārak-i-Muḥammad Shāh Bādshāh Ghāzī*). *Rev.* Five-line legend (partially cut off): (1) [*mānūs*] (2) *maimanat* (3) *Sana* 27 *Julūs-i-* (4) *Ḍarb-i-* (5) *Sūrat.* (Correct order : *Sana* 27 *Julūs-i-maimanat mānūs Ḍarb-i-Sūrat*). Seems to be an imitation of the Surat coins of this emperor, probably struck by the Marāṭhās. Cf. J. Allan, *Catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, Vol. IV (Oxford 1928), p. 211, Pl. XII, No. 13.
78	Do., No. 78 .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Regnal year 2[-]	Do. .	Silver, round. Wt. 10·600 g. S. 23·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 77 above, but the unit figure of the regnal year is cut off.
	Do., No. 79 .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Silver, round. Wt. 10·450 g. S. 22·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
80	Do., No. 80 .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Silver, round. Wt. 10·630 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
81	Do., No. 81 .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Silver, round. Wt. 10·700 g. S. 21·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
82	Do., No. 82 .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Silver, round. Wt. 10·700 g. S. 21·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
83	Do., No. 83 .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Silver, round. Wt. 10·770 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above, but the unit figure of the regnal year is disfigured.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
	SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.*						
	Bhopal—*contd.*						
84	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot : Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 84.	Mughal	Muḥammad Shāh	Sūrat	Regnal year 2[-]	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·650 g. S. 22·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
85	Do., No. 85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·650 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
86	Do., No. 86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·650 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
87	Do., No. 87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·680 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
88	Do., No. 88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·700 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
89	Do., No. 89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·600 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
90	Do., No. 90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·680 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
91	Do., No. 91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·600 g. S. 20·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
92	Do., No. 92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·800 g. S. 22 m. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 78 above.
93	Do., No. 93	Do.	Aḥmad Shāh	Kaṭak	Regnal year 1	Persian, Nasta'līq	Silver, round. Wt. 10·800 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* Three-line legend (partly cut off) : (1) [*Aḥ*]*mad Shāh Bahā*[*dur*] ; (2) *Bādshāh Ghā*[*zī*] (3) *Sikka-i-Mubār*[*ak*]. (Correct order : *Sikka-i-*

							Mubārak-i-Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur Bādshāh Ghā[zī]). *Rev.* Five line legend (partly cut off) : (1) *mānū[s]* (2) *manat* (3) *Sana 1 Julūs-i-[mai]* (4) *Ḍarb* (5) *Kaṭak* (Correct order : *Sana* 1 *Julūs-i-mai-manat mānūs. Ḍarb-i-Kaṭak*).
94	Do., No. 94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 2	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·700 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 93 above, except the regnal year.
95	Do., No. 95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 7 (?)	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·700 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 93 above, except the regnal year, partly cut off, which is most probably 7.
96	Do., No. 96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 1[-]	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·650 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 93 above, except the regnal year, which is partly cut off, the second digit 1 only being visible.
97	Do., No. 97	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·750 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 93 above, but the regnal year is cut off.
98	Do., No. 98	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·750 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 97 above.
99	Do., No. 99	Do.	Do.	[Do.]		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·700 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 97 above, except that the mint-name is almost cut off, but it was evidently issued from the same mint.
100	Do., No. 100	Do.	Do.	[Do.]	Regnal year 12	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·800 g. S. 20·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 93 above, except the regnal year. Mint-name almost cut off, but evidently the coin is from the same mint.
101	Do., No. 101	Do.	Do.	[Do.]		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10·800 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 99 above.
102	Do., No. 102	Do.	Do.	[Do.]		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.800 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 99 above.
103	Do., No. 103	Do.	Do.	[Do.]			Silver, round. Wt. 10.800 g. S. 20.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 99 above.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.* SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.* **Bhopal**—*contd.*						
104	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 104.	Mughal	Aḥmad Shāh	Kaṭak		Persian, Nasta'līq	Silver, round. Wt. 10.700 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 99 above.
105	Do., No. 105	Do.	Do.	[Do.]		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.750 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 99 above.
106	Do., No. 106	Do.	Do.	[Do.]		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.750 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 99 above, but with the mint-mark 'flag' on the reverse.
107	Do., No. 107	Do.	Shāh 'Ālam II	Ujjain, Dāru'l-Fatḥ	Regnal year 29, A.H. 12	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200 g. S. 22 mm. *Obv.* Incomplete three-line legend: (1) [*Shā*]*h* *'Ālam* [*Bā*]*d* (2) *shāh* (3) *Faḍl-i-Ilāh. Ḥāmī-i-Dī*[*n-i-Muḥam mad*]. *12*[—]. Legend and date partially cut off (Correct order of and the full legend: *Sikka zad bar haft Kishwar sāya-i-Faḍl-i-Ilāh. Ḥāmī-ī-Dī*[*n-i-*]*Muḥammad Shāh 'Ālam Bādshāh* 12[—]). *Rev.* Five-line, partly cut off, legend: (1) [*mān*]*ūs* (2) *maimanat* (3) *Sana 29. Julūs-i-* (4) [*Ḍarb* (5) *Dāru'l-*] *Fatḥ* [*U*]*jjain.* (Correct order: *Sana 29 Julūs-i-maimanat mānūs. Ḍarb-i-Dāru'l-Fatḥ Ujjain.*)
108	Do., No. 108	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 1[-], A.H. 12....	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.150 g. S. 19.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 107 above, but the regnal year and date except figures 1 and 12 respectively are cut off. Mint-name, though cut off except the upper portions of a few letters, is evidently Dāru'l-Fatḥ Ujjain.
109	Do., No. 109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 4(?), A.H. 1....	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 19.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 108 above, except the regnal year which looks like 4 and daet, of which except the figuae 1 in the fourth digit, the rest is cut off.

110	Do., No. 110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 4(?), A.H. 12....	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 19.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 108 above, except the date, of which except figure 12 in the third and fourth digit, the rest are cut off.
111	Do., No. 111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 41, A.H. 12....	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 19 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 107 above, except the regnal year, the date is partially cut off and the arrangement of legend on the obverse is different. Though the mint-name is lost, there is a mint-mark on the reverse characteristic of the Bhopal mint (cf. Allan, *op. cit.*, p. 280, Nos. 1-2, pl. XIX. 8).
112	Do., No. 112	Do.	Do.			Persian, Nasta'līq	Silver, round. Wt. 11.100 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* Three-line legend (partly cut off): (1) [*Shā*]*h* '*Ā*[*lam*] (2) *Bādshāh* [*Ghāzī*] (3) [*Si*]*kka-i-M*[*ubārak*]. No date. (Correct order: *Sikka-i-Mubārak-i-Shāh 'Ālam Bādshāh Ghāzī.*) *Rev.* Five-line legend (partly cut off): (1) [*mān*]*ūs* (2) *maimanat* (3) [*Sana-*]*Julūs-i-* (4) [*Ḍar*]*b* (5) ...... (Correct order: *Sana - Julūs-i-maimanat mānūs Ḍarb-i-* ......). Arrangement and marks almost similar to the coins of the emperor described in Allan, *op. cit.*, p. 357, pl. XXVI, 10 and Whitehead, *op. cit.*, p. 396, No. 3007, pl. XVIII.
113	Do., No. 113	Do.	Do.			Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 112 above.
114	Do., No. 114	Do.	Do.			Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200 g. S. 21 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 112 above.
115	Do., No. 115	Do.	Do.			Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.750 g. S. 20 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 112 above.
116	Do., No. 116	Do.	Akbar II		Regnal year 6, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 18 mm. *Obv.* Five-line legend (partly cut off): (1) [*Muḥamma*]*d* [*Ak*]*bar Ghāzī* (2) *Qirān-i-thānī Bādshā*[*h*] (3) [*Ṣāḥib*] (4-5) *S*[*ikka-i-*] *Mubā*[*rak*]. Date not given. (Correct order: *Sikka-i-Mubārak-i-Ṣāḥib Qirān-i-thānī Muḥammad Akbar Bādshāh Ghāzī*). *Rev.* Five-line legend (partly cut off): (1) *mānū*[*s*] (2) [*ma*]*imanat* (3) *Sana* 6 *Jul*[*ūs-i-*] (4-5)...... Mint name lost, but probably from the same mint as No. 111 above. (Correct order *Sana* 6. *Julūs-i-maimanat mānus* ....).

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
	SEHORE DISTRICT—*contd.*						
	Bhopal—*contd.*						
117	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot : Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 117.	Sulṭāns of Malwa	Maḥmūd S͟hāh II			Arabic, Nask͟h	Copper, squarish. Wt. 4.000 g. S. 13x11.5 mm. *Obv.* Two-line legend (partly cut off) : (1) [*Maḥ*]*mūd S͟hāh al-K͟ha*[*ljī*] (2) *bin* [*Nāṣir S͟hā*]*h*. *Rev.* Two-line legend (partly cut off) : (1) [*a's-Su*]*lṭān* (2) *bin* [*a's-S*]*ulṭān*. Two mint-marks. Date cut off.
118	Do., No. 118	Mug͟hal	S͟hāh 'Ālam II		Regnal year 45	Persian, Nasta'līq and Hindī, Nāgarī.	Copper, round. Wt. 5·830 g. S. 24 mm. *Obv.* Four-line legend : (1) *Sikka-i-* (2) *Yak pāī* (in Persian) (3) *Ek pā'ī* (4) *Sīkā* (in Nāgarī). *Rev.* Five-line legend : (1) *S͟hāh* (2) *'Ālam Bād-* (3) *S͟hāh* (4) *Julūs 45* (5) *Sana*. (Correct order : *Sana 45 Julūs-i-S͟hāh 'Ālam Bāds͟hāh*). Cf. W.H. Valentine, *Copper Coins of India*, Pt. I, p. 71, No. 36.
119	Do., No. 119	Holkar of Indore	[Shivājī Rāo]	Indore	Saṁvat 1944	Nāgarī	Copper, round. Wt. 6·000 g. S. 26.5 mm. *Obv.* Couchant Bull in centre, and legend around : *Śrīmat Mahārāj Holkar Sarkār Indaur.* *Rev.* Elaborated floral border. In circle, three-line legend : (1) *Pāv* (2) *Ānā Sa*[*ṁ*] (3) *1944*.
120	Do., No. 120	Rāṭhor of Ratlam	[Ranjit Singh]	Ratlām	Saṁvat 1945	Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 5.500 g. S. 23.5 mm. *Obv.* Thick border line, elaborate floral margin. Figure of Hanumāna in the middle and below : *Ratlām* (in Nāgarī). *Rev.* Floral border within two circles. In centre, four-line legend : (1) *EK* (2) *paisā* (3) *S*[*aṁ*] (4) 1945.
121	Do., No. 121	East India Company				English, Roman and Persian, Nasta'līq.	Copper, round. Wt. 5.800 g. S. 26 mm. *Obv.* Crest and date disfigured.

							Rev. Within floral border, four-line legend: (1) *Yak pā'ī* (in Persian) (2) ONE (3) QUARTER (4) ANNA (in English). Outside floral border: *EAST INDIA COMPANY* (in English).
122	Do., No. 122	Hanovarian of England.	Queen Victoria			English, Roman	Copper, round. Wt. 5.500 g. S. 26 mm. *Obv.* In centre: Portrait of the Queen damaged on account of a big hole in the centre. Around, legend: *VICTORIA QUEEN.* *Rev.* Legend including date lost on account of the big hole in the centre.
123	Do., No. 123						Copper, roundish. Wt. 3.500 g. S. 21.5 mm. Disfigured and pressed. Obverse has an emblem represented by a thick line flanked by 'teeth of saw' lines. Reverse seems to contain a few letters probably in an Indian script.
124	Do., No. 124. Findspot: Sangakhera Khurd, Hoshangabad Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	Sulṭāns of Mālwa	Maḥmūd Shāh II		A.H. 917	Arabic, Naskh	Copper, squarish. Wt. 4.000 g. S. 14×13.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 117 above, but with one mint-mark on the obverse and the date 917 and one mint mark on the reverse.
125	Do., No. 125	Do.	Do.		A.H. 919	Do.	Copper, squarish. Wt. 4.050 g. S. 15×13.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 124 above, except the date. Mint-mark on the reverse obliterated.
126	Do., No. 126	Do.	Do.		A.H. 922	Do.	Copper, square. Wt. 7.700 g. S. 17×17 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 124 above, except the date. While there is no mint-mark on the obverse, there are two different mint-marks on the reverse.
127	Do., No. 127	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.	Copper, squarish. Wt. 7.900 g. S. 16.5×16 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 126 above.
128	Do., No. 128	Do.	Do.		A.H. 923	Do.	Copper, square. Wt. 7.850 g. S. 17×17 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 126 above, except the date.
129	Do., No. 129	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.	Copper, squarish. Wt. 8.100 g. S. 16.5×15.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 117 above, except the date. There is one different mint-mark on the obverse, while one of the two mint-marks on the reverse is different.
130	Do., No. 130	Do.	Do.		A. H. 930	Do.	Copper, squarish. Wt. 8.000 g. S. 17×16.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 129 above, except the date. (Mint mark on the obverse is different.)
131	Do., No 131	Do.	Do.		A. H. 931	Do.	Copper, squarish. Wt. 8.000 g. S. 17×16 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No 129 above, except the date.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*						
	SEHORE DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	Bhopal—*concld.*						
132	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Sangakhera Khurd, Hoshangabad Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 132.	Sulṭāns of Mālwa	Maḥmūd Shāh II		A. H. 935	Arabic, Naskh	Copper, square. Wt. 8.200 g. S. 16×16 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 129 above, except the date. There is no mint-mark on the obverse.
133	Do., No. 133	Do.	Do.			Do.	Copper, squarish. Wt. 3.900 g. S. 13×12 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 132 above, but the date and mint-marks except the one on the reverse are not distinct.
134	Do., No. 134	Do.	Do.			Do.	Copper, square. Wt. 5·100 g. S. 15.5×15.5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 127 above, but with a different mint-mark on the obverse and date partly cut off and partly obliterated, only the figure in the third digit 9 being legible.
135	Do., No. 135	Do.	Do.			Do.	Copper, square. Mutilated. Wt. 4.200 g. S. 14×14 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 124 above, but with a different mint-mark on the obverse. Date cut off.
136	Do., No. 136	Do.	Do.			Do.	Copper, squarish. Mutilated and cut. Wt. 8.500 g. S. 16×15 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 135 above.
137	Do., No. 137					Persian, Nastaʻlīq	Copper, round. Thick. Wt. 11.800 g. S. 18 mm. Badly pressed and damaged. Legends lost, save a few strokes of letters. Cannot be identified.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*					
	SAGAR DISTRICT					
137A	**Ēraṇ**.—Plaster—cast of a terracotta seal received from Prof. K. D. Bajpai, University of Sagar, Sagar.				Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Roundish. Sz. 49 mm. *Obv.* Lakshmī standing to left, possibly with left hand on hip and right hand raised in front, being anointed by two elephants from either side. The legend in the exergue reads: (1) *Airikiṇē Gōmika-vī*...(2)..*ādī*..*dhika*.. In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
	MAHARASHTRA					
	BHANDARA DISTRICT					
	GONDIA TAHSIL					
138	**Tirora**.—Coins from Shri Premlal Dadure. (Through Dr. Z. A. Desai). Findspot: **Gumadhaoka** (near Tirora), Bhandara District. No. 1.					Lead, square. Wt. 1.300 g. Sz. 10×10 mm. *Obv.* Looks like the forepart of an elephant facing. *Rev.* Six-peaked hill with a wavy line below.
139	Do., No. 2					Lead, square. Wt. 1.300 g. Sz. 10×10 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 138. (The reverse device is somewhat blurred).
140	Do., No. 3					Lead, square. Wt. 1.170 g. Sz. 10×10 mm. *Obv.* As on No. 138. *Rev.* Part of what looks like a six-peaked hill with a dot below.
141	Do., No. 4					Lead, square. Wt. 0·870 g. Sz. 9×8·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 138.
142	Do., No. 5					Lead, square. Wt. 0·770 g. Sz. 9×9 mm. *Obv.* As on No. 138. *Rev.* A small isolated orb (possibly one of the four orbs of the Ujjain symbol).
143	Do., No. 6					Lead, square. Wt. 1.100 g. Sz. 10×9 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 138. (The reverse device is not fully visible).

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—*contd.*					
	BHANDARA DISTRICT—*contd.*					
	GONDIA TAHSIL—*contd.*					
	Tirora—*contd.*					
144	Coins from Shri Premlal Dadure. (Through Dr. Z. A. Desai). Findspot: **Gumadhaoka** (near Tirora), Bhandara District. No. 7					Lead, square. Wt. 0·800 g. Sz. 9×8·5 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 138. (The reverse device is slightly blurred).
	MYSORE					
	CHITRADURGA DISTRICT					
	CHITRADURGA TALUK					
145	**Chitradurga.**—Coins from Shri S. C. Srinivasa Rao. No. 1.					Copper, round. Wt. 3·150 g. Sz. 8 mm. *Obv.* Elephant standing to right with the trunk lowered. *Rev.* Two sets of parallel lines crossing at right angles. This is a late unassignable Mysore coin.
146	Do., No. 2					Copper, roundish. Wt. 1.100 g. Sz. 5×4 mm. *Obv.* In pellet border, elephant standing to left with symbols for the sun and moon above. *Rev.* Double lines crossing at right angles with pellets in the interspaces. Cf. J. Allan, *I.M.Cat.*, Vol. IV, p. 80, (Mysore Coins), No. 3 (for the reverse design only).
	WEST BENGAL					
147	**Calcutta.**—Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 1.	Later Kushāṇa				Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 14·800 g. Sz. 25·5 mm. *Obv.* Indistinct. *Rev.* Seems to be the figure of the Sun-god Mihira to left with right hand outstretched and left hand on hip; short dagger hanging from waist. Monogram to left. Cf. R. B. Whitehead, *P.M.Cat.*, Vol. II, p. 198, Pl. XVIII. 137.

148	Do., No. 2	Do.				Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 15·600 g. Sz. 27 mm. *Obv.* Seems to be the figure of the king standing to left, sacrificing at altar. (Legend is rubbed off). *Rev.* Bearded radiate deity with fillet (?) in right hand and left hand on hip. Greek legend : *Athsho* (?) to right. Cf. ibid., p. 190, Pl. XVIII. 92.
149	Do., No. 3					Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 14·400 g. Sz. 25 mm. *Obv.* Indistinct. *Rev.* A deity (four-armed Śiva ?) with right hand outstretched. Symbol to left. To right, Greek legend : *Oksho* (?). Cf. ibid., p. 200, Pl. XVIII, No. 153 ?
150	Do., No. 4					Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 14.700 g. Sz. 26 mm. *Obv.* Seems to be the figure of the king reclining on couch. (Legend is rubbed off). *Rev.* Seems to be the figure of four-armed Śiva to left. Symbol to left. (Legend is illegible). Cf. ibid., p. 203, Pl. XIX. 182.
151	Do., No. 5					Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 14.750 g. Sz. 26 mm. *Obv.* Seems to be the figure of the king seated cross-legged to front. (Legend is rubbed off). *Rev.* Bearded male deity (*Athsho* ?) to left with fillet in outstretched right hand. Symbol to left. (Legend is lost). Cf. ibid., p. 205, No. 200.
152	Do., No. 6	Yaudhēya Gaṇa			Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 10·600 g. Sz. 25·5 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing facing, holding spear in right hand, left hand on hip ; peacock to left at his left foot. Legend : (right) *Yau[dhē]ya-ga*]- (left) *ṇasya jaya*. In characters of 3rd-4th century A.D. *Rev.* In pellet border, female deity walking to left with right hand raised and left hand on hip. Cf. J. Allan, *B.M. Cat.* (*Ancient India*) p. 276, Pl. XL.1.
153	Do., No. 7	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 10.150g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya-ga*—(left) *ṇasya ja[ya]*. In characters of 3rd-4th century A.D. *Rev.* Female deity, as on No. 152 above. (The device is a little damaged). Cf. ibid.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL—*contd.*					
	Calcutta—*contd.*					
154	Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 8.	Yaudhēya Gaṇa			Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 10·300 g. Sz. 23 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right... [*ga*]-(left) *ṇasya jaya*. Do. *Rev.* Female deity, as on No. 152 above. Cf. ibid.
155	Do., No. 9	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 10.750 g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya-ga*-(left)...*ya*. Do. *Rev.* Female deity, as on No. 152 above. Cf. ibid.
156	Do., No. 10	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 10·900 g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) . [*dhē*] . *ga*-(left) *ṇasya jaya*. Do. Cf. ibid. *Rev.* Female deity, as on No. 152 above.
157	Do., No. 11	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 10·500 g. Sz. 25 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya-ga*-(left) *ṇasya ja*[*ya*] *dvi*. (The legend is very distinct on this coin). Do. *Rev.* Female deity, as on No. 152 above, faint traces of a *kalaśa* on left and inverted *triśūla* on right. Cf. ibid., p. 278, Pl. XL. 5.
158	Do., No. 12	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 11.400 g. Sz. 24·5 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya-gaṇa* (left) *sya jaya dvi*. Do. *Rev.* Female deity, as on No. 152 above. Symbols as on No. 157 above. Cf. ibid., p. 277, Pl. XL. 5.

159	Do., No. 13	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 11.200 g. Sz. 24·5 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya-gaṇa*-(left) [*sya*] [*ja*]*ya dvi*. Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. Cf. ibid., Pl. XL. 3.
160	Do., No. 14	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 11·050 g. Sz. 25 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya*-..(left) *sya jaya dvi*. Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. Cf. ibid.
161	Do., No. 15	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 11.700 g. Sz. 26 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya-gaṇa*-(left).... Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols as on No. 157 above. (The *kalaśa* and the inverted *triśūla* are very distinct on this coin.) Cf. ibid.
162	Do., No. 16	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 11.100 g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya-gaṇa*-(left) *sya jaya dvi*. (The legend is very distinct on this coin.) Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols as on No. 157 above. Cf. ibid.
	Do., No. 17	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 10.850 g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhē*..(left) *ṇasya ja*.[*d*]*v*[*i*]. Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. (Right portion of the device is damaged.) Cf. ibid.
164	Do., No. 18	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 11.100 g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya-ga*-(left) *ṇa... dvi*. Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. (Left lower portion is damaged.) Cf. ibid.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL—*contd.*					
	Calcutta—*contd.*					
165	Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 19.	Yaudhēya Gaṇa			Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 11.150 g. Sz. 25.5 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend: (right) *Yaudhēya..*(left) *sya ja.dvi.* Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. (The symbol on the right is not distinct.) Cf. ibid.
166	Do., No. 20	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 10.700 g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend: (right) *.dhēya-ga-*(left)..... (The left portion is damaged.) Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols as on No. 157 above. (The devices are very distinct on this coin.) Cf. ibid.
167	Do., No. 21	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 11.200 g. Sz. 25 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya, standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend: (right) *.dhēya.-*(left).... (The coin is much damaged.) Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. Cf. ibid.
168	Do., No. 22	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 10.350 g. Sz. 25 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend: (right) *Yaudhēya-ga-*(left)*-ṇasya .ya-dvi.* Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. Cf. ibid., Nos. 4 and 6.
169	Do., No. 23	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 11.150 g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 157 above. Legend; (right) *Yaudhēya-[gaṇa]-*(left) *sya jaya [tri].* Do,

						Rev. Female deity, as on No. 152 above, but the symbols are different : *śaṅkha* on left and inverted *triśūla* on right. Cf. ibid., p. 278, Pl. XL. 7 (for reverse only).
170	Do., No. 24	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 10.400 g. Sz. 24.5 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya*-(left)...... Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols as on No. 169 above. Cf. ibid.
171	Do., No. 25	Do.			Do.	Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 10.300 g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhē.* (left)...*tri.* Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols, as on No. 169 above. Cf. ibid.
172	Do., No. 26	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 11.250 g. Sz. 23.5 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya-gaṇa*-(left).... Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols, as on No. 169 above. Cf. ibid.
173	Do., No. 27	Do.			Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 10.600 g. Sz. 25 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) *Yaudhēya-gaṇa*-(left) *sya jaya tri.* (This is an unusually clear specimen of this legend, which is very rare.) Do. *Rev.* Female deity and symbols, as on No. 169 above. (The devices excepting the *śaṅkha* are not, however, so clear.) Cf. ibid.
174	Do., No. 28	Pañchāla	Indramitra		Sanskritised Prakrit, Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 4.450 g. Sz. 16 mm. *Obv.* In incuse square, the three characteristic Pañchāla symbols. Below legend : *Iṁdramitrasa.* In characters of about the 2nd—1st century B. C. *Rev.* Rubbed off. Cf. J. Allan, *B. M. Cat.* (*Ancient India*), p. 203, No. 95, Pl. XXIX. 2.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL—*contd.*					
	Calcutta—*contd.*					
175	Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 29.	Pañchāla	Sūryamitra		Sanskritised Prakrit, Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 4.700 g. Sz. 16 mm. *Obv.* In incuse square, the three characteristic Pañchāla symbols. Below legend : [*Su*]*yamitrasa*. Do. *Rev.* Sun over a symbol between pillars on railing. (The device is not well preserved). Cf. ibid., p. 193, No. 12, Pl. XXVII. 10.
176	Do., No. 30	Do.	Bhūmimitra (?)		Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 0.650 g. Sz. 12 mm. *Obv.* In incuse square, three Pañchāla symbols. Below legend : [*Bhūmimitra*]. Do. *Rev.* Blurred device. Cf. ibid., p. 198, No. 51, Pl. XXVIII. 7 (for obverse).
177	Do., No. 31	Do.	Jayamitra		Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 3.600 g. Sz. 16 mm. *Obv.* In incuse square, the three Pañchāla symbols. Below, legend : *Jayamitrasa*. Do. *Rev.* Deity to right, with flame-like object above, standing between pillars on pedestal. This coin is much smaller than the three illustrated coins of the British Museum, and unlike in the case of the latter the reverse deity on this piece stands to right (not to front) and has flame-like object above its head. Cf. ibid., p. 203, No. 90, Pl. XXVIII. 17.
178	Do., No. 32	Do.	Vishṇumitra		Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 2.700 g. Sz. 14 mm. *Obv.* In incuse square, the three Pañchāla symbols. Below, legend : *Vi*[*shṇu*]-*mitra*[*sa*]. Do. *Rev.* Somewhat blurred, possibly due to being overstruck by the device of some other coin. Cf. ibid., p. 202, No. 85, Pl. XXIX. 9 (upside down) for obverse.
179	Do., No. 33	Do.	Bhānumitra		Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 2.500 g. Sz. 12 mm. *Obv.* In incuse, three Pañchāla symbols. Below, legend : *Bhānu*[*mitrasa*]. Do.

					Rev. Standing figure of Sun between two indistinct objects. This coin seems to represent a new type of Bhānumitra, as it shows the anthropomorphic form of the Sun-god otherwise represented by a symbol. Cf. ibid., p. 196, No. 37, Pl. XXVII. 19.
180	Do., No. 34 .	Ruler of Taxila .			Copper, round. Wt. 6.500 g. Sz. 23 mm. *Obv.* Four Symbols. *Rev.* Four symbols (including the symbol of three-peaked hill with crescent above as on the obverse). See ibid., p. 230, No. 128, Pl. XXXV. 4.
181	Do., No. 35 . .	Do. .			Copper, round. Wt. 2.300 g. Sz. 18 mm. *Obv.* In incuse, lion to left with a *svastika* above and a taurine symbol in front. This device is remarkably well-preserved. Cf. ibid., p. 234, No. 162, Pl. XLIV. 18.
182	Do., No. 36. Findspot : Do. .	Do. . .			Copper, square. Wt. 12.600 g. Sz. 19×19 mm. *Obv.* Elephant standing to right with some indistinct object in front. *Rev.* In incuse square, horse running to left with some indistinct symbol above. Cf. ibid., Pl. XXXIII, 6.
183	Do., No. 37 . .	Do. . .			Copper, square. Wt. 7.600 g. Sz. 19×19 mm. *Obv.* Elephant (tusker) standing to right, with three-peaked hill with crescent above. *Rev.* In incuse square, lion standing to left with a *svastika* above and a taurine symbol in front. See ibid., p. 224, No. 78, Pl. XXXII. 21.
184	Do., No. 38. Findspot : Rājgir, Patna Dt., Bihar.				Copper, rectangular single-type. Wt. 1.800 g. Sz. 15×11 mm. *Obv.* Within a rectangular border, *svastika*-like floral design with a pellet to left and a taurine symbol to right. See *J.N.S.I.*, Vol. I, p. 6, No. 3, Pl. III. 3.
185	Do., No. 39. Findspot : Do. .				Copper, rectangular single-type. Wt. 3.000 g. Sz. 15×11 mm. *Obv.* Within a rectangular border, four crescent-like symbols around a pellet. See ibid., No. 1, Pl. III. 1.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL—*contd.*					
	Calcutta—*contd.*					
186	Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar. (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri.) No. 40. Findspot : Rājgir, Patna Dt., Bihar.					Copper, rectangular single type. Wt. 2,000 g. Sz. 15×11mm. *Obv.* Within a rectangular border, a pair of scales with a perpendicular rod to right. See ibid., No. 5, Pl. III.5.
187	Do., No. 41. Findspot : Do.					Copper, rectangular single-type. Wt. 2.100 g. Sz. 15×11 mm. *Obv.* Within a rectangular border, a three-headed(?) female deity standing facing. See ibid., p. 7, No. 7, Pl. III. 7.
188	Do., No. 42. Findspot : Do.					Copper, rectangular single-type. Wt. 3.800 g. Sz. 15×11 mm. *Obv.* Within a rectangular border, a crudely depicted bird-like object standing (?) to right with a floral design above. See ibid., No. 6, Pl. III. 6.
189	Do., No. 43. Findspot : Do.	Ruler of Taxila				Copper, round single-type. Wt. 2,500 g. Sz. 14 mm. *Obv.* *Svastika* with taurine symbol at each angle. See J. Allan, op. cit., p. 238, No. 13, Pl. XLIV. 25.
190	Do., No. 44. Findspot : Do.					Copper, oval single-type, Wt. 1.500 g. Sz. 16 mm. (length) and 14 mm. (breadth). *Obv.* A crudely depicted object, probably a scorpion.
191	Do., No. 45. Findspot : Do.	Kuṇinda			Prakrit(?), Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 5.00 g. Sz. 21 mm. *Obv.* Deer standing to right in front of Lakshmī standing facing. A symbol above back of deer and another symbol above its horn. Fragmentary legend around, of which the letters *kuṇi* can be read. *Rev.* In pellet border, six symbols. Cf. J. Allan, op. cit., p. 164, No. 35, Pl. XXII.12.
192	Do., No. 46. Findspot : Do.	Yaudhēya Gaṇa	....		Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 11.000 g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Circular legend : (II) *Yaudhēya-gaṇasya jaya*. In characters of 3rd.-4th. century A.D.

						Rev. In pellet border, female deity, as on No. 152 above. See ibid., p. 276, No. 82, Pl. XI. 1.
193	Do., No. 47. Findspot : Do.		Achyu[ta*]		Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 1.00 g. Sz. 12 mm. *Obv.* In pellet border, *Achyu-* in big letters to cover the whole flan. *Rev.* An eight-spoked wheel covering the whole flan. See ibid., p. 117, No. 1, Pl. XIV. I.
194	Coins in the collection of Mr. K. C. Barl man. (Through Dr. A N Lahiri.) No. .	Rulers of Tripurā	Dhanyamāṇikya (with Kamalādēvī)	Śaka 1436	Sanskrit, Bengāli	Silver, round (Ṭaṅka). Sz. 23 mm. *Obv.* In an ornamental square, four-line legend: (1) *Chāṭi-grāma-[v]i-(2) jayi-Śrī-Śrī-Dha-(3) nyamāṇikya-Śrī-(4) Kamalā dēvyau.* *Rev.* In an ornamental circle, a mythical lion to right. Date: (below the lion) *Śaka* (before the lion) *1436.*
195	Do., No 2.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round (Ṭaṅka). Sz. 23 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 194 but the reverse legend is written in smaller letters and below the animal, which is flanked by two shroff marks.
196	Do., No. 3.	Do.	Vijayamāṇikyadēva (with Sarasvatī-mahādēvī).	Śaka 1472	Do.	Silver, round (Ṭaṅka). Sz. 23 mm. *Obv.* In an ornamental square, five-line legend: (1) *[Dh]-va-ja-ghaṭa-[ja]-* (2) *yi-Śrī-Śrī-Vija-* (3) *ya-māṇikyadē-* (4) *va-Śrī-Sarasva-* (5) *tī-mahādēvyau.* *Rev.* In an ornamental circle, a mythical animal (lion?) to right, as on No. 194 above. Date: (behind and below the animal) *Śaka 1472.*
197	Do., No. 4	Do.	Vijayamāṇikyadēva (with Lakshmī-vāṇidēvī).	Śaka 1476	Do.	Silver, round (Ṭaṅka). Sz. 23 mm. *Obv.* In an ornamental square, four-line legend: (1) *Prati-sindhu-śi(śī)-* (2) *ma-Śrī-Śrī-Vijaya-* (3) *māṇikyadēva-La-* (4) *ksmīvāṇīdēvyau.* *Rev.* In a lined circle, a mythical animal (lion ?) with what looks like a *chandradhvaja* (*triśūla*?) by its side. Date (behind and below the animal) *Śaka 1476.*
198	Do., No. 5	Do.	Do.	Śaka [147]2	Do.	Silver, round (Ṭaṅka). Sz. 23 mm. *Obv.* In scalloped border, five-line legend: (1) *Lākshma-srāyi-* (*Lakshmyāśrayi* ?)-(2) *Śrī-Śrī-Tripura-ma-* (3) *hēśa-Vijayamāṇi-* (4) *kyadēva-Śrī-Lakshm[ī]-* (5) *vāṇīdē[vyau].* *Rev.* In a lined circle with pellets around, a composite figure of a deity facing with two arms on the right and five arms on the left riding a bull and a lion simultaneously. The deity has a *jaṭā-bhāra*; Date below: *Śaka* [147]2.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL—*contd.*					
	Calcutta—*contd.*					
199	Coins in the collection of Mr. K. C. Barman. (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri.) No. 6.	Rulers of Tripurā	Anantamāṇikyadēva (with Ratnavatī-mahādēvī).	Śaka 1457(?)	Sanskrit, Bengāli	Silver, round (Ṭaṅka). Sz. 25 mm. *Obv.* Within a square with ornamental designs on four sides, four-line legend: (1) *Śrī-śrīyut-Āna-* (2) *ntamāṇikya-dē-* (3) *va-Śrī-Ratnava-* (4) *tī-mahādēvyau.* *Rev.* In a circle, crescents with dots around, a mythical animal (lion ?) with what looks like a *chandradhvaja* (or *triśūla* ?). Below, date: *Śaka 1457* (?).
200	Do., No. 7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round (Ṭaṅka). Sz. 22 mm. *Obv.* Within a lined square with ornamental designs on four sides and four-line legend as on No. 199 above. *Rev.* In a lined circle with crescent and dots around, a mythical animal (lion ?) and date, as on No. 199 above.
201	Do., No. 8	Do.	Udayamāṇikyadēva (with Hīrāmahādēvī).	Śaka 1452 (or 1492)	Do.	Silver, round (Ṭaṅka). Sz. 23 mm. *Obv.* Within a lined square with ornamental designs on four sides, four-lined legend: (1) *Śrī-śrīyut-Ōda-* (2) *yamāṇikya-* (3) *dēva-Śrī-Hi(Hī)rā-* (4) *mahādēvyau.* *Rev.* In a lined circle with linear designs around, a mythical animal (lion?) to left with what looks like a *chandradhvaja* (or *triśūla*). Below, date: *Śaka 1452* (or *1492*).
202	Do. Indian Museum.—Coins in the Museum cabinet. (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri.) No. i.	Indo-Greek	Euthydemus I		Greek	Silver, round (Attic Tetradrachm). Wt. 16·07 g. Sz. 26·67 mm. *Obv.* In pellet border, diademed head of king to right (middle-aged and somewhat idealised portrait). *Rev.* Naked Heracles seated left on stone with left hand grasping the stone at the back and right hand holding a club resting on a slender stone on front. Monogram on right field. Legend: (right) *Basileōs* (left) *Euthudēmou.* [Translation: "Of king Euthydemus".] See V. A. Smith, *I. M. Cat.* Vol. I, p. 8, No. 1, pl. I. 3; and cf. A. N. Lahiri, *Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins*, p. 131, Type No. 2, Pl. XVII. 2-4.

203	Do., No. 2 .	Do. . .	Do. .		Do. . .	Silver, round (Attic Drachm). Wt. 3.01 g. Sz. 15·24 mm. *Obv*, In pellet border, diademed head of king to right (realistic portrait of the aged king.) *Rev*. Naked Heracles seated to left on stone, with left hand grasping stone at the back and right hand holding the club which rests on his right knee. Monogram in right field. Legend, as on No. 202. See Smith, op, cit., No. 4, Pl. I. 4 ; and Lahiri. op cit,, p, 132, Type 3 (Attic Drachm), Pl. XVIII, 8.
204	Do., No. 3 .	Do . . .	Demetrius I .		Do. .	Copper, round. Wt. 5.93 g. Sz. 21.59 mm. *Obv*. In pellet border, head of bearded Heracles to right, crowned with ivy wreath, having lion's skin round neck and club over shoulder. *Rev*. Radiate Artemis standing facing, clad in short chiton, holding bow in right hand and drawing arrow with right hand from quiver on shoulder. Monogram in right field. Legend : (right) *Basileōs* (left) *Dēmētriou* [Translation : "Of king Demetrius".] See Smith, op, cit., p, 9, No. 6, Pl. I. 11 ; and Lahiri, op, cit., p. 108, Type No. 4, Pl. XII, 8.
205	Do., No. 4 .	Do. . .	Antimachus I . .		Do. .	Silver, round (Attic Tetradrachm). Wt. 15.5 g. Sz. 29·21 mm. *Obv*. Diademed head of Diodotus to right. Legend : (right) *Diodotou* (left) *sōteros*. [Translation : "Of Diodotus, the Saviour".] *Rev*. Naked Zeus striding to left with aegis on left arm and hurling thunderbolt with right hand ; eagle to left at his left foot and wreath in left field. Monogram on right field. Legend : (right) *Basileuontos* (in exergue) *theou* (left) *Antimaxou*. [Translation : "Of the reigning king Antimachus, the Divine."] See Smith, op. cit., p. 10, No. 1, Pl. II. 3 ; and Lahiri, op. cit., p, 87, Type No. 1, Pl. VI. 1.
206	Do., No. 5 .	Do. .	Demetrius II . .		Do. .	Silver, round (Attic Tetradrachm). Wt. 12.64 g. Sz. 29·21 mm. *Obv*. Diademed bust of king to right. *Rev*. Athena wearing armour, standing facing, grasping long spear with right hand and holding with left hand shield which rests on ground. Monogram in left field. Legend : (right) *Basileōs* (left) *Demetriou* [Translation : "Of king Demetrius."] See *Num. Chron*., 1951, Pl. IV. 21 ; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 110. Type No. 1a, Pl. XIII. 2.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL—*contd.*					
	Calcutta—*contd.*					
207	Indian Museum—Coins in the Museum cabinet. (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri.) No. 6.	Indo-Greek	Pantaleon		Greek and Prakrit; Greek and Brāhmī.	Copper, oblong. Wt. 10·32 g. Sz. 25·4×17·78 mm. *Obv.* In incuse square, panther standing to right. Greek legend: (above) [*Basileōs*] (below) *Pantaleontos.* [Translation: "Of king Pantaleon".] *Rev.* A female figure (Yakshiṇī Aśvamukhī ?) with flowing hair in a dancing pose to left, wearing loose robe and trousers, holding flower in right hand. Prakrit legend: (right) *Raja*[*ne*] (left) *Patalevasa.* [Translation: "Of king Pantaleon".] See Smith, op. cit., p. 10, No. 1, Pl. II. 1; and Lahiri, op. cit., pp. 165-66, Type No. 3, Pl. XXVII. 11.
208	Do., No. 7	Do.	Agathocles		Do.	Copper, oblong. Wt. 12·44 g. Sz. 24·13×20·32 mm. *Obv.* In incuse square, Panther standing to right, as on coin No. 207. Greek legend: (above) *Basileōs* (below) [*Agathokleous*]. [Translation: "Of king Agathocles".] *Rev.* A dancing female figure, exactly as on No. 207. Prakrit legend: (right) *Raja*[*ne*] (left) *Agathu*[*k*]*l*[*eyasa*]. [Translation: "Of king Agathocles".] See Smith, op. cit., No. 2, Pl. II. 2; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 78, Type No. 11, Pl. II. 9.
209	Do., No. 8	Do.	Eucratides I		Greek	Silver, round (Attic Drachm). Wt. 4·02 g. Sz. 17·78 mm. *Obv.* In pellet border, diademed bust of king to right wearing smooth crested helmet. *Rev.* The mounted Dioscuri charging to right, holding long lances and palms. Monogram in right field. Legend: (above) *Basileōs megalou* (below) *Eukratidou.* [Translation: "Of king Eucratides, the Great".] See Smith, op. cit., p. 12, No. 11; and Lahiri, op. cit., pp. 124-25, Type No. 10 (Attic Drachm), Pl. XVI. 6.
210	Do., No. 9	Do.	Do.		Do.	Silver, round (Attic Drachm). Wt. 4·18 g. Sz. 20·32 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 209 but monogram in left field. See Smith, op. cit., No. 13.

211	Do., No. 10. .	Do. .	Do.		Greek and Prakrit; Greek and Kharōshṭhī.	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2·4g. Sz. 15·24 mm. *Obv.* In pellet border, diademed bust of king to right, wearing crested helmet. Greek legend: (above) *Basileōs megalou* (below) *Eukratidou*. [Translation: "Of king Eucratides, the Great".] *Rev.* The Dioscuri, standing facing, each holding a long spear and wearing a sword. Monogram in left field. Prakrit legend: (above) *Rajasa mahatakasa* (below) *Évukratidasa*. [Translation: "Of king Eucratides, the Great".] See Smith, op. cit., p. 13, No. 29, Pl. II. 9; and Lahiri, op. cit., pp. 39-40, 126, Type No. 14, Pl. XVII. 1.
212	Do., No. 11 .	Do. .	Do.		Do. .	Copper, squarish. Wt. 4.52 g. Sz. 15.24 × 13.97 mm. *Obv.* Helmeted and diademed bust of king to right. Greek legend: (left) *Basileōs* (top) [*megalou*] (right) *Eukratidou*. [Translation: "Of king Eucratides, the Great".] *Rev.* Winged Nike standing to left bearing wreath and palm. Prakrit legend: (right) ..... (top) .... (left) [*Evukratidasa*.] See Smith, op. cit., p. 13, No. 30, Pl. II. 10; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 128, Type No. 17, Pl. XVII. 5.
213	Do., No. 12	Do. .	Eucratides II		Greek .	Silver, round (Attic Tetradrachm). Wt. 16.78 g. Sz. 31·75 mm. *Obv.* In astragalus border, diademed bust of king to right. *Rev.* Apollo standing to left, wearing chlamys and boots, holding in right hand arrow and in left hand bow which rests on ground. Monogram in left field. Greek legend: (right) *Basileōs* (left) *Eukratidou*. [Translation: "Of king Eucratides".] See Smith, op. cit., p. 11, No. 2, Pl. II. 5; and Lahiri, op. cit., pp. 129-30, Type No. 1 (Attic Tetradrachm), Pl. XVII. 9.
214	Do., No. 13 .	Do. .	Dionysius (?) .		Prakrit, Brāhmī .	Copper, square. Wt. 3.5 g. Sz. 13.97×12.7 mm. *Obv.* In incuse square, Apollo standing to right, holding arrow in both hands and with a quiver at his back. *Rev.* Diadem with ends hanging down. Prakrit legend: (right) [*Maharajasa*] (top) *tratarasa* (left) *D*[*i*]*an*[*i*]*s*[*iasa*]. [Translation: "Of king Dianisia (Dionysius), the Saviour".] See Smith, op. cit., p. 28, No. 3; and Lahiri, op. cit., pp. 117-18, Type No. 4, Pl. XIV. II.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL—*contd.*					
	Calcutta—*contd.*					
215	Indian Museum—Coins from Vaṅgīya Sāhitya Parishad. (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri.) No. 1.	Kushāṇa	Kanishka		Bactrian, Greek	Gold, round (Stater). Wt. 7.7 g. Sz. 24 mm. *Obv.* King, radiate, standing to left, wearing peaked helmet, long heavy coat and trousers, sacrificing at a small altar with right hand and holding a long spear in left hand. Circular legend : (VII, upwards) : *Shāonānoshāo Kanēshko Koshāno.* *Rev.* In pellet border, diademed sun-god, radiate and nimbate, and clad in tunic and cloak, standing to left, holding in extended right hand what seems to be a pair of callipers and in left hand placed on hip, a standard bound with fillet. Symbol in left field and legend *MILPO* in right field. Cf. Whitehead, *P. M. Cat.*, Vol. I, p. 187, Pl. XVII. 63.
216	Do., No. 2	Do.	Vasu (?)			Gold, round (Q. stater). Wt. 1·9 g. Sz. 13 mm. *Obv.* King, nimbate, standing to left, wearing peaked helmet and a suit of chain-mail, making an offering with right hand over a small altar and holding trident (?) in left hand, while a trident with fillet rests in left field. (Legend is cut). *Rev.* Goddess (Ardoxsho) enthroned to front, holding fillet (?) in right hand and cornucopiae in left. Debased rendering of the deity's name to right. Cf. ibid., p. 212, Pl. XIX. 212.
217	Do., No. 3	Do.	Huvishka		Bactrian, Greek	Gold, round (Stater). Wt. 7.9 g. Sz. 21 mm. *Obv.* Diademed half-length figure of king to left, wearing rounded helmet (or crown?) with crest jewels, and holding *aṅkuśa* (?) in right hand and a sort of sceptre in left. Circular legend : (VII. upwards)*Shāonānoshāo Ooēshki Koshāno.* *Rev.* In pellet border laurelled and radiate male lunar deity with crescent behind shoulders, standing to left, and holding in extended right hand a pair of callipers and in left arm a staff or sceptre with fillet and a short sword hanging at left side. A symbol in left field and the legend *MAO*, in right field. Cf. ibid., p. 195, No. 122.

211	Do. No. 4	Kushāṇa	Huvishka		Bactrian, Greek	Gold, round (Stater). Wt. 7.9 g. Sz. 20 mm. *Obv.* Diademed and radiate half-length figure of king to left, wearing peaked helmet (or crown ?) with crest jewels and embroidered coat and holding an *aṅkuśa* in right hand and a sceptre with fillet in left hand. Legend as on No. 217 above. *Rev.* In pellet border, goddess standing to left holding cornucopiae in both hands. Symbol in left field. Legend: (I, downwards) *Ardoxsho.* See ibid., p. 197, Pl. XVIII. 131.
219	Do., No. 5	Do.	Kanishka (?)		Bactrian, Greek; Brāhmī.	Gold, round (Stater). Wt. 8 g. Sz. 22 mm. *Obv.* King, nimbate, standing to left wearing peaked helmet and complete suit of chain-mail making an offering with right hand over a small altar and holding a long trident in left hand. Trident with fillet in left field. Three isolated Brāhmī letters in lower left field between feet and to right—the last being clearly *sum.* (The legend is cut.) *Rev.* In pellet border, two-armed Śiva standing to front with noose in right hand and long trident in left; behind him, Nandī standing to left. The name *Oēsho* (in Greek reading downwards) is on right. Cf. ibid., p. 211, Pl. XIX, 231.
220	Do., No. 6	Do.	Vasu		Corrupt Bactrian, Greek; Brāhmī.	Gold, round (Stater). Wt. 7·9 g. Sz. 22 mm. *Obv.* King, standing, as on No. 219 above, but the execution is crude and the name *Vasu* (written in Brāhmī) is on right. (The legend is cut.) *Rev.* Enthroned goddess (Ardoxsho) to front, holding in left hand fillet and in right cornucopiae. Debased rendering of the name *Ardoxsho* (in Greek script) is to right. Symbol on upper left field. Cf. ibid., p. 212, Pl. XIX. 236.
221	Do., No. 7	Gupta	Kācha		Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī	Gold, round (*Dīnāra*). Wt. 7·6 g. Sz. 21 mm. *Obv.* King standing to left, nimbate, wearing close-fitting cap, coat and trousers, ear-rings and necklace, holding standard surmounted by wheel (*chakra*) in left hand, and the right hand extending forward (apparently sprinkling incense on altar, as on other specimens). The name *Kācha* beneath left arm. Circular legend (I, downwards): *Kāchō gām avajitya* ...... *Rev.* In pellet border, goddess (Lakshmī) standing to left wearing loose robe, holding flower in right hand and cornucopiae in left arm. Symbol in left field. Legend: (right) *Sarva-rāj-ōchchhēttā.* Cf. J. Allan, *B. M. Cat.* (Gupta), p. 15, Pl. II. 6.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL—*contd.* **Calcutta**—*contd.*					
222	Coins from Vaṅgīya Sāhitya Parishad.—(Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 8	Gupta	Samudragupta		Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī.	Gold, round (*Dīnāra*). Wt. 7.7 g. Sz. 23 mm. *Obv.* Horse standing to left before a *yūpa* from which pennons fly over its back, beneath horse, the letter *si* and a pedestal below. Part of the circular legend : (I, downwards, *R*[*ā*]*j*[*ā*]-dh[*i*]*r*[*ā*]*jaḥ pṛi*.... *Rev.* In pellet border, the queen standing to left, wearing loose robe and jewellery, holding chowrie in the right hand ; left hand hanging by her side. A sacrificial spear bound with fillet on left field. Legend on right (reading downwards) : *Aśvamēdha-parākrama*[||*ḥ**]. Cf. ibid., p. 21, Pl. V. 9.
223	Do., No. 9	Do.	Samudragupta (?)		Do.	Gold, round (*Dīnāra*). Wt. 7.6 g. Sz. 21 mm. *Obv.* King, nimbate, standing to left, wearing close-fitting coat, trousers and head-dress, earings and armlets, holding in left hand a (crescent-topped) standard bound with fillet, and with right hand offering an object (a ring?) to queen (Kumāradēvī) who stands, nimbate, on left to right wearing loose robe, ear-rings, necklace and armlets and tight-fitting head-dress. Legend : (on right, on either side of the standard) : *Chaṁdra*[*gupta*] (and, on the left, reading upwards) [*Ś*]*r*[*ī*]-*Kum*[*ā*]*rad*[*ē*]*v*[*ī*]. *Rev.* In pellet border, goddess (Lakshmī), nimbate, wearing long loose robe, seated facing on lion couchant to right, holding fillet in outstretched right hand and cornucopiae in left arm and resting her feet on lotus ; on right, traces of the back of a throne and left, symbol. Legend (on right reading downwards) : [*Li*]*chchhavy*[*āḥ*]. Cf. ibid., p. 8, No. 23, Pl. III.1.
224	Do., No. 10	Do.	Chandragupta II		Do.	Gold, round (*Dīnāra*). Wt. 7.9 g. Sz. 20 mm. *Obv.* King standing to left, nimbate, wearing close-fitting cap, coat and trousers, ear-rings and necklace, holding bow in left hand and arrow in right hand ; Garuḍa standard bound with fillet on right. Traces of legend on both sides.

						Rev. In pellet border, goddess Lakshmī, nimbate, seated facing, on lotus, holding fillet in outstretched right hand and lotus in left hand, which rests on hip. Symbol in upper right field, and on right, legend *Śrīvikramaḥ*. Cf. ibid., p. 28, No. 77, Pl. VIII.1.
225	Do., No. 11 .	Do. .	Kumāragupta I .		Do. .	Gold, round (*Dīnāra*). Wt. 8.2 g. Sz. 21 mm. *Obv.* King, nimbate, standing to left, wearing waistcloth with long sashes and jewellery, feeding peacock from bunch of fruits held in right hand, while his left hand rests behind him. Lower portions of undecipherable legend on both sides. *Rev.* In pellet border, Kārttikēya, nimbate three-quarters to left, riding on his peacock Paravāṇi (which stands on a kind of platform) holding spear in left hand over shoulder and sprinkling incense on altar with right hand. Legend on right (reading downwards) : [*Mahēndrakumāraḥ*]. Cf. ibid., p. 84, No. 1, Pl. XV.5.
226	Do., No. 12 .	Do. .	Narasiṁhagupta (?) Bālāditya .		Do. .	Gold, round (Suvarṇa). Wt. 9.5 g. Sz. 2 mm. *Obv.* King, nimbate, standing left, wearing waistcloth with long sash and jewellery, holding bow in left and arrow (?) in right hand. Garuḍa standard on left. Legend off the flan. *Rev.* In pellet border, goddess (Lakshmī), nimbate, seated facing, on lotus, holding fillet (?) in right hand and lotus with long stalk in left hand which rests on hip. Legend on right (reading downwards) : *B*[*ā*]*l*[*ā*]*d*[*i*]*tyaḥ*. Cf. ibid., p. 137, No. 558, Pl. XXII.7.
227	Do., No. 13 .	Ruler of Nepal .			Nāgarī .	Gold, round. Wt. 10.7 g. Sz. 22 mm. *Obv.* Within a lined circle, three-line legend, *Śrī/Bhavā/nī*. Around the circle eight smaller circles, each containing a letter of a second legend reading *Śrī-Śrī-108-Śrī* (?)-*Bhavānī*. *Rev.* In small inner circle what looks like a *triśūla*, around which is the indifferently written legend in a square with ornamental designs.
228	Do., No. 14 .					Gold, round (Pagoḍa). Wt. 3.4 g. Sz. 12 mm. *Obv.* Crude representation of a male deity with a female deity on either side (Vishṇu and his two wives ?). *Rev.* Granulated. This is probably what was known as *kuruki pagoḍa*, struck by the Nawābs of Arcot : see Walter Elliot, *Coins of Southern India*, pp. 144, 152H, No. 180, Pl. IV.180.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL—*contd.*					
	Calcutta—*contd.*					
229	Coins from Vaṅgīya Sāhitya Parishad.—(Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri) No. 15.	Vijayanagara	Krishṇadēvarāya ?		Nāgarī	Gold, round (Pagoḍa). Wt. 3.4 g. Sz. 11 mm. *Obv.* Crude representation of a seated deity (Vishṇu ?). *Rev.* Three-line legend : *Śrī-Pra-tāpra(pa)-K[ri]..[Rāya]*. This seems to be a coin of Krishṇadēvarāya of the Third Vijayanagara Dynasty : see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX (1891), pp. 305-06, No. 26, Pl. II. 26a.
230	Do., No. 16	Gāhaḍavāla	Gōvindachandra		Do.	Debased gold, round. Wt. 4.3 g. Sz. 19 mm. *Obv.* In pellet border, two-line legend : *Śrīmad-[Gō]-[viṁ-dacha[ndra*]*. *Rev.* Crude representation of a seated goddess. See V. A. Smith, *I.M.Cat.*, Vol. I, p. 260, No. 1, Pl.XXVI. 18.
231	Do. No. 17	Roman	Tiberius (A.D. 14-37)		Latin, Roman	Silver, round (Aurius). Wt. 3.700 g. Sz. 18 mm. *Obv.* Head of the king, laureate to right. Fragmentary circular legend : (VI, upwards) TI. CAESAR DIVI .... *Rev.* Female figure draped, seated to right on chair, holding long sceptre in right hand, and olive-branch in left hand. Part of the legend on right : PONTIF .... This coin is well executed and bears a somewhat younger portrait of the king than is usually illustrated : cf. Michael Grant, *Roman Imperial Money*, p. 133, Fig. 46 and Pl. VI. 8.
232	Do., No. 18	Indo-Greek	Euthydemus I (?)		Greek (corrupt)	Silver, round (Tetradrachm). Wt. 10.8 g. Sz. 25 mm. *Obv.* Diademed bust of king to right. *Rev.* Crude representation of Heracles seated on rock with club on knee. This is a semi-barbarous imitation of the well-known tetradrachms of Euthydemus I : see V. A. Smith, *I.M.Cat.*, Vol. I, p. 8, No. 5, Pl.I. 5 ; and Lahiri, *Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins*, p. 132, Type No. 3a, Pl. XVIII. 9-10.

233	Do., No. 19 .	Do. .	Eucratides I .		Greek and Prakrit ; Greek and Kharōshṭhī.	Copper, square. Wt. 10 g. Sz. 22 x 20 mm. *Obv.* Bust of king to right, wearing smooth crested helmet. Greek legend : (right) *Basileōs* (top) *megalou* (left) *Eukratidou.* *Rev.* Mounted Dioscuri charging to right with levelled spear. Prakrit legend : (top) [*Ma*]*harajasa* (below) [*Evu*]-*kratidasa.* Cf. Smith, op. cit., p. 12, No. 17, Pl. II.8 ; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 128, Type No. 20, Pl. XVII. 8.
234	Do., No. 20 .	Do. .	Apollodotus I .		Do. .	Silver, square (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.4 g. Sz. 16 x 15 mm. *Obv.* Elephant walking to right, below, monogram. Greek legend : (left) *Basileōs* (top) *Apollodotou* (right) *sōtēros.* *Rev.* Humped bull standing to right. Prakrit legend (right) *Maharajasa* (top) *Apaladatasa* (left) *tratarasa.* Cf. Smith, op. cit., p. 19, No. 12, Pl. IV.4, and Lahiri op.cit. p. 92, Type No. 3, Pl. VII. 4-5.
235	Do., No. 21 .	Do. .	Apollodotus II .		Do. .	Copper, round. Wt. 16.4 g. Sz. 31 mm. *Obv.* Apollo standing to right, holding out bow with both hands and carrying quiver at back. Greek legend written in straight lines : (left) *Basileōs* (top) *sōtēros* (right) *Apaladatasa.* *Rev.* Tripod-bebes. Isolated Kharōshṭhī letters to left and right. Prakrit legend written in straight lines : (right) *Maharajasa* (top) *tratarasa* (left) *Apalada*[*ta*]. . Cf. R. B. Whitehead, *P.M.Cat.*, Vol. I, p. 47, Pl. V. 338.
236	Do., No. 22 .	Do. .	Menander I .		Do. .	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.5 g. Sz. 19 mm. *Obv.* Diademed bust of king to right, wearing Medusa helmet. Greek legend : (above) *Basileōs sōtēros* (below) *Menadrou.* *Rev.* Athena standing to left, holding out aegis in outstretched left arm and hurling thunderbolt with right hand. Monogram in left field. Prakrit legend : (above) *Maharajasa tratarasa* (below) [*Me*]*nadrasa.* Cf. ibid., Pl. VI. 37 (for *obv.*), and Pl. IV. 402 (for *rev.*).
237	Do., No. 23 .	Do. .	Do. .		Do. .	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.4 g. Sz. 18 mm. *Obv.* Diademed bust of king to right. Greek legend : (above) *Basileōs sōtēros* (below) *Menandrou.* *Rev.* Athena as in No. 236 above. Monogram on right field Prakrit legend : (above) *Maharajasa tratarasa* (below)... Cf. ibid., Pl. VI. 402.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL—*contd.*					
	Calcutta—*contd.*					
238	Coins from Vaṅgīya Sāhitya Parishad.—(Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 24.	Indo-Greek	Menander I		Greek and Prakrit; Greek and Kharōshṭhī	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.5 g. Sz. 17 mm. *Obv.* Diademed bust of king to left thrusting javelin with right hand. Greek legend : (above) *Basileōs sōtēros* (below) *Menandrou.* *Rev.* Athena standing to right holding aegis in extended right arm and hurling thunderbolt with right hand. Monogram on left field. Prakrit legend as in No. 236 above. Cf. ibid., Pl. VI. 456 (*obv.*) and Pl.VI.471 (*rev*).
239	Do., No. 25	Do.	Zoilus I		Do.	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.0 g. Sz. 16 mm. *Obv.* Diademed bust of king to right. Greek legend : (above) *Basileōs dikaiou* (below) *Zoilou.* *Rev.* Heracles standing to front, holding wreath in right hand and club and lion's skin in left hand. Monogram on left field. Prakrit legend : (above) *Maharajasa* [*dhara*]-*mikasa* (below) *Jhoilasa.* Cf. ibid., p. 65, Pl. VII.524.
240	Do., No. 26	Indo-Scythian	Azes		Do.	Silver, round (Indian Tetradrachm). Wt. 8.3 g. Sz. 27 mm. *Obv.* Diademed king on horseback to right, holding lance. Greek legend : (above) *Basileōs basileōn megalou* (below) *Azou.* *Rev.* Athena standing to left, holding aegis on outstretched left arm and hurling thunderbolt with right hand. Kharōshṭhī '*a*' to right and monogram to left. Prakrit legend : (above) *Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa* (below) *Ayasa.* Cf. ibid., p. 112, Pl. XI. 127.
241	Do., No. 27	Do	Do.		Do.	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.1 g. Sz. 17 mm. *Obv.* and *Rev.* As on No. 240 above except the isolated Kharōshṭhī letter (*da*) to the right of Athena. Cf. ibid., Pl. XI,141 (rev.).

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

England

242	**London.**—Photograph of a crystal intaglio from Mr. D. E. Barret, Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum. (Through Dr. D. C. Sircar).		*Mahārāja* Avarighsa.	.	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī.	In an oblong incuse, an ornamental arch-like frame depicts in high relief the half-length figure of the diademed king to right wearing crest-jewels, ear-rings, necklace, bejewelled armlets, bangles and threads looking like *upavīta*. Two-line legend in exergue reads: (1) *Śrīr (Śrī)-mahārāj-Āvarighsasya* (2) *vāma-ratana(tnō)-yam a (yam)* [||*] In characters of 3rd-4th century A.D. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI pp. 275 ft. and Plate.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63.

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4450	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	Image of Ambikā; (Original Photograph received from Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, through Dr. G.S. Gai—See *A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 465).	Quarter.
4451	Do.	Do. with inscription. (Do.)	Do.
4452		Palm leaf manuscript (Oriya)	Half.
4453	Bhuili Hill, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh.	Bhuili Hill Label inscriptions (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 932 and 929).	Quarter.
4454	Do.	Do. (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 960 and 909).	Do.
4455	Poṉṉivāḍi, Coimbatore District, Madras.	Inscription of the time of Kaṇḍaṉ Iravi engraved on the side of the loose balustrade lying in the Nirmalēśvara temple (*A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 269).	Do.
4456	Kolanupāka, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of Mughal emperor Bahādur-shāh, (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 101).	Do.
4457	Mēlappaḻuvūr, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	An early Chōḻa inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1924 No. 355).	Do.
4458		Development of Indian script. Tamil (same as negt. No. 2409).	Do.
4459		Do., Kannaḍa-Telugu (same as negt. No. 2910)	Do.
4460		Do., Nāgarī (same as negt. No. 2411)	Do.
4461		Do., Beṅgālī (same as negt. No. 2412)	Do.
4462		Do., Abroad (same as negt. 2412).	Do.
4463		Do., Brāhmī (same as negt. No. 2414)	Do.
4464	Ēraṇ, Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh.	Clay tablet (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, E.137-A)	Do.
4465	Ahraura, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh.	Aśoka Edict (*A.R. Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 907)	Do.
4466	Mēlappaḻuvūr, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Inscription of Rājakēsarivarman, Year 13. (*A.R.Ep.*, 1924, No. 357).	Do.
4467	Paḷḷakkāl, Tirunelveli District, Madras.	Seal of C. P. grant of Veṅkaṭapati I (front) (*A.R.Ep.*, 1962-63, A-7).	Do.
4468	Do.	Do. (side view) (Do.)	Do.
4469	British Museum, London	Intaglio with the bust and inscription of *Mahārāja* Avarīghsa, (*A.R.Ep.*, 1962-63, E.242).	Do.
4470	Ambe, Bid District, Maharashtra.	Inscription of Yādava Siṅghaṇa II (*A.R.Ep.*, 1952-53, B. 113).	Do.
4471	Kaḍlēvāḍ, Bijapur District, Mysore.	Inscription of Yādava Jaitugi I (*A. R. Ep.*, 1936-37, B. K. 43).	Do.
4472	Honnatti, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Chālukya Vikramāditya VI (*A.R. Ep.*, 1933-34, B.K. 89).	Do.
4473	Koḍumūrti, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of Yādava Siṅghaṇa II (*A.R.Ep.*, 1953-54, B. 14).	Do.
4474	Ḍōṇi, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Yādava Siṅghaṇa II (*A.R.Ep.*, 1927-28, B.K. 79).	Do.
4475	Mudanūr, Gulbarga District, Mysore.	Inscription of Yādava Bhillama V (*A.R.Ep.*, 1960-61, B. 525).	Do.
4476	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	Inscription of Yādava Rāmachandra (*A.R.Ep.*, 1958-59, B. 170).	Do.
4477	Uttiramērūr, Chingleput District, Madras.	Inscription of Pārthivēndrādhipativarman (*A.R. Ep.*, 1898, No. 36).	Do.
4478	Kīlputtūr, Chingleput District, Madras.	Inscription of Vijaya-kampavarman (*A.R. Ep.*, 1923, No. 116).	Do.
4479	Tiruvāḍuturai, Tanjavur District, Madras.	Two Inscriptions of Rājēndrachōḻa (*A.R.Ep.*, 1925, Nos. 112 and 113, I and II).	Do.
4480	Do.	Do. III and IV (Do.)	Do.
4481	Do.	Do. V, VI, VII and VIII (Do.)	Do.
4482	Śrīraṅgam, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Inscription mentioning Dhanvantari-emberumāṉ (*A.R.Ep.*, 1936-37, No. 81).	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4483	Tiruppugalūr, Tanjavur District, Madras.	Inscription of Vikramachōḷa referring to hospitals (*A.R.Ep.*, 1928, No. 97).	Quarter.
4484	Patna State Museum, Patna, Bihar.	Inscription in shell characters on a pillar from Biharsheriff (*A.R.Ep.*, 1960-61, B. 196).	Do.
4485	Do.	Do. (*A.R.Ep.*, 1960-61, B. 197)	Do.
4486	Madurai, Madurai District, Madras.	Vaṭṭeḷuttu Inscription of Śēndaṉ (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 330).	Do.
4487	Bhuili, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh.	Pilgrims records (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 918)	Do.
4488	Do.	Do. (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, B.955)	Do.
4489	Do.	Do. (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 960)	Do.
4490	New Delhi (In the office of the Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.)	Garh (Alwar District) Inscription of Sāvaṭa Vikrama 978 (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 128).	Do.
4491	Kolanupāka, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of Chālukya Vikramāditya VI (*A.R. Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 90).	Do.
4492	Jalālapuram, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Vesanta Grant of Pallava Vijaya Simhavarman (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, A. 9, Plate I).	Do.
4493	Do.	Do. Plate II A	Do.
4494	Do.	Do. Plate II B	Do.
4495	Do.	Do. Plate III A	Do.
4496	Do.	Do. Plate III B	Do.
4497	Do.	Do. Plate IV A	Do.
4498	Do.	Do. Plate IV B	Do.
4499	Do.	Do. Plate V	Do.
4500	Jambugaon, Aurangabad District, Maharashtra.	Khairōṇḍī grant of Rāshṭrakūṭa Indra III, Plates I and III B. (*A.R. Ep.*, 1961-62, A. 32).	Do.
4501	Do.	Do. Plate II A	Do.
4502	Do.	Do. Plate II B	Do.
4503	Do.	Do. Plate III A	Do.
4504	Paṭṭaṇakuḍi, Belgaum District, Mysore.	C.P. of Śilāhāra Avasararāja II, (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, A.35) Plate I.	Do.
4505	Do.	Do. Plate II A	Do.
4506	Do.	Do. Plate II B	Do.
4507	Do.	Do. Plate III	Do.
4508	Śrīraṅgam, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Inscription of Chōḷa Parāntaka I, Year 39: (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, No. B. 415).	Do.
4509	Pāṅgal, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of Harihara II, Śaka 1319 (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, B. 36).	Do.
4510	Śrīnagar, Jammu and Kashmir	Copper Coins of Ranjīt Siṅgh and Ranbīr Siṅgh (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, E. 12-26).	Full.
4511	Do.	Do. (Ibid. 27-41).	Do.
4512	Do.	Do. of Ranjīt Siṅgh (Ibid. 43-56)	Do.
4513	Do.	Do. of Ranjīt Siṅgh and Dulīp Siṅgh, (Ibid. 57-71).	Do.
4514	Do.	Do. of Dulīp Siṅgh, (Ibid. 72-86)	Do.
4515	Do.	Do. of Dulīp Siṅgh, etc. (Ibid. 87-101)	Do.
4516	Do.	Do. (Ibid. 102-116)	Do.
4517	Do.	Do. (Ibid. 117-131)	Do.
4518	Do.	Do. of Sikh and Durrānīrulers, (Ibid. 132-146).	Do.
4519	Do.	Do. (Ibid. 147-161)	Do.
4520	Do.	Do. of Sikh, Durrānī and Ḍōgra rulers, (Ibid. 162-176).	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4521	Śrīnagar, Jammu and Kashmir .	Copper Coins of Ranjīt Singh and Ranbīr Singh and of Mughal etc. rulers (Ibid. 177-191).	Full.
4522	Do. .	Do. of Ḍōgra etc. rulers (Ibid. 192-213)	Do.
4523	Kamauli, Varanasi District, Uttar Pradesh.	Copper plate of Gōvindachandra, king of Kanauj, Vikrama 1184 (*Ep. Ind.* Vol., XXVI, plate facing page 72).	Quarter.
4524	Jodhpur, Jodhpur District, Rajasthan.	Inscription of Pratīhāra Bāuka, Vikrama 894 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 87 ff.)	Do.
4525	Taxila, West Pakistan .	Copper-plate inscription (Kharōshṭhī) of Patika, year 78 (*CII*, Vol. II, Part I, p. 23 f.).	Do.
4526	Do. .	Silver Scroll inscription in Kharōshṭhī, year 136 (*CII*, Vol. II, Part I, p. 70 f.)	Do.
4527	Mankanai, Ceylon .	Photograph of a Tamil inscription (*A.R.Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 964).	Do.
4528	Mandar Hill, Bhagalpur District, Bihar.	Mandar Hill cave inscription of Gupta year (?)[30] (*A.R.Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 259).	Do.
4529	Do. .	Do. (Upper half) .	Do.
4530	Do. .	Do. (Lower half) .	Do.
4531	Do. .	Do. another piece of the same inscription .	Do.
4532	Mārttaṇḍa, Kashmir .	Mārttaṇḍa temple (Distant view) .	2-1/4×2-1/4.
4533	Do. .	Do. (front view) .	Do.
4534	Do. .	Do. view of the trifoliate arches of a doorway, same temple.	Do.
4535	Do. .	Do. Friezes of the basement, same temple .	Do.
4536	Do. .	Do. Friezes on the basement, same temple .	Do.
4537	Ḍōgra Art Gallery, Jammu .	Image of Bhairava from Billawar .	Do.
4538	Do. .	Image of Chauri bearer from Billawar .	Do.
4539	Do. .	Image of Bhairava from Billawar .	Do.
4540	Do. .	Inscribed Gaṇapati image (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 322).	Do.
4541	Do. .	Image of Trimūrti .	Do.
4542	Do. .	Do. (close view) .	Do.
4543	Do. .	Image of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa .	Do.
4544	Do. .	Image of Durgā seated on a tiger .	Do.
4545	Do. .	Do. Frieze with a seated figure .	Do.
4546	Do. .	Terracotta figurine from Akhnoor (No.1) .	Do.
4547	Do. .	Do. (No. 2) .	Do.
4548	Do. .	Do. (No. 3) .	Do.
4549	Do. .	Inscribed boulder from Akhnoor (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 313).	Do.
4550	Akhnoor, Jammu .	Inscribed boulder in Kāmēśvar temple (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 312).	Do.
4551	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
4552	Do. .	Panels depicting a four headed figure kept under a tree in the Kāmēśvar temple.	Do.
4553	Do. .	Mutilated image (of Kāmēśwara ?) .	Do.
4554	Do. .	Mutilated scultpure in the Kāmēśvara temple compound.	Do.
4555	Do. .	Nandi (mutilated) in front of a ruined Śiva temple	Do.
4556	Do. .	Gaṇēśa on four faces of a pillar	Do.
4557	Uttar Vāhini, Jammu District, Jammu and Kashmir.	A Ṭākari inscription from a photograph in the possession of Mr. Vidya Rattan Khajuria, Curator, Ḍōgra Art Gallery (*A. R. Ep.*, 1963-64 B).	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4558	New Delhi .	Wooden frieze from a temple car. Findspot unknown. Through Mr. S. Mukherjee, Central College Industries Emporium, New Delhi.	2¼×2¼.
4559	Do.	Do.	Do.
4560	Do.	Do.	Do.
4561	Bhārat Kalābhavan, Vārāṇasi, Uttar Pradesh.	Sculptured pillar ; 1st face	Do.
4562	Do.	Do. 2nd face, Do.	Do.
4563	Do.	Do. 3rd face, Do. (Narasimha ?)	Do.
4564	Do.	Pillar from Rājghāṭ inscribed at the top (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 962).	Do.
4565	Do.	Scene representing Indra and Balarāma	Do.
4566	Do.	Fragment of sculpture showing Gaṅgā on *makara* with attendants.	Do.
4567	Do.	Śiva-Pārvatī	Do.
4568	Do.	Do.	Do.
4569	Do.	Fragment of scultpure showing attendants such as chaurī-bearer.	Do.
4570	Do.	Inscribed horse. Findspot : Saṅkaṭmōchan (*A. R. Ep.*, 1955-56, B. 364).	Do.
4571	Akshayavaṭa, Gayā, Gaya District, Bihar.	Inscribed image of Prētāsani, Vaṭēśvara temple (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 270-A).	Do.
4572	Do.	Sculptured panel, back of Vaṭēśvara temple	Do.
4573	Do.	Sculptures at the back of the Vaṭēśvara temple .	Do
4574	Do.	Sculptured panel, back side of the Vaṭēśvara temple.	Do.
4575	Do.	Do.	Do.
4576	Do.	Sculptures under the Akshayavaṭa	Do.
4577	Gayā, Gaya District, Bihar .	Image with inscription, left of the outer-wall of the Pitṛichchhāyā Mahādēva shrine, Vishṇupāda temple (*A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, B. 125).	Do.
4578	Do.	Bhāgēśvarī (?) riding on a tiger. In the temple of Muṇḍapṛishṭhā.	Do.
4579	Do.	Bhairavī. In the Prētāsana form. In the temple Muṇḍapṛishṭhā.	Do.
4580	Do.	Daśāvatāra panel, left side of Jagannātha shrine, Vishṇupāda temple.	Do.
4581	Do.	Gaṇēśa in a niche to the left of Jagannātha shrine, Vishṇupāda temple.	Do.
4582	Do.	Inscription on a slab in a niche, Jagannātha shrine, Vishṇupāda temple (*A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, B. 129).	Do.
4583	Do.	Anantaśāyin at Vishṇupāda temple	Do.
4584	Open Air Museum, Hampi, Bellary District, Mysore.	Sculptured stone	Do.
4585	Do.	Pañchaliṅga	Do.
4586	Kottamaṅgalam, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Perumāḷ temple in ruins, view from south	2¼×3¼
4587	Do.	Do., View from west	Do.
4588	Do.	Do., View from east	Do.
4589	Lalgudi, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Saptarishīśvara temple, image of Bhikshāṭana, north wall.	Do.
4590	Do.	Do. Image of Vīṇādhara Dakshiṇāmūrti, south wall.	Do.
4591	Do.	Do. Image of Ardhanārīśvara, west wall .	Do.
4592	Nagar, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Image of a Jaina figure set up near the Vināyaka temple.	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4593	Nagar, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Image of 'Paṭṭavaṉ' set up at the entrance into the Śiva temple.	2¼×2¼.
4594	Tirumangalam, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Sāmavēdīśvara temple, image of Śaṅkaranārāyaṇa in a niche of the west wall.	Do.
4595	Do.	Image of Vishṇu kept in the local Perumāḷ temple	Do.
4596	Allūr, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Śiva temple ; view of the south wall, central shrine, from the south west.	Do.
4597	Do.	Do., view of the north wall	Do.
4598	Eḍaiyāttumangalam, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Māṅgalyēśvara temple, central shrine. Image of Vishṇu in a niche in the west wall.	Do.
4599	Do.	Do. Image of Brahmā in a niche in the north wall.	Do.
4600	Mankada, Palghat District, Kerala	Coins in the possession of Shri M. C. Kasi Viswanadha Raja, Ambikalayam, Mankada.	Quarter.
4601	Do.	Do.	Do.
4602A	Cuddapah, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	Image of Gaṇēśa	Do.
4602B	Do.	Image of Subrahmaṇya and Bhikshāṭana	Do.
4603A	Do.	Images of Chāmuṇḍā, Kaumārī and Brāhmī	Do.
4603B	Do.	Image of Vishṇu	Do.
4604A	Do.	Image of Mahishāsuramardinī	Do.
4604B	Do.	Image of Kālī	Do.
4605A	Do.	Image of Gaṇēśa	Do.
4605B	Do.	Image of Lakshmīnārāyaṇa	Do.
4606A	Do.	Image of Nāginī	Do.
4606B	Do.	Image of Durgā	Do.
4607A	Do.	Image of Nāginī	Do.
4607B	Do.	Image of Nandi	Do.
4608	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	Photographs of coins from Prince of Wales Museum.	Full.
4609	Do.	Do.	Do.
4610	Do.	Do.	Do.
4611	Do.	Do.	Do.
4612	Do.	Do.	Do.
4613	Do.	Do.	Do.
4614	Nagpur Museum, Nagpur, Nagpur District, Maharashtra.	Seal of Andūrā plates of Gōvinda IV, Śaka year 851 (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, A. 44).	Quarter
4615	Andur, Osmanabad District, Maharashtra.	Slab fixed into a dilapidated wall in the village (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 745).	Do.
4616	Do.	Do.	Do.
4617	Do.	Do. upper half	Do.
4618	Do.	Do. lower half.	Do.
4619	Nagpur Museum, Nagpur, Nagpur District, Maharashtra.	Seal of Andūrā plates of Gōvinda IV, Śaka year 851 (side view ; *A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, A 44).	Do.
4620	Gumadhaoka near Tirora, Bhandara District, Maharashtra.	Coins received from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, E 138-144).	Do.
4621	Chikkērur, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Sōmēśvara I (*A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, B 253).	Do.
4622	Mandar Hill, Bhagalpur District, Bihar.	Inscription of Ādityasēna (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B 257).	Do.
4623	Jagdalpur, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh.	Copper-plate of Chālakī chief Rakshapāla (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, A 4).	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*contd.*

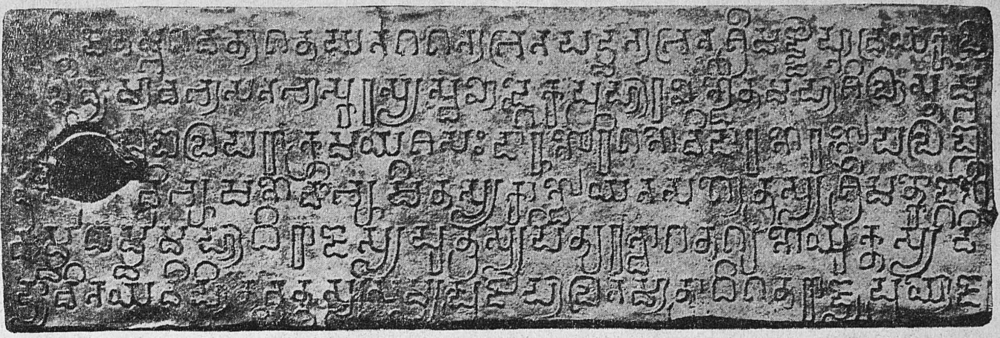
Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4624	Kasar-Sirasi, Osmanabad District, Maharashtra.	Seal of C. P. grant of Western Chālukya Vijayāditya (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, A. 49).	Quarter.
4625	Do.	C. P. grant of Western Chālukya Vijayāditya, complete set with ring uncut. Do.	Full
4626	Do.	Copper-plate grant of Western Chālukya Vijayāditya (Plate I) (Do.)	Do.
4627	Do.	Do. Plate II (Do.)	Do.
4628	Do.	Do. Plate III (Do.)	Do.
4629	Do.	Do. Plate IV (Do.)	Do.
4630	Bhārat Itihās Saṁśōdhaka Maṇḍaḷ, Poona, Maharashtra.	Copper-plate grant of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Śilāhāra Mummuṇirāja of Northern Konkan (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, A. 48).	Do.
4631	Do.	Copper-plate grant of Dharāśraya Jayasiṁha II. (Western Chālukya, Gujarat branch) Plate I (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, A. 46).	Do.
4632	Do.	Do. Plate II (Do.)	Do.
4633	Do.	Do. Seal (Do.)	Do.
4634	Do.	Seal of copper-plate grant of Durvinīta (Western Gaṅga) (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, A. 45).	Do.
4635	Do.	C. P. grant of Western Gaṅga Durvinīta Plates I and II (Do.)	Do.
4636	Do.	Do. Plates III and IV (Do.)	Do.
4637	Do.	Do. Plates V and VI (Do.)	Do.
4638	Do.	Do. Plates VII and VIII (Do.)	Do.
4639	Do.	Seal of C. P. grant *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Śrī Chhittapa, Śilāhāra of Northern Konkan (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, A. 47).	Do.
4640	Do.	Copper-plate grant of *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Śrī Chhittapa, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan (Do.) Plate I.	Do.
4641	Do.	Do. Plate II (Do.)	Do.
4642	Do.	Do. Plate III (Do.)	Do.
4643	Do.	Do. Plate IV (Do.)	Do.
4644	Panjim (Goa)	Seal of grant of Harihara II of Vijayanagara (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, A. 1).	Do.
4645	Do.	C. P. grant of Harihara II (Do.) Plate I (Do.)	Do.
4646	Do.	Do. Plate II (Do.)	Do.
4647	Do.	Do. Plate III (Do.)	Do.
4648	Do.	Do. Plate IV (Do.)	Do.
4649	Bedkihāḷ, Belgaum District, Mysore.	Seal of C. P. grant of Western Chālukya Irivabeḍaṅga Satyāśraya (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, A. 50).	Do.
4650	Do.	C. P. grant of Western Chālukya Irivabeḍaṅga (Do.) Plates I and II a (Do.).	Do.
4651	Do.	Do. Plates II b and III (Do.)	Do.
4652	Pātāḷēśvar cave, Poona, Maharashtra.	Inscribed pillar in the cave No. 72 (*A.R. Ep.* 1962-63, B. 750).	Half.
4653	Do.	The main cave	2-1/4×2-1/4
4654	Do.	The *maṇḍapa* front of the same	Do.
4655	Do.	General view of the same cave	Do.
4656	Do.	Inscription on a pillar in the same cave (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 750).	Do.
4657	Junnar, Poona District, Maharashtra.	Cave No. 1. General view	Do.
4658	Do.	Do. Closer view	Do.
4659	Do.	Unfinished image?	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*concld.*

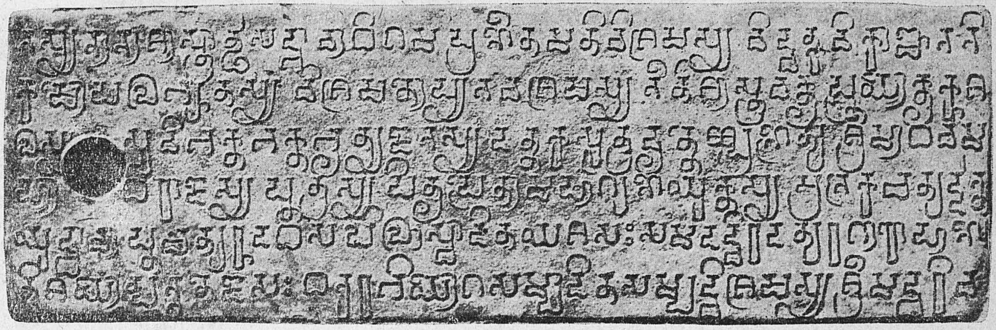
Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4660	Junnar, Poona District, Maharashtra.	Manmodi group, Cave No. 19. Inscription above the cistern below the cave (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 748).	2¼×2¼.
4661	Do.	Do. Another view (Do).	Do.
4662	Do.	Do. Caves Nos. 20-26	Do.
4663	Do.	Do. Another view	Do.
4664	Do.	Caves of Manmodi group	Do.
4665	Do.	Do.	Do.
4666	Do.	Do. Cave No. 24. Image in relief above the cave.	Do.
4667	Do.	Do. Cave No. 37. Inscription above the 3rd cistern to the left of the cave. (*A.R. Ep.*, 1962-63, B. 749).	Do.
4668	Do.	Do. Another view	Do.
4669	Do.	Do. Cave Nos. 37-46	Do.
4670	Do.	Do. Cave Nos. 45-46	Do.
4671	Do.	Caves of Manmodi group	Do.
4672	Do.	A group of caves of Manmodi group	Do.
4673	Do.	A rock-cut temple	Do.
4674	Do.	Do. Middle portion	Do.
4675	Do.	Do. Top portion	Do.
4676	Do.	The village from the caves	Do.
4677	Do.	Do. Another view	Do.
4678	Old Goa (Panjim)	Convent of Saint Francis de Assissi. A statue near the convent.	Do.
4679	Do.	Do. The Main Altar	Do.
4680	Do.	Do. Another view	Do.
4681	Do.	Do. Altar at the right side	Do.
4682	Do.	Do. Altar at the left side	Do.
4683	Do.	Do. Paintings on the wall	Do.
4684	Do.	Do. Stone *liṅga* kept in the compound	Do.
4685	Do.	Do.	Do.
4686	Do.	Hero-stones and sculptures kept in the compound	Do.
4687	Do.	Do. Another view	Do.
4688	Do.	Hero-stone kept in the compound	Do.
4689	Do.	Do. Upper half	Do.
4690	Do.	Do. Lower half	Do.

DIVE AGAR PLATES OF WESTERN GANGA DURVINITA (A No. 45)

i

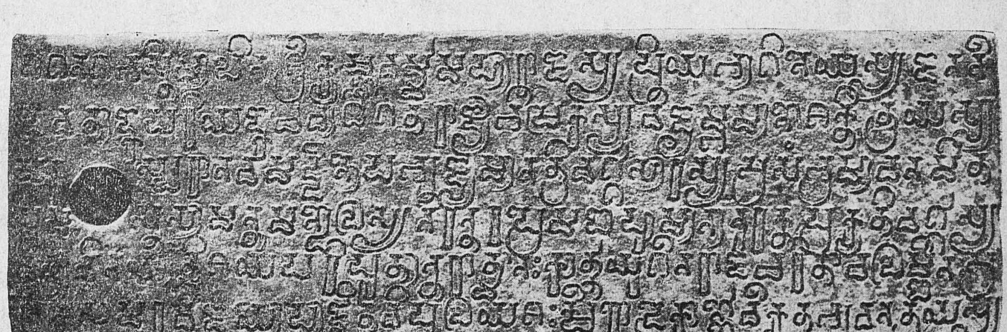


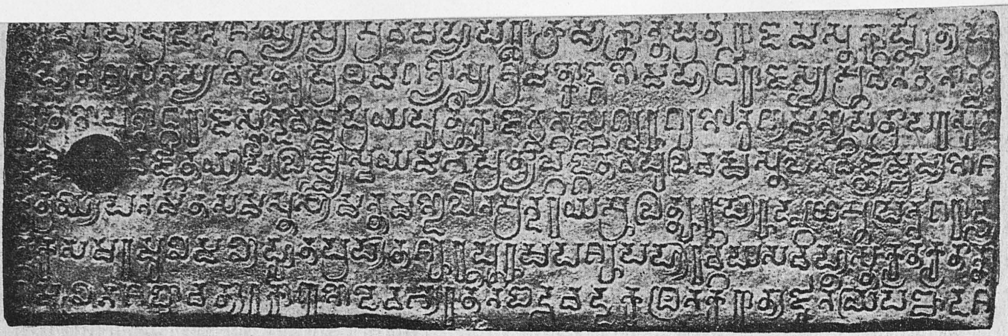
ii, a



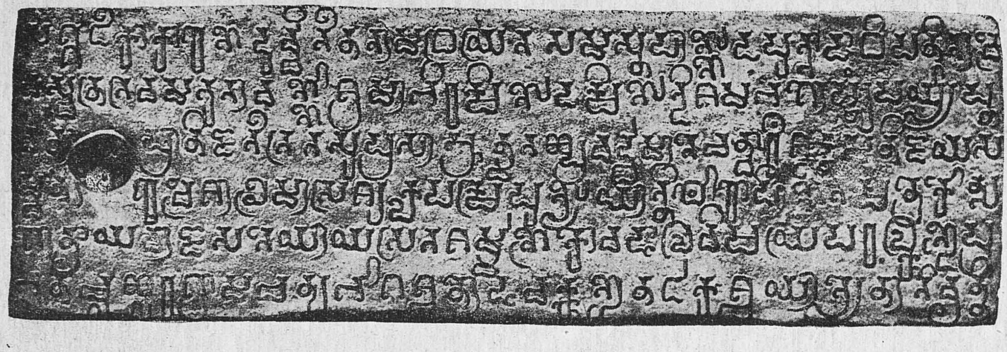
ii, b

iii, a



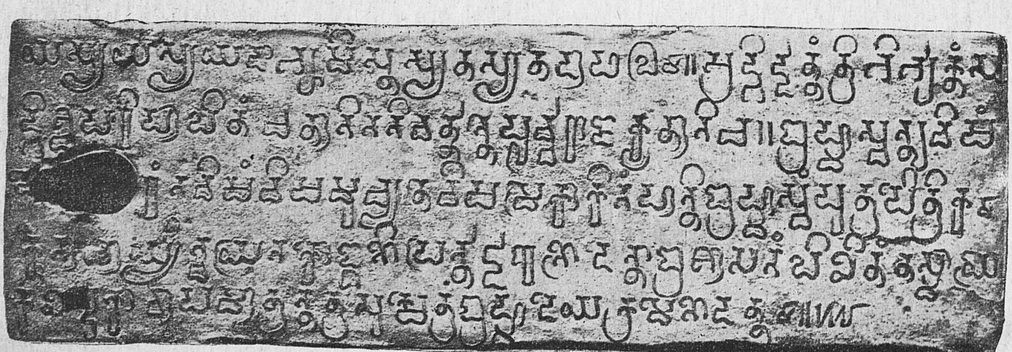


iv, a



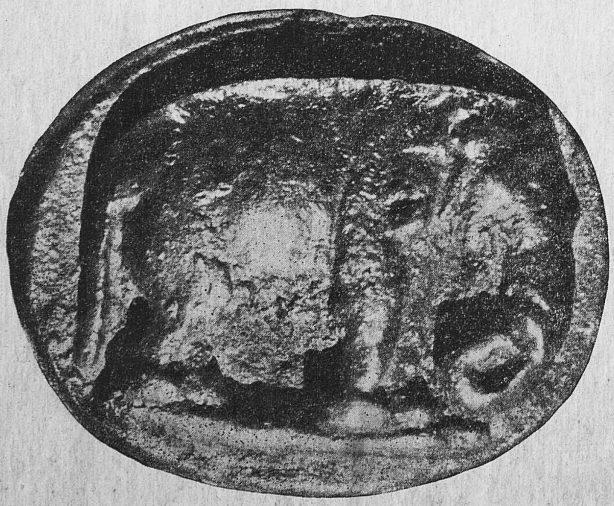
iv, b

v



Scale : Actual

SEAL



(from Photograph)

NAGARJUNIKONDA INSCRIPTION OF VIJAYA SATAKARNI (B No. 147)

Scale : One-half

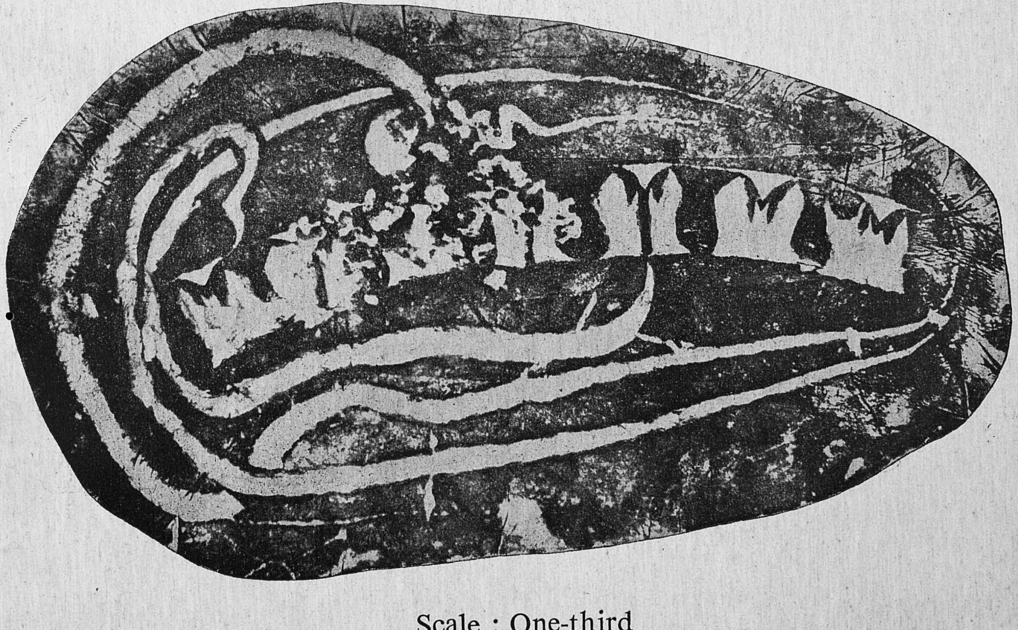
MANDAR HILL INSCRIPTION OF THE LATER GUPTA ADITYASENA (B No. 257)

Scale : One-twentieth

AKHNOOR BOULDER ORNAMENTAL CHARACTERS (B No. 314)

Scale : One-fifth

(B No. 319)



Scale : One-third

ANAIYUR VATTELUTTU INSCRIPTION OF RAJARAJACHOLA I (B No. 499)

Scale : One-third

GANGAIKONDACHOLAPURAM SANSKRIT PRASASTI OF KULOTTUNGA I

(B No. 709)

Scale : One-fourth

KANHERI CAVE BRAHMI INSCRIPTION (B No. 753)

Scale : One-third

ATNUR INSCRIPTION OF CHALUKYA TRAILOKYAMALLA (B No. 812)

Scale : One-fourth

G. S. GAI